TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL.

YEAR 1892.

BY

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SECTION I—METEOROLOGY.
SECTION II—EUROPEAN ARMY.
SECTION III—NATIVE ARMY.
SECTION IV—JAILS.

THESE sections are not dealt with in Provincial Sanitary Reports.

SECTION V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Improvement in registration.

2. The palpable inaccuracy of the vital statistics of Bengal has hitherto deprived the Sanitary Department Annual Reports of much of their value, and has rendered a detailed examination of the elaborate tables, maps and diagrams in the reports profitless. Year after year the Sanitary Department has been obliged to confess that the statistics given furnished no safe ground for any deductions, but this year I am glad to be able to report a very decided improvement, which is due to the change of system inaugurated last year under the orders of the Government of Bengal, and to the active personal interest which the district officers one and all now take in the registration of these most important data. Up to the end of 1891 the registration of births was confined to the towns of the province and was carried out by municipal agency. From the commencement of the year under report (1892) it has been extended to all rural areas and entrusted to the police, who are now the collecting and recording agency of all vital statistics throughout the province. The system is as follows: chaukidars are provided with pocket-books called *hath-chittis*, in which they record all domestic occurrences within their jurisdiction and report the same on parade days. at the police-stations and outposts, which are the registering centres. The statistics thus supplied are from time to time checked by Magistrates, Subdivisional Officers, Police Officers, and the Sanitary Commissioner and his Deputies, including the superior officers of the vaccination staff, and the chaukidars are either reprimanded or punished for omissions detected. This infusion of supervising energy has resulted in remarkable progress, and if it continues, the reproach which clings to this province of being the most backward as regards the registration of vital statistics will speedily be removed.

Population and number of births and deaths registered.

3. The Report of the Census of 1891 has not yet been published; but according to the latest figures demi-officially obtained from the Census Office, the population of Bengal (excluding Calcutta which is not under this Department, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Tributary Estates of Angul

in Orissa, in which vital statistics are not registered) is 70,388,083, among whom 1,981,960 births and 2,247,275 deaths are reported to have occurred during the year under report.

Comparison of the Bengal birth and death-rates with the rates of other provinces.

4. These figures are equivalent to rates of 28·15 and 31·92 per thousand of the population respectively, and compare as follows with the vital statistics of other provinces :—

Provinces.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.					
	1892.		1891.		Mean of previous five years 1887—91.	
	Birth.	Death.	Birth.	Death.	Birth.	Death.
Bengal	28·15	31·92	Not under registration.	26·94	Not under registration.	23·16
Madras	25·1	22·3	32·4	26·2	30·6	22·8
Bombay	31·57	32·50	30·27	27·26	33·86	25·70
North-Western Provinces ...	36·17	34·11	33·26	31·14	35·54	31·49
Punjab	38·16	49·48	34·02	29·13	35 32	31·98
Central Provinces	38·39	34·14	43·00	35·54	40·50	34·65
Assam	31·05	34·21	28·30	29·91	27·63	26·72
Burma	23·07	18·83	20·74	15·92	18·35	14·08

It will be observed that, with the exception of Madras and Burma, Bengal shows the lowest birth and death-rates (especially the former), which is of course incorrect. I am inclined, however, to believe that the death-rate of the province is not very much more than 31·92, the rate returned for 1892; but the birth-rate is scarcely more than half represented at 28·15. It is actually something over 40 per thousand. It is difficult to account for the manifestly inaccurate rate reported. It appears, however, that apart from the ordinary difficulties which are met with in this country in carrying out any new idea, the idea of registration of births is one which the more ignorant native cannot grasp without assigning to it a sinister motive. The ordinary villager is ready enough to tell the Government official who has died in his own family and among his neighbours, but the moment the question of births is asked the sources of information immediately get exhausted. It is difficult to assign a satisfactory cause for this reticence, but in some cases it appears the villagers have some idea that the paternal Government intends to take all the children for some special purpose, and in other parts the registration of births is regarded as connected in some way with the Age of Consent Law! With these prejudices afloat against the registration of births, it has as a matter of course been uphill work to get the chaukidars to do their duty, and it will require some time yet of constant supervision to bring the registration of births to accuracy. In the meanwhile, however, the figures are not without interest, and some useful deductions may be based on them, as it is probable that, with a few exceptions, about the same degree of inaccuracy exists in each district.

Explanation of deficiency.

New annual statements of births and deaths.

5. In Annual Forms I and II, Appendix I, will be found detailed figures of births and deaths registered during the year under report. These statements have hitherto contained only town and district averages, but this year, in accordance with a suggestion of the Army Sanitary Commission, not only the district averages but also the registration circle figures, of which these averages are composed, are also given, so that local bodies may be in a position to compare the results with those of other and especially neighbouring places. The enlarged statements are very interesting and are likely to prove valuable.

6. The following table, showing divisional and the provincial results of birth and death registration, has been condensed from Annual Forms I and II alluded to in the preceding paragraph:—

Divisional results of birth and death registration.

Divisions.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population in 1892.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population in the previous five years.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in 1892.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in previous five years.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Excess of births over deaths in 1892.	Excess of deaths over births in 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Burdwan	7,088,818	13,915	552	25·11	Not available, as birth registration was not generally introduced until January 1892.	30·22	22·74	108	112	...	5·11
Presidency	7,853,566	12,048	652	26·08		33·66	25·22	111	113	...	7·58
Rajshahi	8,019,187	17,351	462	27·39		33·40	28·49	108	114	...	6·01
Dacca	9,844,127	15,045	654	27·96		28·15	20·00	107	115	...	·19
Chittagong	4,082,795	6,699	609	34·26		26·17	19·68	108	110	8·09	...
Patna	15,811,014	23,675	667	28·38		33·76	21·84	109	114	...	5·38
Bhagalpur	8,582,490	20,511	418	27·97		30·74	24·67	108	114	...	2·77
Orissa	3,877,294	8,172	474	28·96		39·77	24·68	109	105	...	10·81
Chota Nagpur ...	4,628,793	26,966	172	31·05		31·65	21·57	106	111	·30	...
Total for the Province	70,388,083	144,382	487	28·15		31·92	23·16	108	113	...	3·77

The excess of deaths over births shown in column 12 in seven out of the nine divisions is not consistent with an increasing population, and is due to defective birth registration; but if, as I have said is probable, about the same degree of error exists in all the divisions, the most noticeable feature of the above statement with regard to births is the comparatively high rate of the Chittagong and Chota Nagpur Divisions. This is also consistent with the result of the late census, which shows the largest increase of population to have occurred in the Chittagong Division, the ratio of growth being 17 per cent. Dacca, however, comes next to Chittagong according to the census, with an increment of 13, and then Chota Nagpur with an increase of 9 per cent.; but in this statement Dacca comes after Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Patna, and Bhagalpur in the order named, which shows that the registration of births in the Dacca Division must be more than ordinarily defective. The divisional proportion per cent. of male to female births varies from 106 in Chota Nagpur to 111 in the Presidency Division. In the entire province it is 108, but as these averages are made up of widely different and in many cases improbable rates, as will be seen from column 6 of Annual Form I, they are not reliable. In Europe the accepted ratio of male to female births is 106. The excess of male births varies, however, in different countries and also from time to time in the same country.

With regard to the statistics of death, the most noticeable feature of the above statement is the disproportionate salubrity of the province. Taking the average mortality it will be observed that the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions are less unhealthy than the Chota Nagpur, Patna, and Burdwan Divisions, that these are less unhealthy than Bhagalpur and Orissa, and that these again are less unhealthy than the Presidency and Rajshahi, which are the most unhealthy divisions in Bengal. Taking the habits of the people as the same throughout the province, to what is this disproportion of salubrity due? The question is one of the deepest interest, and requires the most careful research. I think, however, that the problem is solved to a great extent by the natural result of environment. Thus, as pointed out by Mr. Skrine in his recent pamphlet on the material condition of the lower orders in Bengal, the eastern districts are more healthy than the rest of the province because they are of comparatively recent formation, and have the advantage of currents of fresh air sweeping along the great rivers of that part of Bengal, and are to a large extent free from exhalations producing fever. The Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, on the other hand, are of far older date. The soil is saturated with the pollution of centuries: a change in the direction of the drainage has turned former river beds into a chain of swamps, and as we approach the Himalayas we come under the influence of exhalations from the deadly Terai. The result is a want of vitality in the peasant. Further west we have the laterite and rocky formations which are outlying spurs of the Central Indian plateau, and here the standard of health is higher.

DETAILS OF BIRTH REGISTRATION.

Details of birth registration.

7. Coming now to details, and first to the statement of births (Annual Form I), we find in juxtaposition the population of each registering area, the number of births registered in each, the ratio of births per thousand of the population, the number of males born to every 100 females, the excess of births over deaths, the excess of deaths over births, and, in the case of towns, the average ratio of births during the previous five years. This information for rural areas is not available, as the registration of births was only commenced in the year under report.

Birth-rate of towns in order of sequence and of adjoining rural areas.

8. The following statement shows in order of sequence the birth-rate recorded in each of the 145 towns, of the province during 1892 together for purposes of comparison with the birth-rates of the adjoining rural areas.

The death-rate of each area is also shown :—

Number.	Districts.	Towns and rural areas.	Population according to Census of 1891.			Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.			
1	Saran	Siwan ... T.	8,630	9,070	17,700	47·71	35·51	115	12·20	..
2		R.	147,405	160,252	316,657	19·27	24·18	118	..	4·91
3	Monghyr	Jamui ... T.	4,718	4,601	9,319	40·77	36·16	111	4·61	..
4		R.	57,972	58,370	116,342	32·91	28·90	107	4·01	..
5	Shahabad	Sasaram ... T.	9,760	12,944	22,713	40·54	40·59	110	...	·05
6		R.	68,582	72,779	141,361	29·27	30·95	107	...	1·68
7	Monghyr	Jamalpur ... T.	9,547	8,542	18,089	39·25	34·59	114	2·66	..
8		R.	1,789	1,820	3,609	35·18	37·12	92	..	1·94
9	Shahabad	Arrah ... T.	23,426	23,479	46,905	39·14	34·23	110	4·91	..
10		R.	139,506	163,701	303,207	23·99	28·33	114	..	4·34
11	Cuttack	Kendrapara ... T.	8,676	8,981	17,647	38·93	42·55	91	..	3·62
12		R.	96,085	101,222	197,307	29·94	39·94	106	..	10·00
13	Burdwan	Katwa ... T.	3,139	3,560	6,699	38·36	43·43	91	..	5·07
14		R.	83,041	86,206	69,847	25·64	27·21	104	..	1·57
15	Shahabad	Dumraon ... T.	8,689	9,685	18,384	38·34	38·76	111	..	·42
16		R.	119,407	133,920	253,327	26·71	30·61	118	..	3·90
17	Nadia	Kumarkhali ... T.	2,851	3,314	6,165	37·30	33·09	125	4·21	..
18		R.	47,171	49,788	96,959	37·37	31·30	105	6·07	..
19	Monghyr	Monghyr ... T.	27,188	29,889	57,077	36·91	35·37	103	1·54	..
20		R.	41,025	44,440	85,565	35·24	35·15	110	·09	..
21	Hazaribagh	Chatra ... T.	4,957	5,826	10,783	36·72	39·97	100	..	3·25
22		R.	24,567	26,039	50,606	34·44	47·57	104	...	13·13
23	Muzaffarpur	Hajipur ... T.	9,917	11,570	21,487	36·67	50·12	95	..	13·45
24		R.	112,379	130,226	242,605	33·80	36·72	106	...	2·92
25	Gaya	Daudnagar ... T.	4,807	5,044	9,851	36·44	30·96	107	5·48	..
26		R.	48,074	48,176	96,250	37·40	39·35	107	.	1·95
27	Muzaffarpur	Lalganj ... T.	5,583	6,910	12,493	36·34	59·31	105	..	22·97
28		R.	64,440	77,848	142,288	30·12	47·79	111	..	17·67
29	Hooghly	Uttarpara ... T.	3,731	2,758	6,489	36·21	32·67	94	3·54	..
30	Patna	Bihar ... T.	22,917	24,806	47,723	35·74	47·73	100	...	11·99
31		R.	105,276	110,067	215,343	28·54	44·65	105	...	16·11
32	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ... T.	8,328	8,344	16,672	35·50	33·94	90	1·56	..
33		R.	38,966	45,704	84,670	36·01	37·81	110	..	1·80
34	Darbhanga ...	Madhubani ... T.	8,939	8,905	17,844	35·45	48·84	113	...	13·39
35		R.	111,097	115,588	226,685	31·30	53·99	108	...	2·69
36		Darbhanga ... T.	38,267	35,294	73,561	38·37	41·32	107	..	5·95
37		R.	179,862	188,031	367,893	24·21	26·16	109	...	1·95
38	Lohardaga .. .	Lohardaga ... T.	3,588	3,522	7,110	35·30	54·43	81	...	19·13
39		R.	48,200	55,264	103,464	30·11	45·96	112	...	15·85
40	Shahabad .. .	Jagadishpur ... T.	5,946	6,529	12,475	35·19	34·34	88	·81	...
41	Tippera	Brahmanbaria ... T.	9,224	8,782	18,006	35·04	24·04	104	11·00	...
42		R.	123,462	121,465	244,927	30·91	21·23	100	9·68	...
43	Bhaga'pur	Colgong ... T.	2,600	2,545	5,145	34·20	39·65	128	...	5·45
44		R.	90,424	95,890	186,314	30·35	35·08	103	4·27	...
45	Shahabad	Bhabhua ... T.	5,130	5,086	10,216	33·96	30·63	91	3·33	..
46		R.	84,528	87,221	171,749	25·40	25·58	108	...	·18
47	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ... T.	34,708	34,398	69,106	33 77	42·51	104	...	8·74
48		R.	50,007	55,027	105,034	53·76	40·42	108	...	6·66
49	Manbhum	Jhalda .. ... T.	2,663	2,227	4,890	33·74	22·69	122	11·05	...
50		R.	48,655	48,775	97,430	32·01	19·72	105	13·19	...
51	Murshidabad ...	Jangipur ... ... T.	4,761	5,033	9,794	33·69	34·10	92	..	·41
52	Bankura	Sonamukhi ... T.	6,255	7,207	13,462	33·65	25·18	101	8·47	...
53		R.	30,492	31,535	62,027	25·45	22·68	107	2·77	...
54	Saran	Revilganj ... ... T.	6,061	7,112	13,173	32·05	37·65	104	...	4·60
55	Hooghly	Kotrung ... ... T.	2,740	2,424	5,164	32·92	29·59	121	...	3·67
56	Mymensingh	Jamalpur ... T.	8,192	7,196	15,388	32·81	30·86	79	1·95	...
57		R.	118,678	109,565	228,243	19·34	16·21	112	3·13	...
58	Darbhanga	Roserha .. ... T.	5,064	5,823	10,887	32·51	41·70	119	...	9·28
59		R.	125,067	125,239	250,006	27·38	27·06	112	·32	...
60	Chittagong	Chittagong ... T.	14,254	9,815	24,069	32·42	36·35	112	...	4·03
61		R.	31,101	34,498	65,599	34·42	24·05	114	10·37	...
62	Burdwan	Dainhati .. ... T.	2,430	2,714	5,144	32·27	43·74	116	...	11·47
63	Shahabad	Buxar ... T.	8,163	7,343	15,506	31·98	52·68	124	...	21·02
64		R.	72,573	78,359	150,932	26·83	32·13	116	...	5·30
65	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur ... T.	27,165	22,927	49,192	31·43	51·77	107	...	20·35
66		R.	250,277	273,280	523,557	27·24	33·91	112	...	6·67
67	Nadia	Santipore ... T.	14,000	16,437	30,437	30·76	25·72	118	5·06	...
68		R.	11,700	11,827	23,527	29·49	41·61	117	...	12·12
69	Patna	Barh ... T.	6,411	5,952	12,363	30·73	41·57	100	...	10·85
70		R.	93,742	98,766	192,508	28·14	35·55	106	...	7·41
71	Lohardaga	Ranchi ... T.	10,798	9,508	20,306	30·48	28·80	114	1·68	.
72		R.	77,147	80,151	157,298	29·07	30·66	104	...	1·59
73	Pabna	Pabna ... T.	8,234	8,252	16,486	30·45	33·78	139	...	3·33
74		R.	83,454	86,287	169,741	34·26	35·53	114	·73	...

Number.	Districts.	Towns and rural areas.		Population according to Census of 1891.			Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.			
75	Tippera	Comilla	T.	8,580	6,100	14,680	30·17	29·63	122	·54	...
76			R.	73,313	69,912	143,225	24·19	23·87	102	·32	...
77	Khulna	Debhatta	T.	2,650	2,734	5,384	29·71	32·87	116	...	3·16
78	Manbhum	Raghunathpur ...	T.	3,062	3,154	6,216	29·00	30·40	113	...	·80
79			R.	54,570	56,040	110,616	24·54	28·66	103	...	4·12
80	24-Parganas	Taki	T.	2,363	2,573	4,936	29·17	28·66	95	6·28	...
81	Mymensingh	Kishoreganj ...	T.	7,163	6,825	13,988	29·02	14·86	107	14·16	...
82			R.	69,752	68,571	138,323	33·85	28·18	103	5·67	...
83	Murshidabad ...	Kandi	T.	5,428	5,703	11,131	28·92	30·90	102	...	1·98
84			R.	8,628	8,616	17,244	30·21	32·41	108	...	2·20
85	Nadia	Ranaghat	T.	4,082	4,424	8,506	28·80	31·97	91	...	3·17
86			R.	32,290	33,090	65,380	30·42	39·15	105	...	8·73
87	Bankura	Bankura	T.	9,282	9,461	18,743	28·59	25·87	99	2·72	...
88			R.	60,304	61,464	121,858	25·06	23·78	111	1·18	...
89	Champaran	Bettiah	T.	11,799	10,981	22,780	28·53	35·09	113	...	7·46
90			R.	157,308	153,939	311,307	26·00	39·09	110	...	12·49
91	Mymensingh ...	Bazitpur	T.	4,647	4,752	9,399	28·30	22·76	121	5·54	...
92			R.	114,453	110,397	224,850	19·76	15·73	108	4·03	...
93	Pabna	Sirajganj	T.	13,090	10,177	23,267	27·97	18·30	114	9·67	...
94			R.	109,271	105,615	214,886	35·37	19·06	104	16·31	...
95	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ...	T.	2,027	2,320	4,347	27·83	33·35	108	...	5·52
96			R.	31,570	33,188	64,758	38·72	39·08	113	...	·30
97	Balasore	Balasore	T.	10,550	10,225	20,775	27·82	35·33	115	...	7·51
98			R.	45,458	46,337	91,795	30·99	42·76	105	...	11·76
99	Nadia	Birnagar	T.	1,569	1,852	3,421	27·18	47·06	132	...	19·88
100	Dacca	Narayanganj ...	T.	12,116	5,599	17,715	27·15	36·52	88	...	9·37
101			R.	63,834	56,656	120,490	29·34	21·44	112	7·90	...
102	Midnapore	Ramjibanpur ...	T.	4,865	5,122	9,977	27·06	23·05	102	4·01	...
103	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	T.	5,075	3,640	8,715	26·96	42·79	99	...	15·83
104			R.	153,390	165,979	309,369	41·11	44·67	102	..	3·56
105	Gaya	Tikari	T.	5,381	6,151	11,532	26·88	35·81	96	...	8·93
106			R.	85,371	87,751	173,122	26·15	28·31	109	...	2·16
107	Nadia	Krishnagar ...	T.	12,444	13,056	25,500	26·35	31·41	98	..	5·06
108			R.	26,297	36,143	73,440	27·35	36·50	107	.	9·15
109	24-Parganas	South Dum-Dum ...	T.	6,083	4,954	11,037	26·09	32·43	86		6·34
110	Ditto	Basirhat	T.	7,203	7,816	15,100	25·04	25·28	110	·03	...
111			R.	31,574	31,866	63,440	22·71	25·23	116	...	2·52
112	Gaya	Gaya	T.	40,893	39,490	80,383	25·93	47·73	115	...	21·80
113			R.	87,929	92,088	180,017	36·54	40·08	101	...	3·54
114	Manbhum	Purulia	T.	6,549	5,579	12,128	25·89	32·07	97		6·18
115			R.	97,890	100,061	197,951	33·99	24·92	108	8·87	...
116	24-Parganas	Gobordanga ...	T.	3,303	3,401	6,704	25·65	26·70	110	..	1·05
117	Bogra	Bogra	T.	3,711	2,894	6,605	25·43	36·33	118	...	10·90
118			R.	124,902	123,147	248,049	21·92	26·91	112	...	4·99
119	Mymensingh	Netrokona ...	T.	5,615	4,206	9,821	25·35	21·18	111	4·17	..
120			R.	126,359	113,370	239,729	19·32	19·28	108	·04	..
121	Burdwan	Burdwan	T.	18,527	15,950	34,477	25·20	44·05	104	..	18·85
122			R.	17,881	18,518	36,429	15·83	25·88	121	...	10·05
123	24-Parganas	Rajpur	T.	5,341	5,599	10,940	25·13	29·52	87	...	4·39
124	Nadia	Kushtia	T.	5,860	5,330	11,190	25·08	32·59	126	...	7·51
125			R.	10,892	11,344	22,306	30·27	32·09	105	7·18	..
126	Mymensingh	Tangail	T.	10,142	7,841	17,973	24·98	14·52	104	10·46	.
127			R.	199,454	205,523	404,977	22·28	17·78	109	4·50	..
128	Ditto	Sherpore	T.	6,217	4,527	10,744	24·94	21·69	115	3·26	.
129			R.	56,709	53,430	110,139	20·90	22·76	111	7·14	..
130	Noakhali	Sudharam	T.	3,559	1,920	5,479	24·82	31·94	119	...	7·12
131			R.	56,824	58,029	114,853	39·15	38·99	112	...	·84
132	Dacca	Dacca	T.	46,498	37,135	83,633	24·81	32·04	113	...	7·23
133			R.	91,472	95,062	186,534	27·52	28·13	106	..	·61
134	24-Parganas	Baduria	T.	6,235	6,509	12,744	24·79	24·32	109	·47	..
135			R.	56,955	56,767	113,722	22·76	27·85	111	...	5·09
136	Patna	Patna City	T.	82,008	83,184	165,192	24·72	34·75	105	...	10·03
137			R.	6,558	8,449	15,007	5·70	8·72	97	..	2·93
138	Darjeeling	Kurseong	T.	2,147	1,375	3,522	24·70	57·63	148	...	32·93
139			R.	22,709	18,414	41,123	7·17	41·87	123	...	34·70
140	Midnapore	Tamluk	T.	3,391	3,221	6,612	24·65	27·22	92	...	2·57
141			R.	41,267	43,478	84,745	19·22	24·76	111	..	5·54
142	Saran	Chapra	T.	28,743	28,609	57,352	24·65	28·85	114	...	4·20
143			R.	137,802	172,254	310,056	25·08	30·01	126	..	5·23
144	24-Parganas	Joynagar	T.	4,038	4,195	8,233	24·53	28·90	130	...	4·37
145			R.	42,805	39,982	82,787	25·08	21·21	112	4·77	...
146	Khulna	Chanduria	T.	1,300	1,293	2,593	24·29	53·99	91	...	29·70
147	Faridpur	Madaripur	T.	6,978	6,794	13,772	23·96	10·53	106	4·43	...
148			R.	88,877	90,899	179,776	34·72	24·74	104	9·98	..
149	Burdwan	Raniganj	T.	7,983	5,789	13,772	23·81	53·97	114	...	29·26
150			R.	65,388	68,805	134,193	25·82	27·78	108	...	1·96
151	Cuttack	Jajpur	T.	5,727	6 265	11,992	23·76	36·94	108	...	13·18
152			R.	115,510	130,898	246,408	24·58	29·90	113	..	5·32
153	Midnapore	Khirpai	T.	2,808	2,900	5,708	23·65	43·09	101	..	19·44
154	Murshidabad ...	Berhampore ...	T.	12,260	11,255	23,515	23·09	32 95	95	...	9·86
155	Champaran	Motihari	T.	7,824	5,284	13,108	22·81	48·06	110	...	25·25
156			R.	89,408	87,629	177,097	23·77	38·54	111	...	14·77
157	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia ...	T.	11,751	9,656	21,407	22·70	37·05	128	...	14 95
158			R.	38,878	38,589	77,467	27·10	47·33	103	...	20·23
159	Hooghly ... {	Hooghly and Chinsura ...	T.	17,018	16,042	33,060	22·65	45·43	95	...	22·78
160			R.	8,332	8,283	16,615	19·94	40·98	90	...	21·06
161	Backergunge	Barisal	T.	10,384	5,098	15,482	22 60	26·54	113	...	3·94
162			R.	59,517	58,357	117,874	43·04	37·92	102	5·12	...
163	Palamau	Daltonganj ...	T.	2,001	2,292	5,103	22·53	31·19	125	...	8·66
164			R.	47,925	50,346	98,271	30·01	37·14	109	...	7·13
165	Nadia	Meherpur	T.	2,837	2,083	5,820	22·30	24·05	107	...	1 55
166			R.	31,023	32,673	63,696	27·67	29 13	107	...	1·46
167	Bankura	Vishnupur	T.	8,824	9,366	18,190	21·99	17·15	99	4·84	...
168			R.	57,118	60,666	117,784	26·54	23·83	108	2·71	...
169	Midnapore	Midnapore	T.	16,253	16,011	32 264	21·35	42·71	121	...	21·36
170			R.	70,472	69,507	139,979	23·35	36 15	108	...	12·80
171	Hooghly	Bhadreswar ...	T.	5,229	4,410	9,639	21·06	42·52	109	...	21·46
172	Do.	Baidyabati ...	T.	9,995	8,385	18,380	20·89	32·86	130	...	11·97
173											
174	Rajshahi	Nator	T.	4,696	4,489	9,185	30·37	37·77	98	...	17·20
175			R.	64,225	68,629	132,854	25·97	45·06	97	...	20·59
176	Hooghly	Ranasbaria	T.	3,266	3,517	6,783	20·49	41·27	82	...	20·78
177	Khulna	Satkhira	T.	4,501	4,049	8,550	20·46	48·02	92	...	24·56
178			R.	48,198	46,886	95,084	20·43	35·94	111	...	9·51
179	Puri	Puri	T.	15,930	12,864	28,794	20·31	49·80	103	...	29·49
180			R.	105,222	104,051	209,273	31·50	42·53	108	...	11·03
181	Malda	English Bazar ...	T.	7,381	6,437	13,818	20·26	39·65	104	...	19·39
182			R.	40,008	42,577	82,645	20·12	37·06	108	...	16·94

Number.	Districts.	Towns and rural areas.		Population according to Census of 1891.			Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.			
183	Burdwan	Kalna	T.	4,774	4,906	9,680	20·14	40·49	114	...	20·35
184			R.	38,770	41,641	80,411	18·38	34·07	101	...	15·69
185	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	T.	7,228	4,976	12,204	20·07	41·05	114	...	20·98
186			R.	101,537	94,857	196,394	27·18	33·80	110	...	6·62
187	Birbhum	Suri	T.	3,837	3,644	7,481	20·05	32·74	85	...	12·69
188			R.	58,323	60,404	118,727	27·46	34·87	106	...	7·41
189	Singhbhum	Chaibassa	T.	3,553	3,297	6,850	20·00	37·37	124	...	17·37
190			R.	109,046	113,290	262,336	19·30	13·16	108	6·14	...
191	Midnapore	Khorar	T.	5,128	4,955	10,083	19·93	22·01	107	...	2·08
192	Howrah	Bally	T.	9,515	7,185	16,700	19·82	32·63	133	...	12·81
193	Cuttack	Cuttack	T.	25,235	21,951	47,186	19·81	24·77	109	...	4·96
194			R.	82,652	85,488	168,140	20·73	29·76	123	...	9·03
195	Bogra	Sherpur	T.	2,190	1,775	3,965	19·41	34·30	133	...	14·89
196			R.	42,298	38,411	80,709	14·88	18·91	110	...	4·03
197	Khulna	Khulna	T.	4,896	3,771	8,667	19·38	29·42	147	...	10·04
198			R.	70,260	63,088	133,348	22·40	23·02	112	...	·62
199	Hooghly	Serampore	T.	20,200	15,752	35,952	19·33	37·74	122	...	18·41
200			R.	17,383	14,828	32,211	2·35	10·58	130	...	8·23
201	Malda	Malda	T.	2,112	2,066	4,178	18·90	52·17	119	...	33·27
202			R.	28,080	26,808	54,688	23·91	34·02	121	...	10·11
203	Backergunge... ...	Pirojpur	T.	6,463	5,783	12,246	18·78	27·92	80	...	9·14
204			R.	56,418	55,553	111,971	30·73	46·60	107	...	8·87
205	Howrah	Howrah	T.	70,477	40,129	110,606	18·75	23·68	115	...	4·93
206	Jessore	Kotchandpur ...	T.	5,175	4,327	9,502	18·62	31·46	95	...	12·84
207			R.	15,897	15,922	31,819	18·73	55·53	115	...	36·80
208	Murshidabad... ...	City Murshidabad	T.	18,046	17,530	35,576	18·52	35·24	108	..	16·72
209	Jessore	Moheshpur ...	T.	2,118	2,333	4,451	18·19	32·57	113	...	14·38
210			R.	48,004	49,565	98,529	18·07	48·15	113	...	30·08
211	Nadia	Chakdaha ...	T.	4,608	4,010	8,618	18·10	33·65	136	...	15·55
212			R.	28,780	26,519	55,305	24·01	39·43	130	..	15·42
213	24-Parganas	Naihati	T.	10,020	13,704	29,724	17·09	33·90	139	.	16·21
214			R.	29,388	26,964	56,352	18 29	32·63	113	...	14 34
215	Midnapore	Chandrakona ...	T.	5,626	5,683	11,309	17 68	41·55	98	...	23·87
216			R.	37,167	37,390	74,557	23·02	28·90	108	...	5·88
217	Faridpur	Faridpur	T.	6,176	4,598	10,774	17·63	33·59	106	...	15·96
218			R.	44,067	42,144	86,211	20·05	33·78	111	...	13·13
219	24-Parganas	Barnagore ...	T.	18,707	15,481	34,278	17·62	25·17	120	...	7·55
220	Do.	North Dum-Dum	T.	6,380	4,016	10,396	17·21	25·39	111	..	8·18
221	Hooghly	Jahanabad ...	T.	4,153	4,173	8,326	16·69	35·19	120	...	18·50
222			R.	51,889	57,689	109,578	21·30	27·24	111	..	5·34
223	24-Parganas	Baraşat	T.	4,862	4,892	9,754	16·19	24·40	139	...	8·21
224			R.	33,761	32,061	65,822	15·54	23·01	114	...	7·47
225	Sonthal Parganas ...	Deoghur	T.	5,067	3,600	8,667	16·45	39·22	115	...	23·07
226			R.	137,681	137,767	275,444	33·01	30·39	108	2·62	.
227	Rangpur	Rangpur	T.	8,720	5,490	14,216	15·82	34·11	116	..	18·29
228			R.	57,931	52,803	110,734	22·87	41·92	106	...	19·05
229	Midnapore ...	Ghatal	T.	6,976	6,066	13,042	15·77	20·08	113	..	4·31
230			R.	35,854	34,642	68,496	22 03	25·70	119	..	3·67
231	24-Parganas	North Barrackpore	T.	11,986	8,944	20,930	15·77	33·36	101	...	17·59
232	Do.	Cossipore & Chitpur	T.	19,424	11,999	31,423	15 05	16·26	110	...	1 21
233	Patna	Dinapore Nizamut	T.	21,893	22,526	44,419	14·67	19·31	96	..	4·64
234			R.	13,070	14,022	27,092	18·91	20·88	115	..	6·97
235	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	T.	6,409	3,273	9,682	14·63	24·78	92	..	10·12
236			R.	37,721	35,505	73,226	25·16	33·43	95	...	8·27
237	Purnea	Kishanganj ...	T.	4,713	3,753	8,466	14·64	31·64	90	...	18·90
238			R.	76,175	73,253	140,428	19·09	38·27	109	...	19·18
239	Mymensingh	Muktagacha ...	T.	3,224	1,699	4,923	14·62	43·07	100	...	3·15
240	24-Parganas	South Suburban ...	T.	37,794	31,848	69,642	14·52	18·78	118	...	4·26
241	Purnea	Purnea	T.	8,759	5,796	14,555	14·35	24·41	122	...	10·10
242			R.	71,010	71,284	142,294	22·98	27·33	119	.	4·35
243	24-Parganas	Baruipur	T.	2,601	1,921	3,922	13·00	43·09	168	.	30·09
244			R.	42,114	40,432	82,846	21·44	20 56	126	·88	.
245	Nadia	Nadia	T.	6,156	7,178	13,334	11·99	21·29	125	...	9·30
246	24-Parganas	Maniktala ...	T.	20,711	12,154	32,865	11·41	21·05	105	..	9·64
247	Do.	South Barrackpore	T.	20,370	15,277	35,647	10·85	28·27	110	...	17·42
248	Sonthal Paganas ...	Sahebganj ...	T.	6,141	5,156	11,297	10·24	22·57	132	...	12 31
249	Mymensingh ...	Nasirabad ...	T.	8,431	3,134	11,565	9 17	26·39	116	...	17·22
250			R.	112,425	102,522	214,947	18·84	17·50	107	1·25	...
251	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	T.	8,923	5,222	14,145	9·11	16·96	130	...	7·85
252			R.	23,004	22,914	46,818	25·33	72·23	115	...	46·90
253	Jessore	Jessore	T.	5,040	3,262	8,302	9·03	36·01	108	...	26·98
254			R.	76,880	72,740	149,620	18·71	44·08	110	...	25·37
255	Backergunge... ...	Nalchiti	T.	1,216	459	1,675	8·85	15·52	75	..	7·17
256			R.	38,294	39,437	76,731	36·30	36·58	113	1·72	...
257	Do.	Jhalukati ...	T.	1,966	399	2,365	4·65	22·83	37	...	18·18
258			R.	79,736	81,484	161,220	37·43	36·07	103	1·36	...

This statement shows clearly the deficiency of birth registration in rural areas generally, for with the sexes nearly equal, the excess of females being in favour of a high birth-rate, there ought to be a much higher rate than is shown, and an excess of births over deaths instead of, as appears in the statement, an excess of deaths over births. The large excess in most cases of male over female births is also improbable, and shows that a considerable proportion of female births have escaped registration. As, however, this is the first year of birth registration in rural areas, the results must not be criticised too severely, but such rates as 2·35 in Serampore rural, where the male population is 17,383 and the female 14,828; 5·79 in Patna rural, where the male population is 6,558 and the female 8,449; 7·17 in Kurseong rural, where the male population is 22,709 and the female 18,414, are manifestly incorrect. With regard to towns, it will be seen that the lowest rates are shown against those in which the preponderance of males over females is most pronounced. Thus in Jhalukati, where the male population is 1,966 and the female 399, the birth-rate is only 4·65, which is not improbable. The excess of males over females in the towns of Nalchiti, Jessore, Darjeeling, Nasirabad, South Barrackpore, Maniktala, Jalpaiguri,

Cossipore and Chitpur, Purnea, North Barrackpore, Rangpur, Deoghur, North Dum-Dum, and Faridpur is also to some extent the cause of the comparatively low rate shown against them; but as, on the other hand, other towns such as Dinajpur, Barisal, Chittagong, Utterpara, Comilla, Narayanganj, and Sitamarhi, with as marked a disproportion of sexes, and not more favourably circumstanced, show much higher birth-rates, it must be concluded that registration is defective in the towns first mentioned which show a low rate. I am constantly being reminded that the birth-rate of Indian towns must necessarily be low on account of the custom of the people sending their wives to their homes in the country to be confined. I believe, however, that this practice in Bengal is exaggerated. I admit it to a certain extent in the case of real towns, but most of the towns of the province are not towns at all in the proper acceptation of the term; they are mere congeries of villages divided by stretches of open country, and owe their importance solely to the fact that they are administrative head-quarters of districts and subdivisions. In such places, other things being equal, there is no reason why the birth-rate ought not to be nearly as high as it is known to be in rural areas proper. However, as I have said, great improvement has been made in registration during the year under report, and the results are encouraging.

Birth-rate according to months.

9. The following table shows the provincial birth-rate according to months, the most prolific of which, it will be seen, were March, February, and November in the order named :—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	For the year.
Total for the Province ..	1·94	2·82	2·92	2·22	2·50	1·83	1·71	2·22	1·99	2·59	2·81	2·53	28·15

METEOROLOGY AND PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Meteorology and prices of food-grains in connection with the death-rate.

10. Before proceeding to consider details of the mortality of the province during the year under report, it will be instructive to note here the principal features of the meteorology of the year, which, according to the reports of the Meteorological Department, were as follows :—

Except in January, when there was slight excess, the pressure of the pre-monsoon months up to and including May was rather considerably in defect of the normal, the usual defect equalling from 0·04″ to 0·08″.

Temperature was in distinct excess in each of the first five months of the year, the usual excess equalling from 1° to 3°.

The number of cold weather storms which occurred in the early part of the year was decidedly small, and those which did occur were of comparatively little importance.

The hot weather storms of the type called nor'-westers were also not numerous in March or April, but fairly numerous in May.

Rainfall in the pre-monsoon period was very decidedly in defect of the normal in all divisions except East and North Bengal, in which districts rather heavy rain fell in April and May.

The first small or preliminary burst of the monsoon rains in Bengal was brought up by the action of a severe but small cyclone, which formed in the early part of June in the north-west angle of the Bay, and passed inland between Saugor Island and Balasore, but the effect of this inrush rapidly died away.

The monsoon current did not permanently establish itself in Bengal until the 24th or 25th of June, or about ten or twelve days later than usual.

The strength of the monsoon current from the date of its establishment up to its withdrawal appeared to be fairly normal. The rainfall brought up by this current, however, was mainly deflected towards the north and north-east of the province.

The number of barometric depressions and feeble cyclonic storms formed during the south-west monsoon season was rather smaller than usual, and they, in the majority of cases, passed from the north-west angle of the Bay over Orissa and through Chota Nagpur, but the rainfall brought up by them was decidedly lighter than usual.

Hence, during the monsoon season, though the rainfall of the province taken as a whole was nearly normal, North Bengal and North Bihar received falls very largely in excess of the usual quantities, while all other divisions received defective falls, the defects being very large in some parts of South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Parts of East Bengal also showed very deficient rainfall.

The monsoon current commenced to retreat from Bengal about a week earlier than usual, as general rainfall practically ceased in Bihar from the 27th or 28th of September, and in Lower Bengal from about the 4th of October, and all rainfall in the province after this date practically was brought up by the action of cyclonic storms or barometric depressions in the

Bay, which formed in front of the retreating south-west monsoon current, and which depressions afterwards advanced towards the west coast of the Bay.

As the monsoon current finally established itself in Bengal about ten days later than usual, and withdrew about a week before the normal period, the south-west monsoon season was a decidedly short one.

During October more barometric depressions and small cyclonic storms were formed in the Bay than usually occur, but the majority of them were of little importance. Only one fierce but small storm formed, which crossed the west coast of the Bay near Cocanada. Two of these disturbances—one in the middle of October, and one quite at the close of that month—caused a wave of humid winds to advance northward, and hence gave moderate to heavy rain in Bengal, and the rainfall in the second half of October and early in November was very important.

The rainfall brought up in this way was particularly heavy in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, South-West and East Bengal; smaller amounts extended to South Bihar and North Bengal, but North Bihar was practically rainless.

In this connection I would also draw attention to the high prices of the chief food-grains of the province during the year under report as compared with the average of the previous five years—*see* Appendix II. It will thus be seen that the conditions both as regards meteorology and the supply of food—two very important factors—were such as to be decidedly unfavourable to health during the year under report, and, as a matter of fact, 1892 was more unhealthy than 1891. A large proportion of the increased number of deaths reported is doubtless due to vastly improved registration, but this is not sufficient to account for the entire increase of mortality. The majority of the local medical officers after making due allowance for improved registration, are of opinion that the year under report was decidedly more unhealthy than its predecessor. I am also of this opinion.

DETAILS OF DEATH REGISTRATION.

11. The following are details of the mortality of 1892 according to sex, class, and age, as compared with 1891 and the average of the five years 1887—91:—

Mortality according to Sex, Class, and Age.

SEX.

	Mortality—			Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	Ratio per 1,000 of population—			Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.
	In 1892.	In 1891.	In 1887—91.			In 1892.	In 1891.	In 1887—91.		
Males	1,194,474	1,002,537	870,020	191,937 *I*	324,454 *I*	34·15	28·67	24·87	5·48 *I*	9·28 *I*
Females ...	1,052,801	893,724	760,618	159,077 *I*	292,183 *I*	29·72	25·24	21·47	4·48 *I*	8·25 *I*
Total ..	2,247,275	1,896,261	1,630,638	351,014 *I*	616,637 *I*	31·92	26·94	23·16	4·98 *I*	8·76 *I*

CLASS OR NATIONALITY.

	In 1892.		In 1891.		In 1887—91.		Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.		Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.
Christians ...	2,596	15·95	2,244	13·79	1,623	9·97	352 *I*	2·16 *I*	973 *I*	5·98 *I*
Hindus ...	1,475,804	33·07	1,208,139	27·09	1,054,473	23·63	267,665 *I*	5·98 *I*	421,331 *I*	9·44 *I*
Muhammadans ..	729,205	31·40	646,109	27·82	538,048	23·17	83,096 *I*	3·58 *I*	191,157 *I*	8·23 *I*
Buddhists ...	3,045	26·99	1,857	16·46	1,513	13·41	1,188 *I*	10·53 *I*	1,532 *I*	13·58 *I*
Other classes ...	36,625	16·06	37,912	16·83	34,981	15·54	1,287 *D*	·77 *I*	1,644 *I*	·72 *I*

District details will be found in Annual Form V.

AGE.

	In 1892.		In 1891.		In 1887-91.		Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.		Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.
Under 1 year	389,211	168·29	307,934	132·95	262,558	113·52	81,277 *I*	35·34 *I*	126,653 *I*	54·77 *I*
1 year and under 5 years	346,031	43·71	292,278	37·11	236,675	29·90	51,756 *I*	6·60 *I*	109,346 *I*	13·81 *I*
5 to 10 years	184,431	17·28	165,888	15·59	135,002	12·65	18,543 *I*	1·69 *I*	49,429 *I*	4·63 *I*
10 „ 15 „	105,210	13·65	92,674	12·04	78,626	10·20	12,536 *I*	1·61 *I*	26,584 *I*	3·45 *I*
15 „ 20 „	106,189	18·21	93,357	16·05	80,215	13·76	12,832 *I*	2·16 *I*	25,944 *I*	4·45 *I*
20 „ 30 „	226,869	19·73	191,734	16·78	173,739	15·17	34,135 *I*	2·95 *I*	52,130 *I*	4·56 *I*
30 „ 40 „	218,933	22·00	183,342	18·38	167,818	16·86	35,591 *I*	3·62 *I*	51,115 *I*	5·14 *I*
40 „ 50 „	197,235	29·26	163,236	24·19	147,979	21·95	33,999 *I*	5·07 *I*	49,256 *I*	7·31 *I*
50 „ 60 „	173,061	43·30	145,367	36·11	130,570	32·50	28,694 *I*	7·19 *I*	43,391 *I*	10·80 *I*
60 years and upwards	300,232	78·90	258,481	67·90	217,443	57·14	41,751 *I*	11·00 *I*	82,789 *I*	21·76 *I*

District details will be found in Annual Form IV.

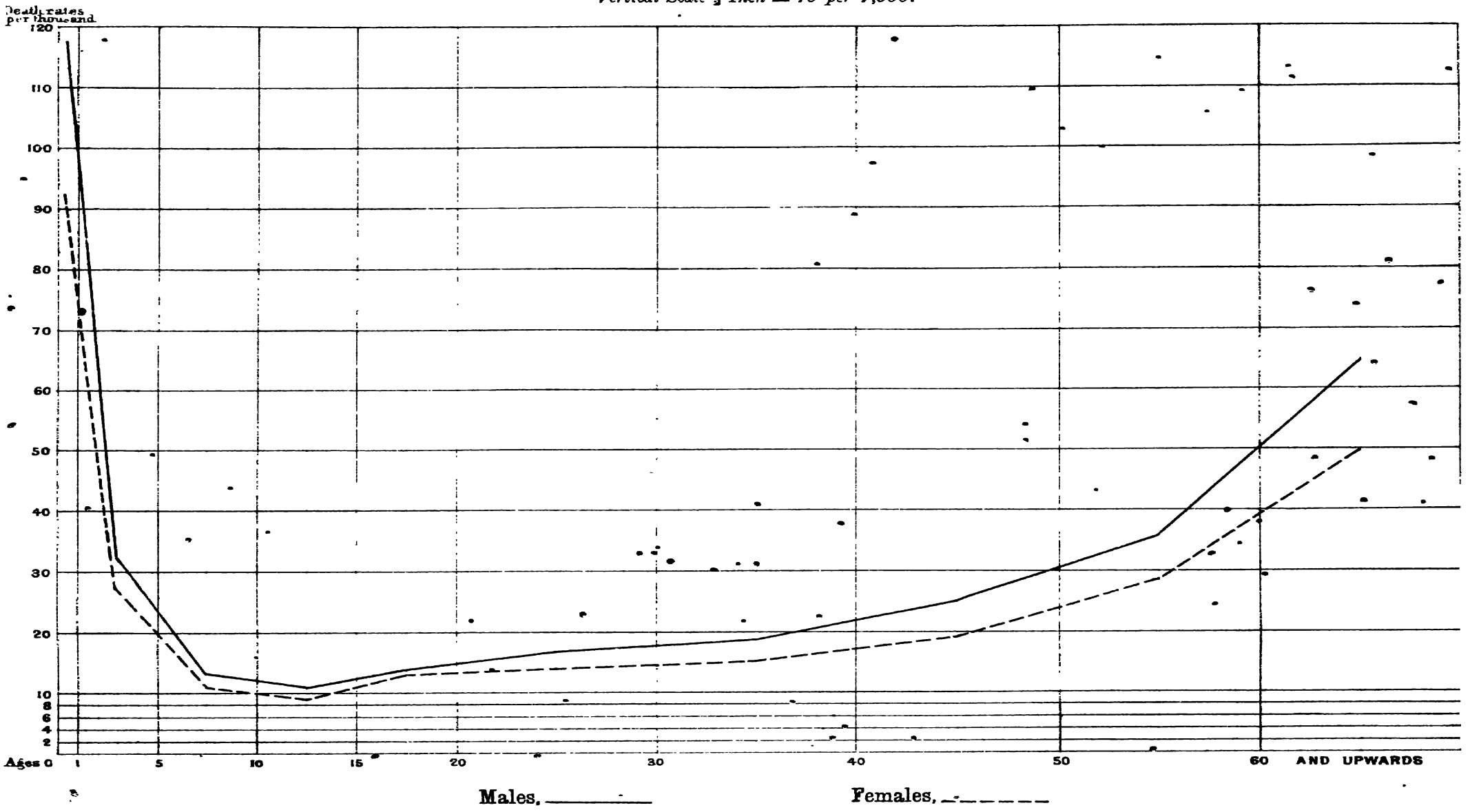
10 YEARS, 1883 – 92.

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATES

From all Causes per Thousand Living at Various Ages and Groups of Ages.

Horizontal Scale ⅛ Inch = 1 Year.

Vertical Scale ⅛ Inch = 10 per 1,000.



12. The most instructive of these tables is the last. A further exemplification of it may, therefore, be of interest. The average mortality of the last ten years at the various groups of ages is as follows:—

Exemplification of the average mortality at various ages.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
0— 1 ...	117·95	93·26	20—30 ...	16·61	14·23
1— 5 ...	31·57	26·93	30—40 ...	18·71	15·22
5—10 ...	13·59	11·10	40—50 ...	24·87	18·98
10—15 ...	10·90	9·02	50—60 ...	35·46	29·73
15—20 ...	14·01	13·33	60 and upwards	63·95	50·04

These facts are represented graphically in the diagram facing this page, from which it will be seen very clearly that in both sexes the mortality is greatest at the two extremes of life, being very heavy in the first year, falling rapidly during the second, third, fourth, and fifth year, then with decreasing rapidity between the ages of 5—10, then more gradually until a minimum is reached in the period 10—15; from that time it rises slowly, until by the period 30—40 it is about equal to the mortality of the sixth and seventh year of life, by the period 40—50 it corresponds closely to the mortality of the 4—6 years of life. The curve at both ends of the diagram, especially that corresponding to old age, is however somewhat untrustworthy; on the one hand, the ages at death of very young children are stated by the informants in a confused manner; and on the other in a majority of cases suspicion attaches to the extreme ages often given in death registers. As regards the differences between the sexes, it should be noted that from the third year of life to the twenty-fifth there is very little difference between the mortality of males and females. After that females die less rapidly than males, and the difference in their favour increases with age. The superior longevity of women is well known, and to a great extent accounts for the excess of women. Occupations, habits, and probably to some extent constitutional differences, account for the superior longevity of women; but it is not possible to give any good reason for the great excess of male over female mortality in the first year of life: it would seem to depend upon some constitutional differences; but whatever it may be, in the second year of life it has almost disappeared. As to the reason of the very high rate of total infant mortality, we have not far to seek, as one of the principal causes is to be found in the insanitary conditions under which a child is brought into the world. The horrors of a native lying-in chamber need not be entered into here, but it is very certain that the heat, filth, and impure air, added to the practice of feeding the new-born infant on improper food until the mother can nurse, carries off a large number of infants. Another potent cause is the weakness of constitution prevalent among the children, they being the offspring of youthful immature parents, frequently saturated with malaria, and sometimes with hereditary disease. Taking these facts into consideration, the excessive mortality of infants in this country is not surprising.

13. In Annual Form II (Appendix I) will be found for the first time in detail the mortality of each of the 703 registering circles of the province during the year under report, compared in each case with the average mortality of the previous five years. The area in square miles of each circle and the average population per square mile are also given. This new statement, like the new-birth statement (Annual Form I), is likely to prove very profitable, as from it, local bodies will be able to compare the results of registration with those of other, and especially neighbouring places, to trace the causes of the unhealthiness of their areas, and to take the necessary steps to remove them.

Mortality of each registering area.

14. The following table, compiled from Annual Form II, shows in order of sequence the total death-rates in towns, in rural areas, and in towns and rural areas combined during 1892, 1891, and the average of the five years 1887—91.

Mortality of towns, rural areas, and towns and rural areas combined in order of sequence.

Statement showing in order of sequence the death-rates of towns, of rural areas, and

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in—		
			1892.	1891.	1887—91.
1	Muzaffarpur ...	Lalganj	59·31	34·97	32·33
2	Darjeeling ...	Kurseong	57·63	48·26	50·82
3	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	54·43	9·56	6·75
4	Khulna ...	Chanduria ...	53·90	15·81	29·30
5	Burdwan ...	Raniganj	53·07	31·44	28·24
6	Shahabad ...	Buxar	52·68	25·90	22·63
7	Malda	Malda	52·17	93·82	64·39
8	Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	51·77	20·15	15·87
9		Hajipur ...	50·12	31·04	23·31
10	Puri	Puri	49·80	36·95	45·80
11	Darbhanga ...	Madhubani ..	48·84	33·74	30·09
12	Champaran ...	Motihari	48·06	28·37	22·12
13	Patna	Bihar	47·73	22·20	20·09
14	Gaya	Gaya	47·73	45·08	42·83
15	Nadia	Birnagar	47·06	26·81	25·13
16	Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsura.	45·43	49·75	35·20
17	Khulna	Satkhira	45·02	26·19	19·06
18	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	44·05	34·02	26·94
19		Dainhati ...	43·74	31·49	27·02
20		Katwa ...	43·43	30·15	25·37
21	Midnapore ...	Khirpai	43·09	40·64	14·71
22	24-Parganas ...	Baruipur	43·00	23·71	26·81
23	Muzaffarpur ...	Sitamarhi	42·79	19·85	20·42
24	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	42·71	38·68	25·47
25	Cuttack	Kendrapara ...	42·55	25·78	24·58
26	Serampore ...	Bhadreswar ...	42·52	56·54	46·68
27	Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	42·51	28·50	22·97
28	Darbhanga ...	Rosera	41·79	31·04	30·67
29	Patna	Barh	41·57	44·08	41·00
30	Midnapore ...	Chandrakona ...	41·55	46·60	31·21
31	Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	41·32	24·18	24·51
32	Hooghly	Bansbaria ...	41·27	42·16	39·21
33	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	41·05	43·67	33·45
	Shahabad	Sasaram	40·59	49·17	39·00
35	Burdwan	Kalna	40·49	30·06	23·34
36	Hazaribagh ..	Chatra	39·97	61·04	49·24
37	Bhagalpur ...	Colgong	39·65	30·90	30·70
38	Malda	English Bazar ...	39·65	57·02	29·38
39	Sonthal Parganas	Deoghur	39·22	36·34	24·34
40	Shahabad	Dumraon	38·07	57·33	37·31
41	Rajshahi	Nator	37·77	45·07	16·43
42	Serampore ...	Serampore ...	37·74	45·83	34·18
43	Rajshahi ...	Rampur Boalia ...	37·65	41·99	34·38
44	Saran	Revilganj	37·55	34·21	30·72
45	Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa	37·37	18·10	25·99
46	Cuttack	Jajpur	36·94	26·18	23·00
47	Serampore ...	Kotrung	36·59	24·78	26·14
48	Monghyr ...	Jamalpur ...	36·59	30·34	26·64
49	Dacca	Narayanganj ...	36·52	27·88	23·14
50	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	36·35	22·22	16·49
51	Bogra	Bogra	36·33	31·33	19·68
52	Monghyr	Jamui	36·16	23·07	22·74
53	Jessore	Jessore	36·01	30·59	24·93
54	Champaran ...	Bettiah	35·99	33·45	35·42
55	Gaya	Tikari	35·81	33·55	28·09
56	Saran	Siwan	35·51	28·00	22·86
57	Monghyr	Monghyr	35·37	35·91	28·20
58	Balasore	Balasore	35·33	24·78	23·24
59	Murshidabad ...	City Murshidabad	35·24	29·68	36·14
60	Hooghly	Jahanabad ...	35·19	34·83	20·77
61	Patna	Patna City ...	34·75	20·11	18·46
62	Shahabad	Jagadishpur ...	34·38	20·52	19·39
63	Bogra	Sherpur	34·30	40·10	35·05
64	Shahabad	Arrah	34·23	21·10	19·01
65	Rangpur	Rangpur	34·11	41·22	35·87
66	Murshidabad ...	Jangipur	34·10	27·15	23·68
67	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	33·94	23·03	27·29
68	24-Parganas ...	Naihati	33·90	31·25	21·16
69	Pabna	Pabna	33·78	35·24	30·87
70	Nadia	Chakdaha	33·65	13·22	10·67
71	Faridpur	Faridpur	33·59	22·09	15·22
72	Purnea	Kishanganj ...	33·54	25·04	22·08
73	24-Parganas ...	North Barrackpore	33·36	37·81	29·50
74	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	33·35	32·20	23·69
75	Nadia	Kumarkhali ...	33·09	22·54	18·32
76	Murshidabad ...	Berhampore ...	32·95	37·50	26·32
77	Khulna	Debhatta	32·87	33·06	25·26
78	Serampore ...	Baidabati ...	32·86	20·16	17·13
79	Birbhum	Suri	32·74	17·11	10·44
80	Serampore... ...	Utterpara	32·69	33·13	26·81
81	Howrah	Bally	32·63	22·21	19·16
82	Jessore	Moheshpur ...	32·37	40·65	34·37
83	24-Parganas ...	South Dum-Dum	32·43	36·15	34·00
84	Nadia	Kushtia	32·39	37·05	18·84
85	Manbhum	Purulia	32·07	24·24	28·11
86	Dacca	Dacca	32·04	15·30	19·28
87	Nadia	Ranaghat	31·97	24·80	13·63
88	Noakhali	Sudharam ...	31·94	12·41	10·94
89	Jessore	Kotchandpur ...	31·46	45·67	37·04
90	Nadia	Krishnagar ...	31·41	21·88	18·03
91	Palamau	Daltonganj ...	31·19	30·81	25·80
92	Gaya	Daudnagar ...	30·96	26·90	24·76
93	Murshidabad ...	Kandi	30·90	18·32	18·32
94	Mymensingh ...	Jamalpur	30·86	22·61	22·16
95	Shahabad	Bhabhua	30·63	24·07	19·77
96	Manbhum ...	Raghunathpur ...	30·40	27·83	23·64
97	Tippera	Comilla	29·63	25·47	25·61
98	24-Parganas ...	Rajpur	29·52	32·17	30·71
99	Khulna	Khulna	29·42	21·34	16·84
100	24-Parganas ...	Jaynagar	28·90	24·41	20·64
101	Saran	Chapra	28·85	25·28	16·12
102	Lohardaga ...	Ranchi	28·80	12·60	10·39
103	24-Parganas ...	South Barrackpore	28·27	21·45	19·07
104	Backergunge ...	Pirojpur	27·92	17·14	18·61
105	Midnapore ...	Tumluk	27·22	23·59	9·07
106	24-Parganas ...	Gobardanga ...	26·70	25·65	21·18
107	Backergunge ...	Barisal	26·54	16·79	16·14
108	Mymensingh ...				
109	Bankura ...				
110	Nadia				
111	24-Parganas ...				
112					
113	Bankura ...				
114	24-Parganas ...				
115	Jalpaiguri ...				
116	Cuttack				
117	Purnea				
118	24-Parganas ...				
119					
120	Nadia				
121	Tippera				
122	Howrah				
123	Midnapore ...				
124	24-Parganas ...				
125	Backergunge ...				
126	Mymensingh ...				
127	Manbhum ..				
128	Sonthal Parganas				
129	Midnapore ..				
130	Mymensingh ..				
131	Nadia				
132	Mymensingh ..				
133	24-Parganas ..				
134	Midnapore ...				
135	Faridpur ...				
136	Patna				
137	24-Parganas ..				
138	Pabna				
139	Mymensingh ..				
140	Bankura				
141	Darjeeling ..				
142	24-Parganas ...				
143	Backergunge ..				
144	Mymensingh ...				
145					

of towns and rural areas combined for 1892, 1891, *and average of the five years* 1887—91.

Towns.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in—			Number.	Rural areas.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in—			Number.	Towns and rural areas combined, *i.e.*, the entire district.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in—		
	1892.	1891.	1887—91.			1892.	1891.	1887—91.			1892.	1891.	1887—91.
Nasirabad	26·39	23·27	22·41	1	Backergunge ...	43·88	27·18	27·11	1	Backergunge ...	43·62	27·03	26·88
Bankura	25·87	20·27	18·72	2	Balasore	43·78	26·20	26·35	2	Balasore	43·60	26·18	26·20
Santipore	25·72	13·56	11·53	3	Jessore	42·30	40·06	28·90	3	Jessore	42·19	40·07	28·07
North Dum-Dum ...	25·39	12·50	13·37	4	Darjeeling	41·73	31·98	26·74	4	Rajshahi	40·91	39·55	31·18
Basirhat	25·28	27·06	22·30	5	Rajshahi	40·99	39·47	31·24	5	Darjeeling	40·41	31·73	26·03
Sonamukhi	25·18	12·92	10·25	6	Champaran	39·48	22·87	21·81	6	Champaran	39·49	23·04	21·89
Barnagore	25·17	31·18	28·64	7	Palamau	39·09	28·35	27·18	7	Palamau	39·03	28·24	27·04
Jalpaiguri	24·78	40·28	23·96	8	Cuttack	38·65	23·98	22·10	8	Puri	38·69	23·16	28·53
Cuttack	24·77	18·48	16·48	9	Puri	38·34	23·72	27·99	9	Cuttack	38·33	23·88	21·98
Purnea	24·45	23·63	25·07	10	Muzaffarpur	37·65	22·24	17·03	10	Muzaffarpur	38·13	22·32	17·14
Barasat	24·40	15·99	16·91	11	Lohardaga	37·52	21·80	20·03	11	Lohardaga	37·47	21·84	19·86
Baduria	24·32	22·83	15·92	12	Monghyr	36·75	28·55	29·35	12	Monghyr	36·71	28·75	29·21
Meherpur	24·05	47·25	21·82	13	Patna	36·57	27·20	25·94	13	Patna	36·30	26·28	24·91
Brahmanbaria ...	24·04	24·65	25·32	14	Nadia	36·17	45·14	28·14	14	Nadia	35·69	43·53	27·17
Howrah	23·68	18·29	16·52	15	Jalpaiguri	34·90	41·38	31·04	15	Jalpaiguri	34·76	41·36	30·93
Ramjibanpur ...	23·05	23·45	21·04	16	Hazaribagh	34·57	24·20	25·35	16	Hazaribagh	34·61	24·03	25·33
Taki	22·89	29·98	20·66	17	Gaya	33·91	28·18	28·42	17	Gaya	34·43	28·84	28·85
Jhalukati	22·83	19·87	15·64	18	Dinajpur	33·54	37·41	30·40	18	Hooghly	34·15	28·95	24·28
Rajitpur	23·70	9·46	7·60	19	Hooghly	33·47	27·65	23·82	19	Dinajpur	33·90	37·46	30·43
Jhalda	22·69	21·26	15·95	20	Rangpur	33·07	39·74	29·45	20	Burdwan	33·36	26·45	22·36
Sahebganj	22·57	55·58	48·86	21	Birbhum	32·96	30·85	27·16	21	Rangpur	33·07	39·75	29·49
Khorar	22·01	31·14	9·22	22	Burdwan	32·73	26·14	22·28	22	Birbhum	32·96	30·72	27·06
Sherpur	21·68	19·63	18·52	23	Malda	32·67	39·22	26·87	23	Bhagalpur	32·92	28·48	26·05
Nadna	21·29	18·67	14·09	24	Bhagalpur	32·56	28·47	26·82	24	Malda	32·89	39·80	26·91
Netrakona	21·18	*Not under registration.		25	Murshidabad	32·42	32·61	25·95	25	Murshidabad	32·51	32·45	26·16
Maniktala	21·05	16·67	13·87	26	Khulna	31·52	26·11	24·52	26	Serampore	31·72	29·01	22·71
Ghatal	20·08	31·34	19·30	27	Noakhali	30·92	23·26	23·05	27	Khulna	31·66	26·07	24·43
Madaripur	19·53	12·34	10·19	28	Midnapore	30·76	27·97	23·57	28	Noakhali	30·93	23·20	22·99
Dinapore	19·31	14·17	14·99	29	Faridpur	30·59	23·91	19·22	29	Midnapore	30·85	25·21	23·48
South Suburban ...	18·78	14·07	11·73	30	Chittagong	30·34	21·42	18·72	30	Faridpur	30·52	23·81	19·10
Sirajganj	18·30	17·36	18·05	31	Darbhanga	29·90	20·86	17·47	31	Chittagong	30·46	21·47	18·65
Muktagachha	18·07	16·28	19·09	32	Serampore	29·84	27·04	21·08	32	Darbhanga	30·36	21·07	17·60
Vishnupur	17·15	15·33	14·73	33	Purnea	29·37	37·78	25·85	33	Shahabad	29·84	29·93	26·90
Darjeeling	16·96	23·96	17·03	34	Saran	29·33	22·63	19·23	34	Saran	29·41	22·80	19·25
Cossipore and Chitpur	16·26	53·30	35·83	35	Shahabad	29·31	29·78	27·38	35	Bogra	29·38	25·14	23·45
Nalchiti	15·52	17·31	16·11	36	Bogra	29·29	25·01	23·53	36	Purnea	29·35	37·62	25·77
Kishoreganj	14·86	0·86	0·29	37	Pabna	27·11	26·51	24·40	37	Pabna	27·04	26·46	24·37
Tangail	14·52	14·13	10·68	38	Howrah	27·00	27·20	22·34	38	Howrah	26·60	25·65	21·41
				39	24-Parganas	25·51	23·72	20·53	39	24-Parganas	25·40	24·19	22·19
Total for the Provinces	33·57	27·28	22·69	40	Manbhum	25·11	22·18	18·88	40	Manbhum	25·20	22·22	18·87
				41	Dacca	24·48	21·04	18·02	41	Dacca	24·83	20·81	18·08
				42	Bankura	22·16	19·46	18·31	42	Bankura	22·18	19·33	18·15
				43	Sonthal Parganas ...	21·72	16·20	14·26	43	Sonthal Parganas ...	21·81	16·56	14·35
				44	Tippera	20·25	17·82	18·43	44	Tippera	20·36	17·96	18·55
				45	Mymensingh	19·50	19·02	17·32	45	Mymensingh	19·64	18·06	17·12
				46	Singhbhum	19·12	17·99	16·90	46	Singhbhum	19·34	17·99	17·01
					Total for the Province	31·85	26·93	23·18		Total for the Province	31·92	26·94	23·16

15. And now if we turn once more to Appendix II, we shall see at once from the mortuary columns the particular disease which causes the high mortality in each district, and will be able to compare it with the meteorological conditions which prevailed and the prices current of the chief food-grains, as information on all these points are noted in the Appendix.

Mortality from the several causes in each district compared with meteorological conditions and the prices of the chief food-grains.

16. The total mortality from the various death-causes in urban, rural, and combined circles of registration for 1892, 1891 and the average of the five years 1887—91 is compared in the following table:—

Comparative mortality in urban, rural, and combined circles of registration.

Causes of death.	In 1892.			In 1891.			In 1887—91.			Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.			Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Cholera	5·05	3·62	·68	4·54	3·20	3·26	3·33	2·30	2·34	·51 *I*	·42 *I*	·42 *I*	1·72 *I*	1·32 *I*	1·34 *I*
Small-pox	·48	·31	·31	·48	·22	·23	·32	·12	·13	Equal	·09 *I*	·08 *I*	·16 *I*	·19 *I*	·18 *I*
Fever	18·57	23·01	22·84	12·55	19·21	18·94	10·45	16·61	16·37	6·02 *I*	3·80 *I*	3·90 *I*	8·12 *I*	6·40 *I*	6·47 *I*
Dysentery and diarrhœa	2·87	·59	·68	2·67	·52	·61	2·51	·62	·69	·20 *I*	·07 *I*	·07 *I*	·36 *I*	·03 *D*	·01 *D*
Injury	·44	·39	·39	·47	·41	·41	·44	·40	·40	·03 *D*	·02 *D*	·02 *D*	Equal	·01 *D*	·01 *D*
Other causes	6·13	3·91	4·00	6·54	3·35	3·47	5·02	3·10	3·20	·41 *D*	·56 *I*	·53 *I*	·51 *I*	·81 *I*	·80 *I*
All causes	33·57	31·85	31·02	27·28	26·93	26·94	22·69	23·18	23·16	6·29 *I*	4·92 *I*	4·98 *I*	10·88 *I*	8·67 *I*	8·76 *I*

It will be observed that, with the exception of fever, which is more prevalent in rural areas than in towns, the highest rate of mortality from all the other causes, notably cholera, occurred in towns. Briefly the more insanitary condition of towns is the cause of the higher rate of mortality in them from cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa and other causes, while the entire absence of drainage in rural areas is the cause of the very high rate of fever mortality there.

Comparative statement of vital statistics in mufassil towns and Calcutta.

17. The following is a comparison between the vital statistics of mufassal towns and of Calcutta:-

	Number of births.	Ratio per *mille*.	Mortality from—							Ratio per 1,000 of population.						
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injury.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injury.	Other causes.	All causes.
Calcutta in 1892	12,688	18·01	2,019	21	7,618	2,364	368	7,790	20,180	2·96	·03	11·17	3·46	·53	11·42	29·60
Bengal towns in 1892	70,088	25·31	14,008	1,329	61,421	7,959	1,345	16,977	92,039	5·05	·48	18·57	2·87	·44	6·13	33·57

As is to be expected, the birth-rate of mufassal towns, which, as already stated, are for the most part clusters of villages rather than towns in the same sense as Calcutta is a town, is much higher than that of Calcutta, and consequently the death-rate must also be higher. Hitherto, owing to inaccuracy of registration in the mufassal, Calcutta with its pure water-supply and good drainage and conservancy arrangements has been shown in this table of comparison to be much more unhealthy than the so-called mufassal towns with their impure water, defective drainage, and inadequate conservancy arrangements. Now, however, that registration is fast improving, this comparison is getting more reliable.

Comparative mortality of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur.

18. For the same reason the following comparison between the mortality of Bengal Proper, Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur is now more reliable than it used to be:—

Cause of death.	Divisions.	In 1892.	In 1891.	In 1887—91.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.
Cholera ...	Orissa	12·09	1·66	4·51	10·43 *I*	7·58 *I*
	Bihar	3·64	3·59	2·64	·05 *I*	1·00 *I*
	Bengal	2·97	3·40	2·04	·43 *D*	·93 *I*
	Chota Nagpur	2·58	1·01	1·39	1·57 *I*	1·19 *I*
Small-pox	Orissa	1·70	1·14	·50	·56 *I*	1·20 *I*
	Chota Nagpur	·82	·32	·11	·50 *I*	·71 *I*
	Bengal	·19	·17	·07	·02 *I*	·12 *I*
	Bihar	·18	·14	·16	·04 *I*	·02 *I*
Fever ...	Bihar	24·04	18·30	16·04	5·74 *I*	8·00 *I*
	Bengal	23·32	20·07	17·58	2·65 *I*	5·74 *I*
	Chota Nagpur	21·01	15·93	14·96	5·08 *I*	6·05 *I*
	Orissa	12·70	9·91	8·49	2·79 *I*	4·21 *I*
Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Orissa	3·27	2·62	2·93	·65 *I*	·34 *I*
	Chota Nagpur	1·24	·86	1·12	·38 *I*	·12 *I*
	Bihar	·49	·42	·50	·07 *I*	·01 *D*
	Bengal	·47	·49	·53	·02 *D*	·06 *D*

It will be observed that the death-rate from cholera during the year under report was highest in Orissa, where it was considerably higher than usual, and that small-pox and dysentery and diarrhœa were also, as is usual, most prevalent in this part of the province. Fever, on the other hand, was the least prevalent in Orissa and most prevalent in Bihar, where the mortality from this cause was considerably in excess of 1891 and the average of the five years 1887—91. Usually fever is most prevalent in Bengal Proper.

Seasonal mortality.

19. The mortality of the whole province according to months was as follows:—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Ratio per *mille* in 1892	2·68	2·72	3·62	2·94	3·09	2·22	2·11	2·03	2·11	2·31	2·90	2·55
Ditto in 1891	2·03	1·95	2·39	2·30	1·79	1·99	1·73	2·02	2·12	2·11	3·08	3·39
Ditto in 1887—91	1·93	1·56	1·79	2·02	1·76	1·65	1·77	1·79	1·88	2·02	2·28	2·66
Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	·65 *I*	·77 *I*	1·23 *I*	·64 *I*	1·30 *I*	·23 *I*	·38 *I*	·61 *I*	·01 *D*	·20 *I*	·18 *D*	·84 *D*
Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	·75 *I*	1·16 *I*	1·83 *I*	·92 *I*	1·33 *I*	·57 *I*	·34 *I*	·84 *I*	·23 *I*	·29 *I*	·62 *I*	·11 *D*

Usually the cold or drying season, from October to January inclusive, is the most unhealthy time of the year, though there is always a high rate of mortality in April, caused by cholera. In 1892, however, the most unhealthy months were March and May. There is no doubt this was in a great measure caused by the drought of the previous months, which diminished and deteriorated the already scanty and impure water-supply, and considerably lowered the vitality of the people. As regards the unhealthiness of the cold weather generally, the neglect of the people of the most ordinary precautions against damps and chills and general sanitation, together with the miserable muslin apology for clothing ordinarily worn, and the entire absence of even this flimsy apparel in the case of children, amongst whom the largest number of deaths occur, are mainly responsible for the numerous deaths which occur at this time of the year. District details of the mortality according to months will be found in Annual Form IV.

20. The following statement shows the mortality among natives, including followers and servants, in the nine cantonments in Bengal during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Mortality in native cantonments.

Names of Cantonments.	Average population.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.												Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.						
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total.								
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injury.	Other causes.	Total.
Fort William ...	1,830	1,912	...	...	..	...	4·37	10·46	·54	5·75	...	·52	4·91	4·18	9·83	20·92	...	...	6·09 D	5·21 D	·52 D	·73 I	11·09 D
Alipore	892	999	1·13	3·00	.	...	7·93	11·01	12·47	15·01	...	...	3·40	11·01	24·94	40·04	1·87 D	...	3·08 D	2·54 D	...	7·61 D	15·10 D
Dum-Dum ...	4,291	4,223	·09	6·39	..	...	10·25	10·65	...	3·31	...	·23	1·63	2·36	12·58	22·96	5·70 D	...	·40 D	3·31 D	·23 D	·78 D	10·38 D
Barrackpore... ...	4,780	4,862	·02	·61	...	...	16·07	11·72	1·67	3·08	·62	...	1·87	1·85	20·87	17·27	·01 I	...	4·35 I	1·41 D	·62 I	·02 I	3·60
Darjeeling	871	865	...	...	.	...	10·33	6·93	3·44	...	1·14	...	8·03	5·77	22·96	12·71	...	...	3·40 I	3·44 I	1·14 I	2·26 I	10·25
Buxa	560	569	.	...	..	...	1·78	8·78	...	..	...	...	1·78	8·78	3·57	17·57	...	...	7·00 D	...	..	7·00 D	14·00 .
Dorunda	2,153	2,164	..	...	.	·46	32·97	11·55	..	2·77	...	·92	·46	13·40	33·44	29·11	...	·46 D	21·42 I	2·77 D	·92 D	12·94 D	4·33
Dinapore	14,153	14,153	4·09	2·04	...	·14	10·38	9·11	3·88	2·80	·49	·28	7·06	4·53	25·93	19·00	2·05 I	·14 D	1·27 I	·99 I	·21 I	2·54 I	6·93 .
Cuttack	4,635	4,614	·64	·21	..	.	9·27	6·50	3·88	1·08	·43	·21	6·25	4·98	20·49	13·00	·43 I	...	2·77 I	2·80 I	·22 I	1·27 I	7·49 .
Total ...	34,166	34,361	1·99	1·83	...	·08	11·88	9·54	2·83	3·11	·38	·26	4·85	4·77	21·93	19·61	·16 I	·08 D	2·34 I	·28 D	·12 I	·08 I	2·34

21. The number of European seamen who arrived in the Port of Calcutta during the year under report was 21,635, against 21,505 in the previous year. The daily average population was 2,133, against 1,426 in 1891. Including deaths out of hospital, the death-rates per mille of the last six years were as follows:—

Sickness and mortality among European seamen in the Port of Calcutta during 1892.

Years.	Average strength.	Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.
1887 ...	1,893	10·03	16·91	26·94
1888 ...	1,510	10·59	27·15	37·74
1889 ...	1,626	11·07	20·29	31·36
1890 ...	1,679	8·33	15·49	23·82
1891 ...	1,426	7·01	22·44	29·45
1892 ...	2,133	3·28	8·43	11·72

The total number of deaths was 25 during the year under report, against 42 in 1891. Of these 22 occurred in hospital and 3 out of hospital.

22. The average native floating population is estimated at 25,000, and the deaths were calculated on that basis. The number of deaths reported during the year under report was 132, or 5·28 per thousand of population, against 170, or 6·80 in the previous year (1891).

Sickness and mortality among the native floating population in the Port of Calcutta.

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF THE CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

Mortality from, and prevalence of, the disease in 1892.

23. During the year under report, 259,398 deaths from cholera were registered, showing a death-rate of 3·68 per thousand of the population. In 1891 the deaths from this cause numbered 229,575, and the death-rate was 3·26. In the five years 1887—91, the average number of deaths was 165,172 and the death-rate 2·34, so that it will be seen the cholera mortality of the year under report was practically the same as in the previous year, and 1·34 per thousand in excess of the average of the five years 1887—91. Allowing, however, for improved registration, it was actually less in 1892 than in 1891, or the quinquennium 1887—91. As in 1891, so during the year under report, the disease was present in every district in every month of the year, and as usual affected urban more than rural circles in proportion to population. It prevailed epidemically in 192 registering circles against 159 in 1891, severely in 160 against 138, with slight severity in 334 against 382, and was absent from 17 against 13 in 1891. The number of villages attacked in 1892 was 24,553, against 29,070 in 1891, giving a percentage of 10·71 in 1892, against 12·02 in 1891.

Intensity and seasonal incidence of the disease, and rainfall.

24. The relative intensity of the disease in each district of the province, and the seasonal incidence of it in the province as a whole, and in each of the main divisions of which the province is composed, viz., Bengal Proper, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, are illustrated in the diagrams facing this page. The general incidence is also very clearly seen on the shaded map following the diagram, which has been specially designed to illustrate the cholera of the year, and has been substituted under the orders of the Government of India for the unwieldy map hitherto inserted here, showing the distribution of the disease by registering circles. The attendant statement of the old map (Appendix III) has, however, been retained, as it contains detailed information which may be of use to local bodies, viz., population, date, *i.e.*, month of first case of cholera, month of last case, total number of deaths during the year, period of maximum intensity, number of villages of each circle affected by cholera, and number not affected. A map illustrating the rainfall of the province will be found after the cholera map. Looking first at the diagram illustrating the seasonal incidence of the disease, we see that in the province, as a whole, the period of greatest intensity was from March to June. The disease advanced in severity from the beginning of the year to its maximum in May, when 56,280 deaths were recorded, after which it rapidly retreated to its minimum in October, when only 3,168 deaths were recorded, and then it rose again to 10,559 deaths in November and 9,675 in December. It has been stated in a previous portion of this report (paragraph 10) that the first five months of the year were practically rainless, and that the temperature was above the normal. Add to this a progressive deterioration of the drinking-water-supply caused by the unfavourable meteorological conditions noted above, and the lowered vitality of the people caused by scarcity and abnormal heat, and we have the natural result in a high death-rate from cholera, fever, and other zymotic diseases. It will be observed that coincidently with the breaking of the rains and the consequent cleansing and replenishing of the sources of drinking-water, cholera began to abate. Its rise again after the rains is in my opinion principally due to the lowering of the sub-soil water. The connection of cholera with the rise and fall of sub-soil water is strikingly illustrated in the diagrams of the seasonal incidence of the disease in Bengal Proper, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa.

Diagram showing the relative intensity of CHOLERA mortality in each District of Bengal during the year 1892.

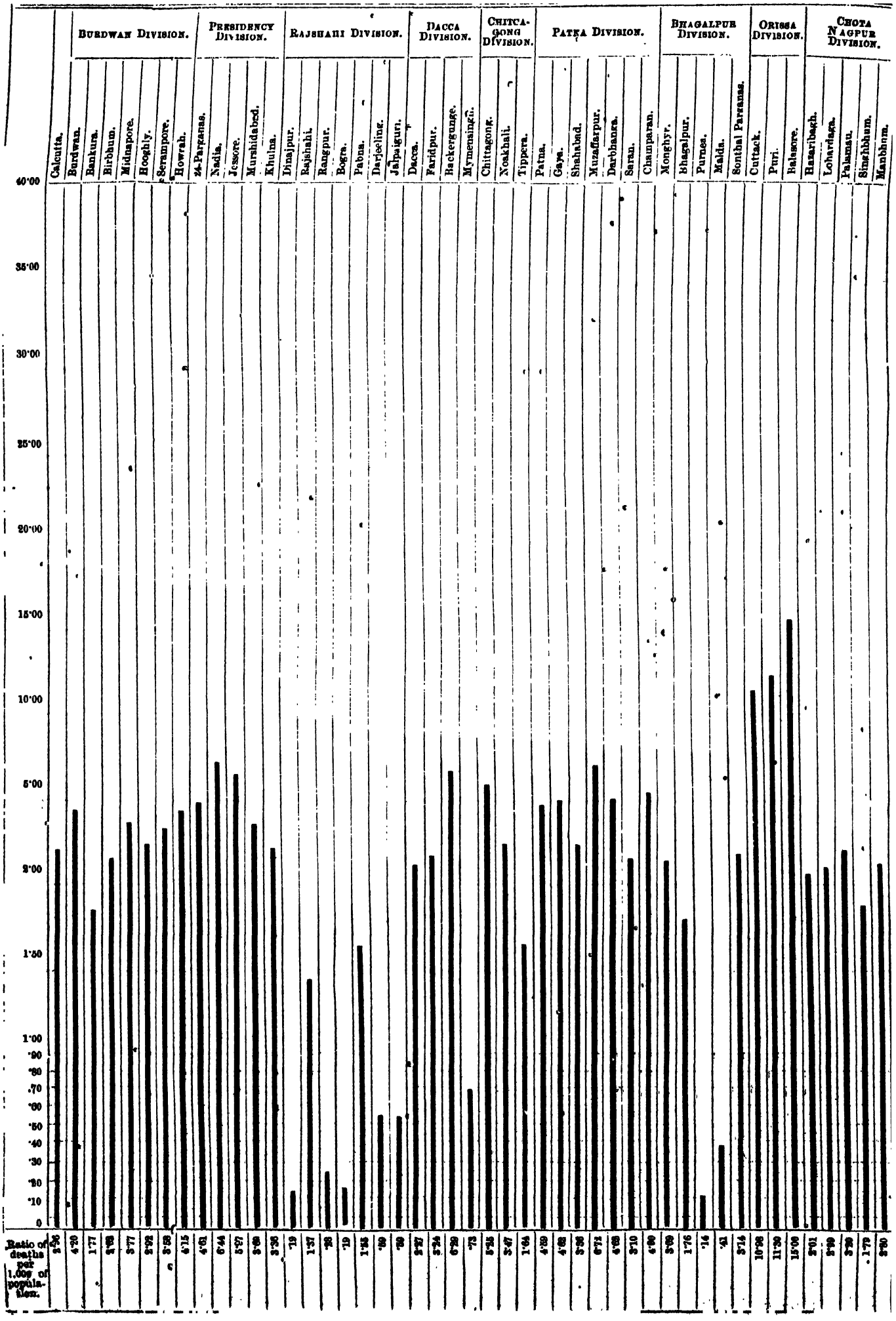
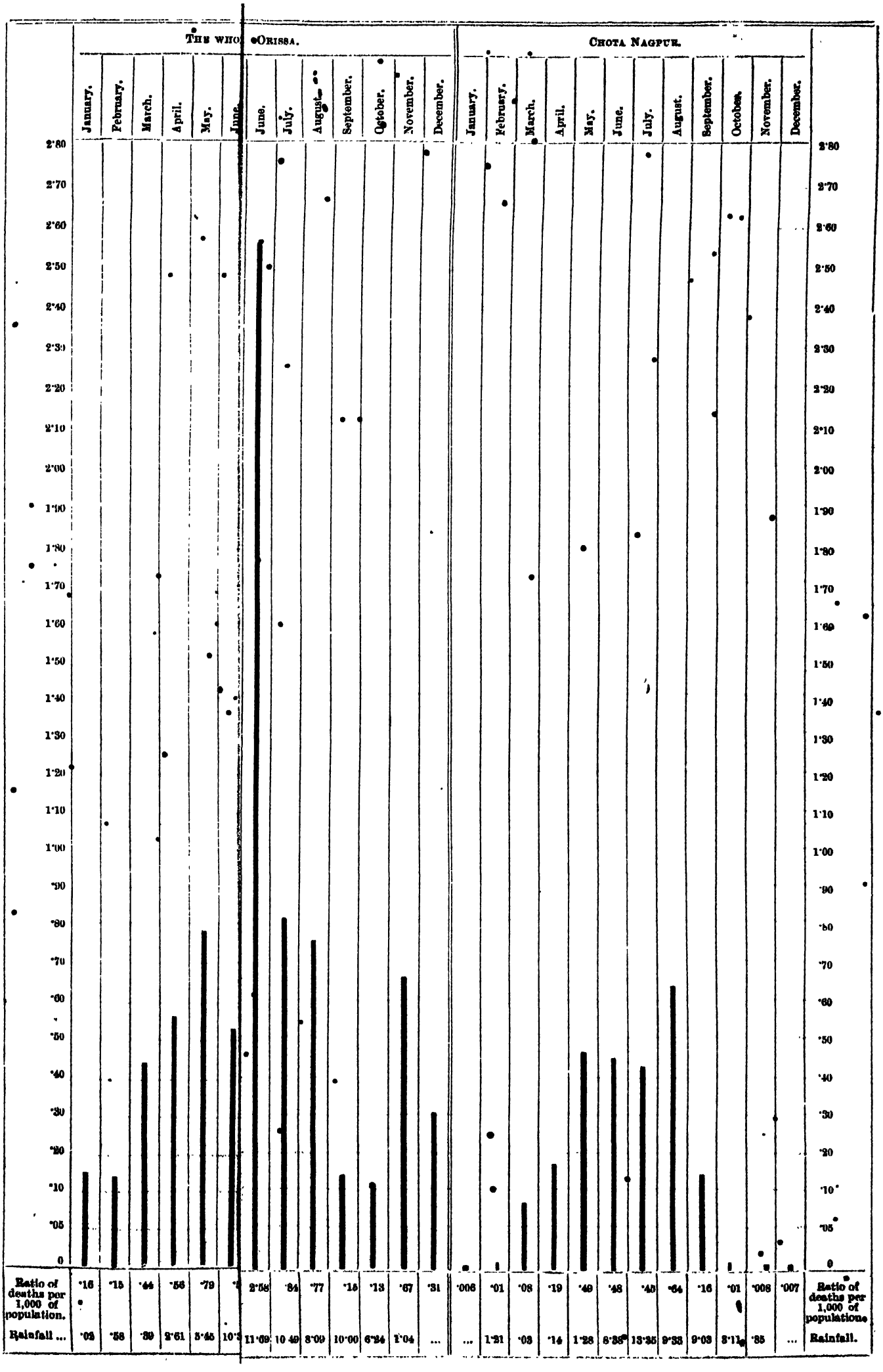
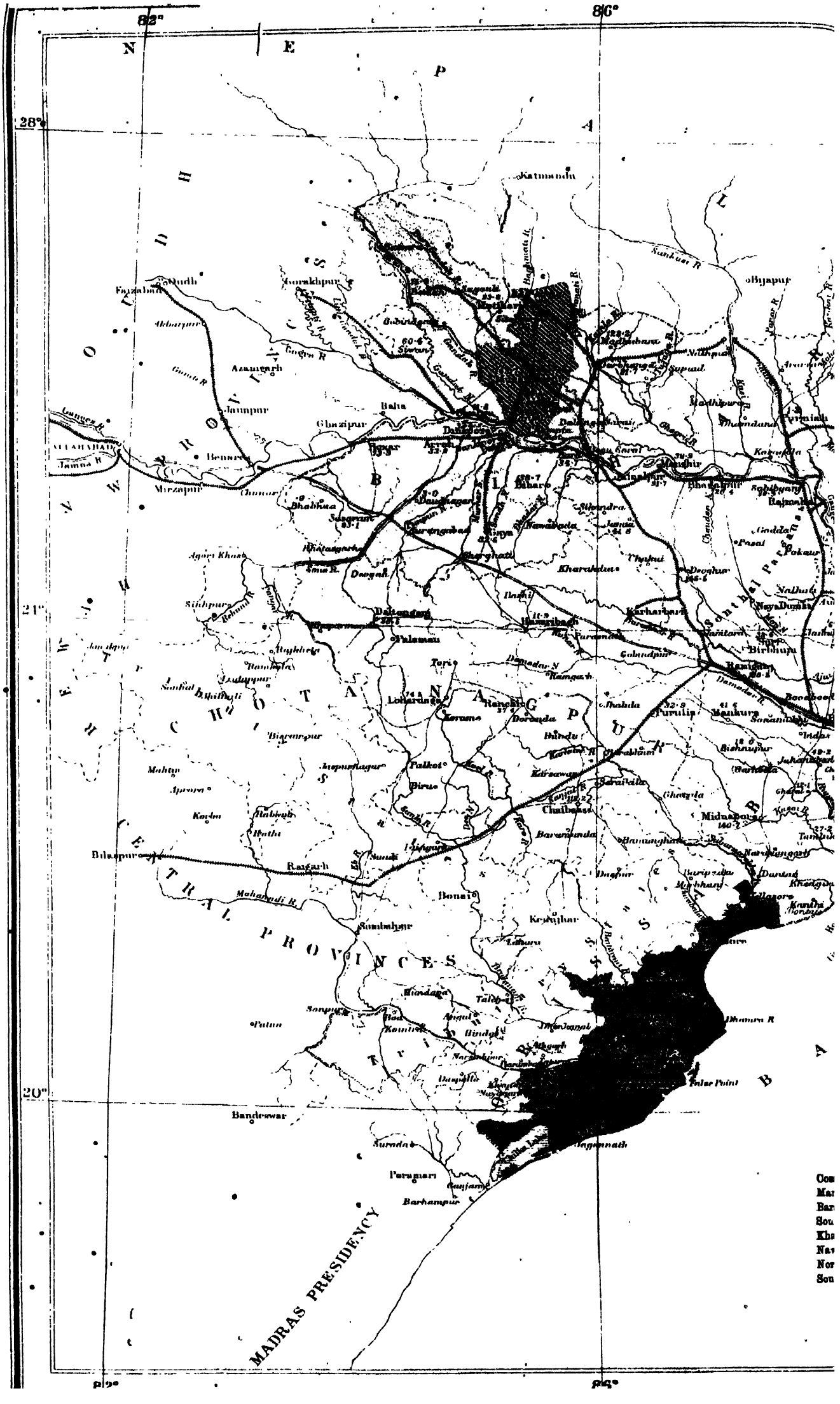


Diagram showing the ince .is composed, viz., Bengal Proper, Bihar, Orissa, and Chota

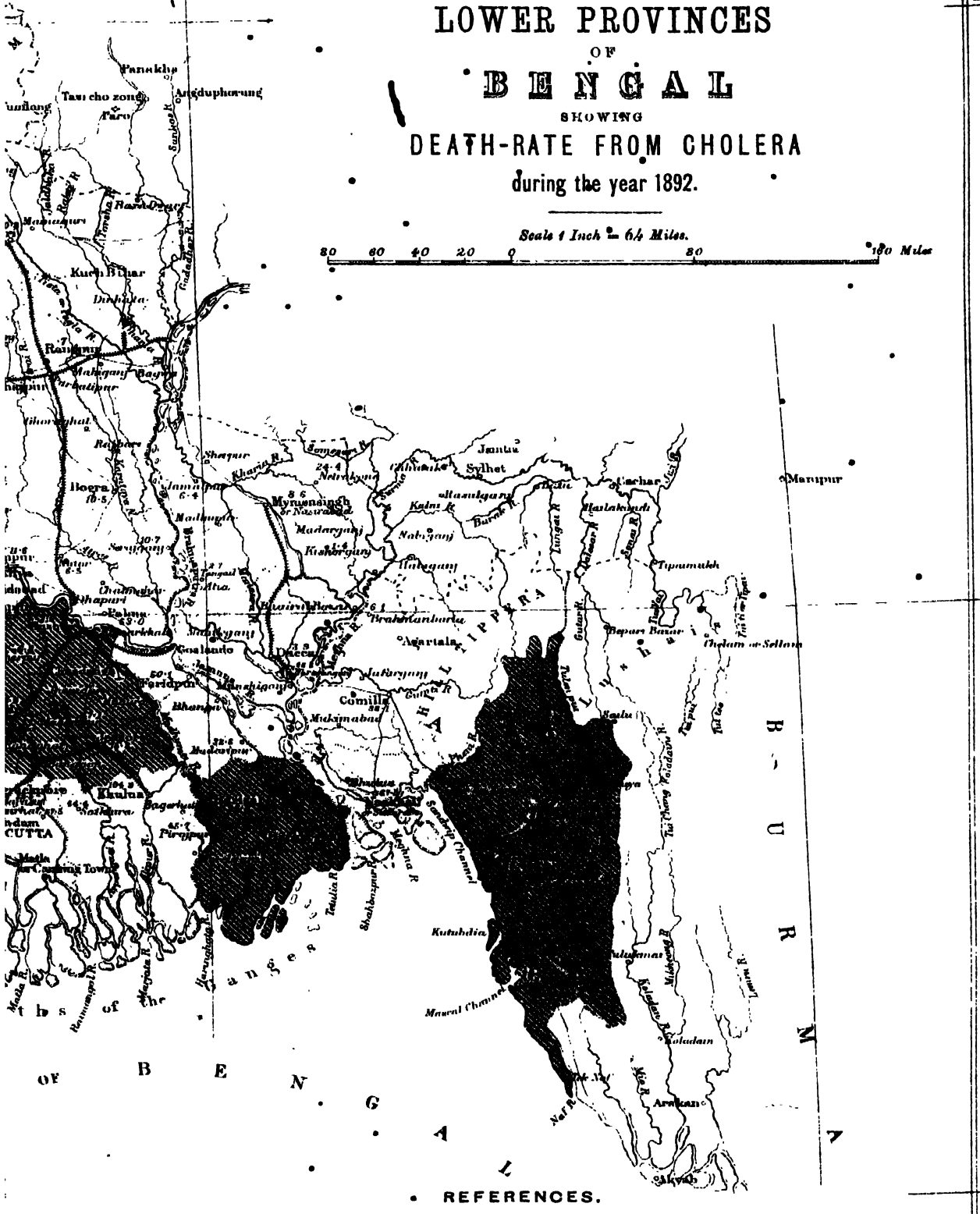



82°
86°
28°
21°
20°
N
E
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
OUDH
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BENGAL
CHOTA NAGPUR
SANTHAL PARGANAS
ORISSA
TRIBUTARY STATES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Katmandu
Gorakhpur
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Ballia
Bijapur
Bhabua
Sasseram
Rohtasgarh
Daltonganj
Palamau
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Purulia
Bankura
Midnapore
Bishnupur
Raipur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Bonai
Keonjhar
Talcher
Dhenkanal
Cuttack
Puri
Balasore
False Point
Chilka Lake
Ganjam
Berhampur
Pachmarri
Bandeswar
Surada
Jagannath

Map of the LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL SHOWING DEATH-RATE FROM CHOLERA during the year 1892.

Scale 1 Inch = 64 Miles.

80 60 40 20 0 80 180 Miles



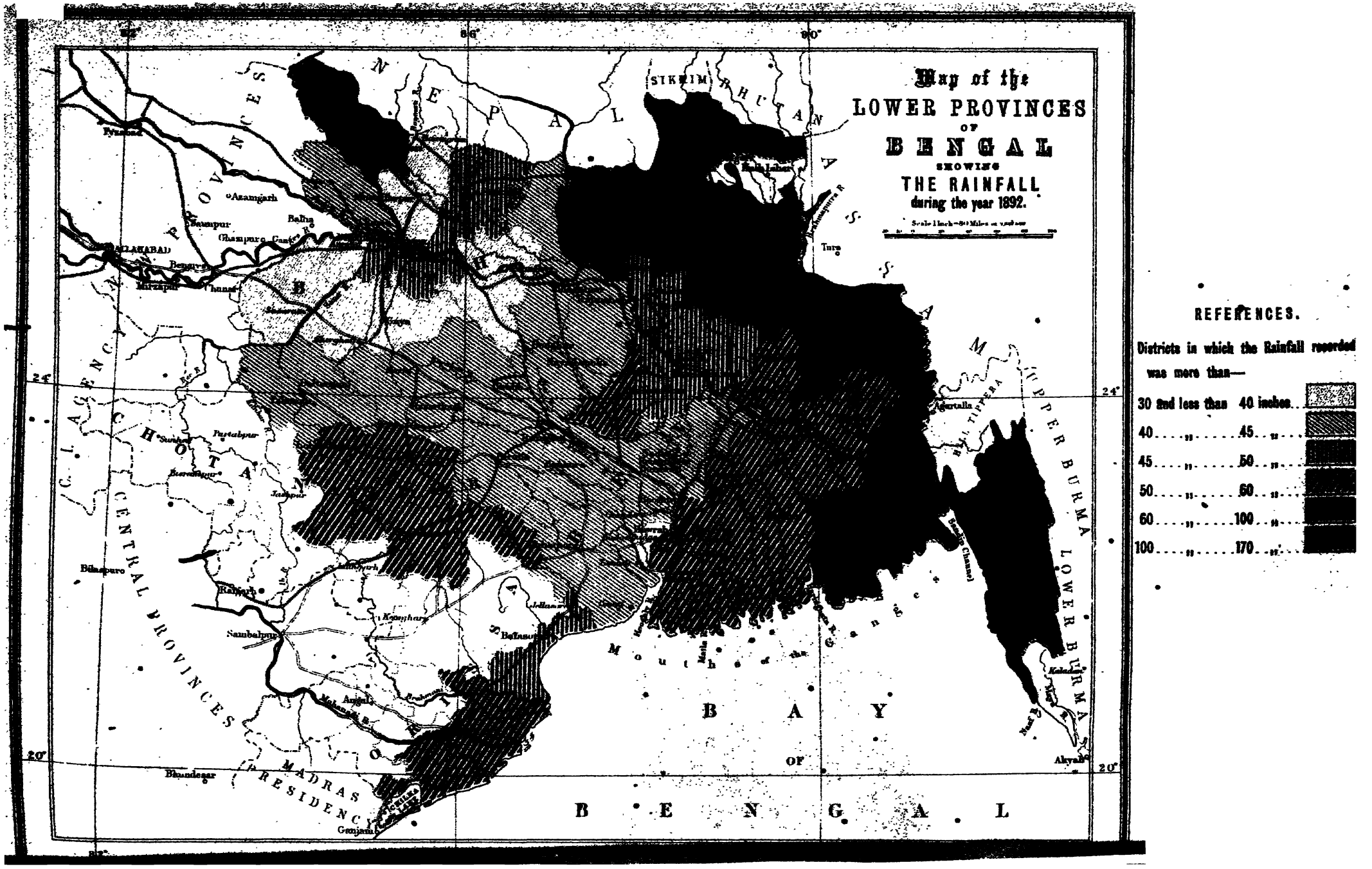
REFERENCES.

	No. I *indicates deaths from 1 to 10 per 10,000 of the population.*
	,, II *Do. do. 10 to 20 do.*
	,, III *Do. do. 20 to 30 do.*
	,, IV *Do. do. 30 to 40 do.*
	,, V *Do. do. 40 to 50 do.*
	,, VI *Do. do. 50 to 75 do.*
	,, VII *Do. do. over 100 do.*

The figures over or under the names of the principal Towns indicate the death-rate in those Towns.

PARGANAS.

r.	36·5
	53·2
	52·2
	20·8
	57·7
	49·0
	25·9
	54·3


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE RAINFALL
during the year 1892.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded was more than—
30 and less than 40 inches.
40 " 45 "
45 " 50 "
50 " 60 "
60 " 100 "
100 " 170 "
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
Allahabad
Benares
Mirzapur
Azamgarh
Ghazipur
Balia
Chunar
Patna
Gaya
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Purnea
Darjeeling
Rungpur
Dinajpur
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Rangamati
Agartala
Hill Tippera
Sunderbunds
Jessore
Faridpur
Backergunge
Calcutta
Hooghly
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Chittagong
Akyab
Sambalpur
Raipur
Bilaspur
Kamthara
Jellasore
Angul
Bhandegar
Tura
Brahmaputra R.
Barak R.
Kaladan R.
Mayu R.
Naf R.
Hoogly R.
Mahanadi R.
Godavari R.
Chilka Lake
Barrier Channel
Sandheads
Saugor I.
Long I.
Elephanta I.
Middle Ground
Gasper Rocks
Pyramid
Pinnacle
Lighthouse
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
85°
90°
24°
20°

Turning now to the diagram showing the relative intensity of the disease in each district in connection with which the following table, comparing the death-rates and rainfall of 1892 with 1891, should be studied,

Number.	Districts.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Rainfall in inches during—		Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of rainfall as compared with 1891.
		1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.		
	Calcutta	2·96	4·33	46·0	46·1	1·37 *D*	·5 *I*
1	Burdwan	4·20	2·43	44·05	55·82	1·77 *I*	10·87 *D*
2	Bankura	1·77	1·28	43·72	55·39	·49 *I*	11·67 *D*
3	Birbhum	2·63	1·58	50·54	53·51	1·04 *I*	2·97 *D*
4	Midnapore	3·77	1·99	42·24	60·97	1·78 *I*	18·73 *D*
5	Hooghly	2·92	1·46	44·53	49·22	1·46 *I*	4·69 *D*
6	Serampore	3·58	2·26			1·32 *I*	
7	Howrah	4·15	3·98	36·01	43·30	·17 *I*	6·39 *D*
8	24-Parganas	4·61	3·74	52·26	48·80	·87 *I*	3·06 *I*
9	Nadia	6·44	8·85	43·00	52·57	2·41 *D*	10 48 *D*
10	Jessore	5 97	3·39	54·28	54·24	2·58 *I*	·04 *I*
11	Murshidabad	3·69	3·47	46·04	48·77	·22 *I*	2·73 *D*
12	Khulna	3·36	2·39	52·66	55·27	·97 *I*	2·61 *D*
13	Dinajpur	·19	4·17	65·99	48·91	3·98 *D*	17·08 *I*
14	Rajshahi	1·37	3·51	48·49	53·73	2·14 *D*	5·23 *D*
15	Rangpur	·28	9·36	98·98	66·25	9·08 *D*	32·73 *I*
16	Bogra	·19	3·54	61·50	51·77	3·35 *D*	9·73 *I*
17	Pabna	1·55	3·28	54·97	49 72	1·73 *D*	5·25 *I*
18	Darjeeling	·59	1·54	169·15	91·19	·95 *D*	77·96 *I*
19	Jalpaiguri	·59	9·93	163·76	84·36	9·34 *D*	79·40 *I*
20	Dacca	2·37	3·17	58·18	68·95	·90 *D*	10·77 *D*
21	Faridpur	3·24	3·54	57·68	54·18	·30 *D*	3·50 *I*
22	Backergunge	6·29	1·96	64·49	69·51	4·33 *I*	5·02 *D*
23	Mymensingh	·73	3·27	80·85	80·50	2·54 *D*	·35 *I*
24	Chittagong	5·25	·40	115·28	97·60	4·85 *I*	17·68 *I*
25	Noakhali	5·47	·66	110·30	83·86	2·81 *I*	26·44 *I*
26	Tippera	1·64	2·12	85·72	70·48	·48 *D*	6·24 *I*
27	Patna	4·59	2·42	45·05	41·80	2·17 *I*	3·25 *I*
28	Gaya	4·62	4·57	36·50	34·82	·05 *I*	1·68 *I*
29	Shahabad	3·30	6·95	35·85	29·41	3·59 *D*	6·44 *I*
30	Muzaffarpur	6·72	1·09	39·89	40·31	5·63 *I*	·42 *D*
31	Darbhanga	4·02	2·99	46·30	42·15	1·03 *I*	4·15 *I*
32	Saran	3·10	2·45	40 81	34·21	·65 *I*	6·60 *I*
33	Champaran	4·90	1·14	60 14	44·72	3·76 *I*	15·42 *I*
34	Monghyr	3·09	2·37	35·93	41·38	·72 *I*	5·36 *D*
35	Bhagulpur	1·76	3·25	43·84	41·82	1·49 *D*	2·02 *I*
36	Purnea	·14	11·08	78·16	47·65	10·94 *D*	30·51 *I*
37	Malda	·41	4·06	46·16	38·41	3·65 *D*	7·75 *I*
38	Sonthal Parganas	3 14	1·06	43·08	50·16	2·14 *I*	7·08 *D*
39	Cuttack	10·98	1·72	51·01	68·59	9·26 *I*	17·58 *D*
40	Puri	11·30	1·09	51·09	57·27	10·21 *I*	6·18 *D*
41	Balasore	15·00	2·06	47·79	69·26	12·94 *I*	20·47 *D*
42	Hazaribagh	2·01	1·02	43·85	46·91	·99 *I*	3·06 *D*
43	Lohardaga	2·09	·19	50·45	49·60	2·80 *I*	1·99 *D*
44	Palamau	3·20	2·88	44·78		·32 *I*	
45	Singhbhum	1·79	·11	50·97	53·07	1·68 *I*	3·10 *D*
46	Manbhum	2·80	1·27	43 01	46·05	1·53 *I*	5·44 *D*
	Total for the Province, excluding Calcutta.	3·68	3·26	59·57	55·41	·42 *I*	4·16 *I*

it will be observed that several districts compare favourably with Calcutta, which is supposed to enjoy a comparative immunity from cholera. The most noticeable feature of the diagram, however, is that Balasore, Puri, and Cuttack, which were comparatively free from cholera in 1891, stand out prominently in 1892 with no less than 15, 11·30, and 10·98 deaths, respectively, per thousand of the population; while Purnea, Jalpaiguri, and Rangpur, which suffered very severely in 1891, were almost absolutely free from the disease during the year under report. The practical question to be answered is—Why was the mortality so high in Orissa during 1892, and to what cause is its comparative absence from the other four districts due? The local officers report as follows:—

Balasore.—Mr. Cornish, the Magistrate, says:—

"Cholera was terribly prevalent this year in almost every part of the district. It was caused by the drought in October 1891, and failure of rain in December, January, Feburary, March, April, and May 1892. It was, I think, clearly endemic and in no way due to passage of pilgrims. The scarcity of water this year was unprecedented. Tanks and even rivers were dried up as never before within the memory of man. Heavy rains fell on the 22nd, 24th and 31st May, which were beneficial in checking the violence of the disease. It continued up to July, when the regular rains set in. It is worth noting how in this district cholera invariably appears as a consequence of deficient rainfall in October. In 1840 the rain ceased on the 24th September; then followed a terrible scourge of cholera throughout the district, 'scarcely sparing a single family.' In 1883, 1885 and 1888 there was little or no rain in October and November. The records of cholera during the next season are 7,373, 4,353 and 12,993 deaths. Our registration is now, no doubt, far more accurate than it formerly was, and this may account in part for the terrible figures of 1889 and 1892. The outbreaks are far too simultaneous and widespread, and occur at too great a distance from the pilgrim routes to allow us to attribute them to the passage of pilgrims. As to the immediate cause, I cannot do better than repeat what I wrote three years ago. 'In their eagerness to save the winter rice (imperilled by the October drought), the raiyats everywhere use for irrigation purposes every available drop of water, with the result that by February there is little left for drinking purposes. In the

year under report, January, February, March, April, and two-thirds of May were, with the exception of one extremely local storm at Bhadrak, practically rainless. Tanks failed, streams went dry, and cholera was universal. As usual, Jelasore with its good supply of Subarnarekha water suffered least.'"

Puri.—The local officers are unable, they say, to assign any special cause for the high cholera mortality in Puri, but it is clear that the same causes which affected the death-rate in Balasore were also in active operation here, and it must also be remembered that Puri, being the centre of the great pilgrim traffic with all its attendant insanitary conditions, is more liable to epidemics of cholera than other districts. Fortunately, however, the high prices of food-grains in 1892 kept away numbers of pilgrims who would otherwise have visited the district, or I am afraid the cholera mortality would have been even higher than it was.

Cuttack.—The Civil Surgeon (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Zorab) says:—

"The causes which led to the great rise of cholera and fever mortality is chiefly the severe cyclone which passed over the district, causing much damage to crops and house property, polluting the water, and leaving the people in great distress. Prices of grain rose considerably, and there was considerable difficulty in obtaining food supplies. Rainfall also has been much below that of the previous year, viz., 51·01 against 68·59, or a deficiency of 17·58 inches."

The Magistrate, Mr. Stevenson, in endorsing this view, says:—

"The mortality from cholera has been greatest in the thana jurisdiction most affected by the cyclone of November 1891. The people there suffered not only from exposure (very many houses were destroyed and only rebuilt gradually, and the sites were thoroughly saturated with moisture), but also from the want of proper food, while deficiency of drinking water, the normal state of things about the coast, was aggravated by the prolonged drought from November 1891 to May 1892. The water in these saliferous tracts, always brackish in the hot season, became unusually bad in the hot weather of 1892. Cholera was more or less general throughout the district, but was most persistent in the cyclone-affected tracts."

It will thus be seen that the high rate of cholera mortality in Orissa during the year under report was caused by the active operation of special and unusual causes. The immunity enjoyed by Jalpaiguri and Rangpur during 1892 is also easily explained, although the local officers say they cannot account for it. These were the districts which suffered most from the effects of the great movement of the population which took place during February 1891 in consequence of the *Ardhodya Jog*, which occurred after thirty years, and was considered a bathing festival of great sanctity by the Hindus, who flocked in swarms to the banks of the Ganges to purify themselves in its waters. I mentioned in my report for 1891 that this was probably one of the chief causes of the widespread epidemic of the cholera of that year, and there can be no doubt from the experience of the year under report that it was so. With regard to Purnea the case is special and very peculiar. In my report for 1891, in addition to trying to account for the heavy mortality of that year, which it was stated was in a great measure due to the *Ardhodya Jog*, I drew attention to the peculiar physical characteristics and topography of the district and to the extraordinary biennial epidemics of cholera which take place in it. It was shown that from 1859, the earliest year for which any statistics are available, cholera, in spite of ordinary precautions at fairs, &c., has appeared almost with regularity every second year, being more prevalent in the odd than in the even years almost throughout all that period. The experience of 1892 is in accordance with this singular fact, and it remains a mystery why the disease in this district causes such havoc in one year and not in another, while conditions of water-supply, sanitation, conservancy, and the habits of the people remain much the same. It would almost seem as if the susceptible material became, as it were, for a time used up, and so the district acquires a certain immunity, and then after a short lapse becomes redeveloped to furnish for the disease fresh pabulum for its spread.

Etiology of cholera.

25. Many Civil Surgeons refer the origin of cholera to importation by human intercourse from places said to be suffering from the disease; but to its almost simultaneous appearance in many centres in a district there is no satisfactory explanation given, nor is the strange exemption of certain areas environed by cholera considered

and discussed. On the whole, however, the evidence goes to show that the best preventive is the possession of a good water-supply. This is in accordance with my own experience and the experience of sanitary officers all over India. There is little doubt that cholera epidemics are greatly aggravated by the exceptionally bad state of wells and tanks during the dry season. In this connection the following extracts from Civil Surgeons' reports for 1892 are interesting and instructive:—

Dr. U. C. Mookerjee, Civil Medical Officer of Bankura, says:—

"Cholera does not appear to be endemic here, but is imported from other places and spreads, being favoured by the local insanitary conditions, specially the foul water which alone is available for all purposes in the hot months, there being a scarcity of good water during that time."

Dr. Fleming, Civil Medical Officer of Birbhum, says:—

"Cholera accounted for 25 deaths during the year against 3 in 1891, or 3·35 against ·40 per *mille* respectively. This increase was due to an outbreak of this disease in May and again in August. The outbreak in May was traced to a man who came from Nunirhat, in Sonthal Parganas, to a marriage feast in the house of a native gentleman, and was there attacked with cholera on the 27th April. He was removed to the hospital, where he died within a few hours. Before his admission into hospital he had washed himself in a tank named Khottapukur, and three days after his death a fresh case occurred in a house close to the tank and proved fatal; two days after this three more persons were attacked with the disease in houses near the same tank, one of whom died. There were altogether nine deaths in the months of May and June, traceable to the locality near the tank above mentioned."

Surgeon-Captain Buchanan, Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, says:—

"Immediately with the outset of the rains cholera decreased both in town and district. The rains gave a good water-supply, flushed the drains and helped to dilute the infected water of the many tanks."

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Dutt, Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, says:—

"The history of cholera in this district shows that it is endemic, and prevails in as poradic form more or less throughout the year. For the last four years there is a gradual increase of deaths from this disease.

"The number of deaths were 511 in 1889, 435 in 1890, and 990 in 1891. During the year under report the number has risen as high as 1891. This increasing figure of mortality cannot be simply due to improvement of registration, and when it is considered along with the fact that riparian towns and villages, such as Jahanabad, Bansbaria, parts of Hooghly, Chinsura, and Chandernagore, suffer comparatively less than the non-riparian areas, it admits of a significant inference, viz., that the increase of the disease is due to progressive deterioration of drinking-water, which in cases of villages beyond the large river is obtained from tanks.

"When the disease breaks out in the villages remote from a large river, it always spreads rapidly and assumes almost epidemic proportions."

Dr. R. A. Barker, Civil Medical Officer of Serampore, says:—

"As regards the *etiology* of cholera, I have but little to add to the remarks in my report of the preceding year. A study of the local outbreaks of the year under notice, and the immunity enjoyed by certain localities, has confirmed the opinion frequently expressed, that impure water is often the medium of the introduction of the cholera poison or bacillo into the human system. The circumstances in connection with the outbreak of cholera in the villages at the Bhadressur railway station is worth recording. On the morning of the 21st June a cartman residing in the above village went to the Baidyabati market, and on returning in the evening was seized with cholera on the way home. His clothes were washed on the steps of a large tank (the only large tank with good drinking-water in the village) which is the custom in that village. On the 24th June a shopkeeper residing near this tank was attacked with cholera, and on the 28th another man contracted the disease, and within the next week 22 other persons became affected, making a total of 25 cases, out of which 16 succumbed. None of the Railway employés residing at the station and near to the village were attacked. But these men as well as their families were in the habit of drinking *well or river* water. I think these facts clearly illustrate the way in which drinking-water is poisoned and cholera propagated."

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Cobb, Civil Surgeon of Dacca, says:—

"The comparative immunity of the town from cholera is not so marked in the rural circles of this district, and I attribute it to the extension of the pipe water-supply."

Surgeon-Captain N. P. Singha, Civil Surgeon of Faridpur, says :—

"It appears to me that the periodical rise in the number of cases and deaths from cholera is mainly due to the extremely bad quality of the water available for use by the people throughout the district."

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel K. P. Gupta, Civil Surgeon of Backergunge, says :—

"The mortality of cholera was 13,623 against 4,243 in 1891, or 6·32 against 2·22, that is, nearly three times as great. The disease was prevalent in every thana more or less. Last spring (1892) was characterized by unusual drought, and therefore all khals and tanks which supply drinking-water ran shallow and stagnant. In this district there was another cause which polluted the water, viz., the influx of salt-water derived from the Bay of Bengal by high tides and strong southerly breeze. From the previous year's records, as far back as 1876, when statistics were first collected, it is clear that in Backergunge cholera always prevailed in winter and spring, *i.e.*, when the rivers, khals and tanks ran shallow and stagnant, and declined on the fall of rain."

Surgeon-Captain J. G. Jordan, Civil Surgeon of Noakhali, says :—

"Cholera stands out as a marked feature of the year, especially when compared with the relatively healthy year 1891. The disease is present generally throughout the district in an endemic form, and usually observes the same seasonal prevalence as fevers, *i.e.*, in the cold weather. But during the year under report there was a greater prevalence of cholera than usual, and the period of greatest prevalence was during the months of March, April, and May. Though the etiology of the disease is not precise, there is little doubt that bad drinking-water plays an important part in the origin and spread of it. During the year under report there was relatively a condition of drought during the period from January to May (14·61 inches of rainfall in 1892 as against 24½ inches during the same period in 1891). The tanks, which are the only source of drinking-water in the district, became comparatively dry, scummy and stenchy during the dry season of the year. I am of opinion that this impure drinking-water, the result of a season of relative drought, was the cause of the greater prevalence of this disease during the months of March, April and May."

Surgeon-Major R. H. Whitwell, Civil Surgeon of Muzaffarpur, says :—

"There was a severe outbreak of cholera which began in the north of the district, and spread epidemically over the whole of it. The spread of the disease was favoured by the general sources of water-supply becoming converted from want of rain into shallow putrid pools."

Surgeon-Captain F. A. Rogers, Civil Surgeon of Darbhanga, says :—

"Cholera prevailed to an excessive degree from April to August, reaching a mortality of 5,049 in May and 3,559 in June, subsiding to 521 in August and to 112 in September. The drought affected this disease in a great measure. The tanks and wells became almost dry, and the small quantity of available water became foul and unwholesome, and tended largely to produce the disease which raged with virulence until the heavy rains washed the country and filled the tanks and wells."

Dr. C. Banks, Civil Medical Officer of Monghyr, says :—

"I went through every part of one of the villages most severely attacked, and I found that while the inside of the houses was comparatively clean, there was not a square inch of soil outside which was not covered with filth and offensive matter; generally large heaps of bullock manure are at every door, and every hollow is a receptacle for human excreta. Stagnant pools are in every village. In these the natives bathe and even drink the polluted water. The wells also are not protected by a raised margin, and as the natives all over this district are in the habit of standing on the margin of the well and washing their bodies, naturally the well gets polluted. I noted this particularly in Begusarai."

Dr. V. L. Watts, Civil Medical Officer of Malda, says :—

"The contaminated water-supply and defective sanitary arrangements in these thanas have a good deal to say to the deaths from cholera."

Dr. J. Kelly, the Civil Medical Officer of the Sonthal Parganas, says :—

"The deaths from cholera are exceedingly heavy, being 5,525 against 1,756 in the year previous, and 1,038 in 1890. All the subdivisions and towns show an increase over previous years. From April to July the tanks and wells in the district were very low, owing to the scanty rainfall and excessive heat, so that good drinking-water in many parts was scarce. All the river beds at this season were also dry on the surface, but by excavating a few inches of sand, water could be obtained. I would here remark that very great danger exists in the disposal of dead bodies in the sandy beds of streams, as those living in the neighbourhood resort largely to these beds for their water-supply. The pollution of tanks too have been the cause of more than one outbreak. At Jamtara there was a

sharp outbreak owing to this cause. The Bhaia village of Dhowa Dongal in the Dumka Damin had a severe outbreak of cholera; in a few days 27 died. On enquiry it was proved that a released prisoner from the Dumka Jail in July was attacked two days after his return, his body was buried at a spot just below the tank which supplied the village with drinking-water and his clothes were washed in the *water*. At Dumka on the 25th a traveller (*jogi*) from Hurdwar *en route* to his home was found near the water edge of the bund tank in a moribund state. A woman and *three boys* who bathed and drank of this water not far from the spot were all attacked on the 26th. On the 27th three more attacks in the town took place, and all these admitted having taken water from this tank. After this the disease became general, but was not long-lived. The tank was closed to the public. On the 18th July, however, another outbreak took place in the neighbourhood of this tank, which spread to the jail and caused considerable mortality. In consultation with the Magistrate more stringent measures were adopted to prevent the public using this water; the whole of the jail and charitable dispensary drainage which fell into this tank was diverted into another channel, and the charitable dispensary cholera hut which stood on the *very edge of this tank* for years was demolished. Cholera after this ceased, and the town was free till the 25th August, when a strong looking Santhal, who had been a patient in the charitable dispensary for some considerable time, suffering from cancer, took his cooked meal to the bank of this bund tank, and after eating washed his food down with some of its water. He was attacked with cholera the same evening and died next day. A case in jail followed the day after. These were the only two attacks, and the town has been free ever since. This is a very clear case, and proves how long water can remain contaminated with cholera germs.

"The villages of Debpore in the Pakour subdivision was suffering from a severe outbreak of cholera, when a party of 18 men who had been attending a case in Court passed through this village and drank water. Within two days 14 of their number were attacked and died. To the east of the Pakour thana is situated the large village of Ilami on the bank of a stream; a dead body had been thrown into this stream and stuck fast in a hole just above where the villagers obtained their drinking water. A severe outbreak of cholera followed, and no fewer than 80 people died. In the village of Sandarpore a Brahman staked the body of his young wife, who died of cholera, to the bottom of a tank. On my last visit to Godda I noticed a body being cremated on the edge of a tank and not many feet from the water. These few facts show what terrible risks the public run, and how the health of the district may suffer through contamination of drinking-water."

Detailed statistical information regarding the cholera of 1892 as compared with that of 1891 and the average of the five years 1887—91.

26. The usual tables containing detailed statistical information of the cholera of 1892, as compared with that of 1891 and the average of the five years 1887—91, will be found below. The tables also show the months of greatest prevalence in each district and the areas which suffered most in 1892:—

Burdwan Division.—(Population 7,688,818.)

Districts.	Percentages of villages attacked with cholera in —		Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Number of deaths from cholera in 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in—			Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	Month of greatest prevalence.
	1892.	1891.			1892.	1891.	1887—91.			
Burdwan	10·15	15·46	3·69 *I*	5,851	4·20	2·43	1·33	1·77 *I*	2·87 *I*	March.
Bankura	6·84	5·78	1·06 *I*	1,903	1·77	1·28	·85	·49 *I*	·92 *I*	Do.
Birbhum	10·45	7·11	3·34 *I*	2,096	2·62	1·58	·98	1·04 *I*	1·64 *I*	December.
Midnapore	12·08	9·63	2·45 *I*	9,929	3·77	1·99	1·48	1·78 *I*	2·29 *I*	June.
Hooghly	18·23	16·20	2·03 *I*	1,981	2·92	1·46	·95	1·46 *I*	1·97 *I*	April.
Serampore	26·01	15·02	10·99 *I*	1,434	3·58	2·26	1·61	1·32 *I*	1·97 *I*	Do.
Total of Hooghly, including Serampore.	20·76	15·82	4·94 *I*	3,415	3·17	1·76	1·19	1·41 *I*	1·98 *I*	April.
Howrah	37·19	32·08	5·11 *I*	2,996	4·15	3·98	2·47	·17 *I*	1·68 *I*	March.
Total ...	13·75	10·98	2·77 *I*	26,190	3·40	2·08	1·37	1·32 *I*	2·03 *I*	April.

The areas which suffered most in 1892 were:—In **Burdwan**—Raniganj *T.* (21·05); Katwa *T.* (8·65); Asansol *R.* (8·39); Kougaon *R.* (8·12); Mangalkot *R.* (7·56); Purbasthali *R.* (6·); Dainhati *T.* (5·44); Khandaghosh *R.* (4·12); Monteshwar *R.* (3·90); Kalna *T.* (3·71); Jamalpur *R.* (3·62); Raniganj *R.* (3·61); Sahebganj *R.* (3·05); Burdwan *T.* (2·98); Ausgram *R.* (2·62); Burdwan *R.* (2·60); Katwa *R.* (2·54); Bood-Bood *R.* (2·52); and Kaksa *R.* (2·). In **Bankura**—Bankura *T.* (4·16); Bankura *R.* (3·31); Gangajalghati *R.* (3·24); Sonamukhi *R.* (2·57); and Sonamukhi *T.* (2·37). In **Birbhum**—Sakulipur *R.* (9·43); Nalhati *R.* (3·36); Suri *T.* (3·34); Bolpur *R.* (2·74); and Labpur *R.* (2·44). In **Midnapore**—Midnapore *T.* (14·07); Khajri *R.* (9·22); Contai *R.* (8·16); Nandigram *R.* (8·08); Sutahata *R.* (7·10); Maslandpur *R.* (6·93); Dantan *R.* (5·77); Ramnagar *R.* (5·63); Egra *R.* (5·13); Bhagwanpur *R.* (4·88); Tamluk *R.* (3·94); Pataspur *R.* (3·89); Narayangarh *R.* (3·54); Gopiballabhpur *R.* (3·09); Midnapore *R.* (2·75); Tamluk *T.* (2·72); Keshpur *R.* (2·53); Salbani *R.* (2·41); Chandrakona *T.* (2·38); Sabong *R.* (2·15); and Panchkura *R.* (2·01). In **Hooghly, including Serampore**, Bansbariya *T.* (10·02); Serampore *T.* (7·89); Hooghly and Chinsura *T.* (7·47); Bhadreswar *T.* (6·95); Polba *R.* (5·59); Baidyabati *T.* (5·05); Jahanabad *T.* (4·92); Haripal *R.* (4·43); Dhaniakhali *R.* (4·33); Singur *R.* (4·17); Pandua *R.* (3·70); Uttarpara *T.* (3·54); Balagarh *R.* (3·08); Kotrung *T.* (2·91); Chanditala *R.* (2·52); and Jahanabad *R.* (2·19). In **Howrah**—Howrah *T.* (6·61); Syampur *R.* (4·90); Ulubaria *R.* (4·76); Jagatballabhpur *R.* (4·64); Bally *T.* (4·13); Domjor *R.* (3·39); and Bagnan *R.* (3·31).

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.—(Population 7,853,566.)

DISTRICTS.	Percentages of villages attacked with cholera in— 1892.	1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Number of deaths from cholera in 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	Month of greatest prevalence.
24-Parganas ...	20·80	21·64	·84 *D*	8,739	4·61	3·74	2·41	·87 *I*	2·20 *I*	March.
Nadia	35·35	41·70	6·35 *D*	10,591	6·44	8·85	2·97	2·41 *D*	3·47 *I*	April.
Jessore	26·10	19·06	6·44 *I*	11,286	5·97	3·39	2·46	2 58 *I*	3·51 *I*	Do.
Murshidabad ...	16·99	18·75	1·76 *D*	4,617	3·69	3·47	1·99	·22 *I*	1·70 *I*	Do.
Khulna	38·44	35·01	3·43 *I*	3,961	3·36	2·39	2·45	·97 *I*	·91 *I*	Do.
Total ...	26·23	26·65	·43 *D*	39,194	4·99	4·48	2·48	·51 *I*	2·51 *I*	April.

The areas which suffered most in 1892 were:—In **24-Parganas**—Mathurapur *R.* (19·71); Kalpi *R.* (11·); Nawabganj *R.* (9·36); Hasanabad *R.* (9·10); Jaynagar *T.* (8·18); Naihati *T.* (6·96); Matla or Canning *R.* (6·29); South Barrackpore *T.* (5·77); Basirhat *T.* (5·75); South Dum-Dum *T.* (5·43); Mamktala *T.* (5·32); Habra *R.* (5·32); Barnagore *T.* (5·22); Debipur *R.* (5·09); North Barrackpore *T.* (4·90); Baruipur *T.* (4·33); Jaynagar *R.* (4·11); Baduria *R.* (3·72); Cossipore and Chitpur *T.* (3·65); Budge-Budge *R.* (3·36); Diamond Harbour *R.* (3·32); Vishnupur *R.* (3·31); Baukipur *R.* (3·23); Naihati *R.* (3·21); Rajpur *T.* (3·10); Haroa *R.* (3·05); Gobardanga *T.* (2·93); Khardaha *R.* (2·65); North Dum-Dum *T.* (2·59); Dum-Dum *R.* (2·58); Bhangar *R.* (2·57); Baruipur *R.* (2·57); Barasat *R.* (2·55); Sonarpur *R.* (2·49); Barasat *T.* (2·25); South Suburban *T.* (2·08); and Baduria *T.* (2·04). In **Nadia**—Kalupol *R.* (25·03); Chuadanga *R.* (19·63); Jibannagar *R.* (15·68); Alamdanga *R.* (14·18); Chapra *R.* (9·92); Haringhatta *R.* (8·92); Damurhuda *R.* (7·60); Gangni *R.* (7·44); Kishanganj *R.* (7·22); Karimpur *R.* (6·88); Santipur *R.* (6·71); Hanskhali *R.* (6·39); Bhadalia *R.* (6·10); Krishnagar *R.* (6·01); Ranaghat *R.* (5·81); Tehatta *R.* (4·51); Kaliganj *R.* (4·44); Chagdaha *R.* (4·41); Krishnagar *T.* (4·39); Birnagar *T.* (4·38); Chakdaha *T.* (4·29); Kumarkhali *T.* (4·05); Kumarkhali *R.* (3·93); Ranaghat *T.* (3·64); Nayapara *R.* (3·51); Nakasipara *R.* (3·49); Daulatpur *R.* (3·35); Kushtia *R.* (3·27); Bhalluka *R.* (2·59); Meherpur *R.* (2·54); and Nadia *T.* (2·47). In **Jessore**—Maheshpur *R.* (14·93); Kotchandpur *R.* (13·95); Salkopa *R.* (9·36); Ganrapota *R.* (8·04); Jessore *T.* (7·58); Bangaon *R.* (7·47); Kaliganj *R.* (7·34); Jhenidah *R.* (6·98); Sarsha *R.* (6·13); Jessore *R.* (5·40); Barkalia *R.* (5·37); Gaighata *R.* (5·34); Lohagara *R.* (5·23); Godkhali *R.* (5·21); Muhammadpur *R.* (5·10); Mohesh pur *T.* (4·71); Kotchandpur *T.* (4·20); Narail *R.* (3·82); Magura *R.* (3·69); Bagharpara *R.* (3·60); Manirampur *R.* (3·23); Salikha *R.* (3·12); and Keshabpur *R.* (2·77). In **Murshidabad**—Bharatpur *R.* (11·58); Jangipur *T.* (8·57); Gorabazar *R.* (7·07); Kalianganj *R.* (6·24); Kandi *T.* (6·10); Kandi *R.* (4·98); Mirzapur *R.* (4·23); Berhampore *T.* (4·08); Barwa *R.* (4·01); Daulatabazar *R.* (3·94); Gokarna *R.* (3·80); Bhagwangola *R.* (3·78); Dewan Sarai *R.* (3·57); Suti *R.* (3·45); Manullabazar *R.* (3·36); Khargaon *R.* (3·17); Jellingi *R.* (2·94); Sagardighi *R.* (2·65); City Murshidabad *T.* (2·64); and Barwan *R.* (2·40). In **Khulna**—Khulna *T.* (10·49); Dumuria *R.* (9·78); Debhatta *T.* (5·38); Rampal *R.* (5·13); Satkhira *T.* (4·44); Bagirhat *R.* (4·15); Baitaghata *R.* (4·10); Mollahat *R.* (3·77); Khulna *R.* (3·23); Morelliganj *R.* (3·12); Paikgachha *R.* (3·05); and Kalaroa *R.* (2·96).

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.—(Population 8,019,187.)

DISTRICTS.	Percentages of villages attacked with cholera in— 1892.	1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Number of deaths from cholera in 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	Month of greatest prevalence.
Dinajpur	·88	12·67	11·79 *D*	208	·19	4·17	1·08	3·98 *D*	·89 *D*	May.
Rajshahi	6·13	14·02	7·89 *D*	1,802	1·37	3·51	1·50	2·14 *D*	·13 *D*	April.
Rangpur	1·49	20·54	19·05 *D*	593	·28	9·36	2·58	9·08 *D*	2·30 *D*	November.
Bogra	1·11	11·04	9·93 *D*	160	·19	3·54	·97	3 35 *D*	·78 *D*	December.
Pabna	9·68	17·34	7·66 *D*	2,122	1·55	3·28	1·61	1·73 *D*	·06 *D*	November.
Darjeeling	2·88	5·83	2·95 *D*	132	·59	1·54	·95	·95 *D*	·36 *D*	July.
Jalpaiguri	3·83	20·72	16·89 *D*	408	·59	9·93	2·87	9·34 *D*	2·28 *D*	August.
Total ...	3·31	15·24	11·93 *D*	5,515	·68	5·60	1·76	4·92 *D*	1·08 *D*	April.

The areas which suffered most in 1892 were:—In **Rajshahi**—Lalpur *R.* (5·60); Godagari *R.* (5·06); Burigaon *R.* (2·79); and Charghat *R.* (2·23). In **Pabna**—Pabna *T.* (6·30); Mathura *R.* (3·04); Pabna *R.* (3·02); Chatmahar *R.* (2·32); and Dulai *R.* (2·30).

DACCA DIVISION.—(Population 9,844,127.)

DISTRICTS.	Percentages of villages attacked with cholera in— 1892.	1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Number of deaths from cholera in 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	Month of greatest prevalence.
Dacca	15·45	18·85	3·40 *D*	5,513	2·27	3·17	2·44	·90 *D*	·17 *D*	April.
Faridpur	11·47	22·28	10·81 *D*	5,832	3·24	3·54	3·84	·30 *D*	·60 *D*	March.
Backergunge ...	35·15	26·91	8·24 *I*	13,554	6·29	1·96	3·54	4·33 *I*	2·75 *I*	Do.
Mymensingh ...	4·58	3·61	·97 *I*	2,554	·73	3·27	1·80	2·54 *D*	1·07 *D*	December.
Total ...	14·87	13·14	1·73 *I*	27,453	2·78	3·01	2·71	·23 *D*	·07 *I*	March.

The areas which suffered most in 1892 were:—In **Dacca**—Narayanganj *T.* (4·85); Nawabganj *R.* (4·05); Rupganj *R.* (3·71); Rarirampur *R.* (3·67); Narayanganj *R.* (3·48); Sealoo Aricha *R.* (2·91); Munshiganj *R.* (2·87), and Koraniganj *R.* (2·11). In **Faridpur**—Faridpur *R.* (5·28); Awanpur *R.* (5·14); Faridpur *T.* (5·01); Palang *R.* (4·51); Goalundo *R.* (4·22); Bullakandi *R.* (3·25); Bhusna *R.* (3·80); Maksudpur *R.* (3·46); Madaripur *T.* (3·26); Pangsa *R.* (3·08); Gopalganj *R.* (2·56); Bhanga *R.* (2·38); and Kotalipara *R.* (2·26). In **Backergunge**—Mathari *R.* (14·77); Barmuddin Havildars *R.* (13·01); Bhola *R.* (12·26); Galachipa *R.* (7·41); Banphal *R.* (7·30); Backergunge *R.* (6·92); Jhalukati *T.* (6·76); Bhandaria *R.* (6·46); Patuakhali *R.* (6·29); Mehdiganj *R.* (5·93); Barisal *R.* (4·87); Pirojpur *T.* (4·57); Gulsakhali *R.* (4·06); Barisal *T.* (3·68); Nalchiti *R.* (3·46); Pirojpur *R.* (3·46); Sarupkati *R.* (3·23); Jhalukati *R.* (2·02); and Gaurnadi *R.* (2·20). In **Mymensingh**—Netrakona *T.* (2·44) and Kendua *R.* (2·07).

Chittagong Division.—(Population 4,082,795.)

Districts.	Percentages of villages attacked with cholera in— 1892.	1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Number of deaths from cholera in 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	Month of greatest prevalence.
Chittagong	40·93	6·70	34·23 *I*	6,781	5·25	·40	·92	4·85 *I*	4·33 *I*	April.
Noakhali	19·44	6·01	13·43 *I*	3,506	3·47	·66	1·08	2·81 *I*	2·39 *I*	Do.
Tippera	11·20	14·93	3·73 *D*	2,938	1·04	2·12	1·87	·48 *D*	·23 *D*	March.
Total ...	16·99	11·60	5·39 *I*	13,225	3·23	1·22	1·38	2·01 *I*	1·85 *I*	April.

The areas which suffered most were:—In **Chittagong**—Maskhal *R.* (15·20); Chakiria *R.* (15·15); Cox's Bazar *R.* (11·59) Chittagong *T.* (8·55); Phatikchari *R.* (6·80); Teknaf *R.* (6·75); Banskhali *R.* (6·15); Satkania *R.* (5·25); Raojan *R.* (3·67) Patiya (3·25); Cox's Bazar *T.* (3·22); Chittagong *R.* (3·04); Kumira *R.* (2·16); and Hathhazari *R.* (2·10). In **Noakhali**—Hatia *R.* (8·12); Sudharam *T.* (8·75); Ramni *R.* (5·87); Sudharam *R.* (5·24); Lakhmipur *R.* (4·20); Begamganj *R.* (2·96); Ramganj *R.* (2·90); Feuny *R.* (2·85); and Sandip *R.* (2·30). In **Tippera**—Comilla *T.* (3·81); Chandpur *R.* (3·43); and Comilla *R.* (3·26).

Patna Division.—(Population 15,811,014.)

Districts.	Percentages of villages attacked with cholera in— 1892.	1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Number of deaths from cholera in 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	Month of greatest prevalence.
Patna	12·93	11·45	1·48 *I*	8,133	4·59	2·42	2·19	2·17 *I*	2·40 *I*	July.
Gaya	21·56	14·15	7·41 *I*	9,889	4·62	4·57	3·41	·05 *I*	1·21 *I*	Do.
Shahabad	10·31	14·09	3·78 *D*	6,946	3·36	6·95	3·67	3·59 *D*	·31 *D*	May.
Muzaffarpur ...	25·53	8·32	17·21 *I*	18,236	6·72	1·59	2·07	5·03 *I*	4·65 *I*	Do.
Darbhanga ...	14·11	8·37	5·74 *I*	12,956	4·62	2·99	2·33	1·63 *I*	2·29 *I*	Do.
Saran	16·58	12·52	4·06 *I*	7,056	3·10	2·45	1·73	·65 *I*	1·37 *I*	July.
Champaran ...	10·79	3·56	7·23 *I*	9,117	4·90	1·14	4·03	3·76 *I*	·87 *I*	May.
Total ...	15·74	10·45	5·29 *I*	72,933	4·61	3·13	2·70	1·48 *I*	1·91 *I*	May.

The areas which suffered most were:—In **Patna**—Bihar *T.* (13·87); Chandi *R.* (10·19); Bihar *R.* (8·53); Fatua *R.* (5·36); Masaudhi *R.* (5·20); Maner *R.* (4·51); Bikram *R.* (4·50); Bankipore *R.* (4·47); Patna City *T.* (4·24); Hilsa *R.* (4·11); Barh *T.* (3·47); Dinapore *R.* (3·25); Dinapore *T.* (3·24); Islampur *R.* (2·59); and Silao *R.* (2·05). In **Gaya**—Nabinagar *R.* (11·73); Gaya *T.* (8·26); Tikari *T.* (8·15); Nawada *R.* (6·55); Arwal *R.* (6·23); Sherghati *R.* (5·67); Daudnagar *R.* (5·04); Aurangabad *R.* (4·74); Barachati *R.* (4·33); Gaya *R.* (3·74); Pakribari *R.* (3·42); Rajauli *R.* (2·85); and Jahanabad *R.* (2·05). In **Shahabad**—Sasaram *T.* (9·51); Buxar *T.* (7·41); Sasaram *R.* (5·72); Piru *R.* (5·22); Arrah *R.* (4·07); Balauti *R.* (3·92); Kharghar *R.* (3·86); Dehri *R.* (3·50); Dhangai *R.* (3·35); Arrah *T.* (3·32); and Bhabhua *R.* (2·58). In **Muzaffarpur**—Muzaffarpur *T.* (14·37); Pupri *R.* (12·83); Sitamarhi *T.* (11·01); Sitamarhi *R.* (10·56); Khatra *R.* (9·32); Belsand *R.* (7·05); Shiuhar *R.* 6·56); Paru *R.* (6·01); Lalganj *R.* (5·36); Muzaffarpur *R.* (4·81); Lalganj *T.* (4·64); Hajipur *T.* (3·63); Mahua *R.* (3·14); and Jajipur *R.* (2·27). In **Darbhanga**—Madhubani *T.* (12·82); Darbhanga *T.* (9·17); Benapiti *R.* (8·38); Darbhanga *R.* (7·67); Jadhubani *R.* (5·69); Bahera *R.* (5·66); Nagarbasti *R.* (5·04); Phulparas *R.* (3·25); and Tajpur *R.* (3·10). In **Saran**—Siwan *T.* 6·04); Mashrak *R.* (4·62); Chapra *T.* (4·18); Basantapur *R.* (4·18); Darwali *R.* (3·97); Chapra *R.* (3·47); Parsa *R.* (3·01); Gopalganj *R.* (2·79); Siwan *R.* (2·64); Sonpur *R.* (2·37); and Mirganj or Baragaon *R.* (2·29). In **Champaran**—Motihari *T.* (9·38); Bettiah *T.* (7·59); Dhaka Ramchandra *R.* (6·80); Madhuban *R.* (6·79); Kesaria *R.* (6·37); Gobindganj *R.* (5·97); Adapore *R.* 5·56); Hardi or Lawria *R.* (4·71); Bettiah *R.* (4·25); and Motihari *R.* (2·67).

Bhagalpur Division.—(Population 8,582,490.)

Districts.	Percentages of villages attacked with cholera in— 1892.	1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Number of deaths from cholera in 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	Month of greatest prevalence.
Monghyr	50·55	16·09	34·46 *I*	6,297	3·09	2·37	2·13	·72 *I*	·96 *I*	May.
Bhagalpur ...	9·73	15·98	6·25 *D*	3,590	1·76	3·25	2·51	1·49 *D*	·75 *D*	August.
Purnea	·68	27·68	27·00 *D*	282	·14	11·08	4·02	10·94 *D*	4·48 *D*	November.
Malda	3·83	19·54	15·71 *D*	336	·41	4·06	2·32	3·65 *D*	1·91 *D*	April.
Sonthal Parganas	7·50	2·69	4·81 *I*	5,515	3·14	1·00	·86	2·14 *I*	2·28 *I*	August.
Total ...	13·20	12·93	·27 *I*	16,020	1·86	4·43	2·54	2·57 *D*	·68 *D*	August.

The areas which suffered most were:—In **Monghyr**—Jamalpur *T.* (9·17); Shaikpura *R.* (8·40); Chakai *R.* (6·84); Khargpur *R.* (4·50); Jamui *T.* (4·18); Jamalpur *R.* (4·15); Monghyr *T.* (3·09); Sikandra *R.* (3·30); and Surajgarh *R.* (3·26). In **Bhagalpur**—Kataurla *R.* (6·25); Amarpur *R.* (5·61); Banka *R.* (3·03); Bhagalpur *R.* (2·87); Kishanganj *R.* (2·46); and Bhagalpur *T.* (2·04). In **Sonthal Parganas**—Deoghur *T.* (14·65); Pakour *R.* (5·72); Godda *R.* (4·03); Sahebganj *T.* (3·09); Deoghur *R.* (2·91); Rajmuhal *R.* (2·48); and Jamtara *R.* (2·06).

ORISSA DIVISION.—(Population 3,877,294.)

DISTRICTS.	Percentages of villages attacked with cholera in—		Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Number of deaths from cholera in 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in—			Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	Month of greatest prevalence.
	1892.	1891.			1892.	1891.	1887—91.			
Cuttack	28·07	9·00	19·97 *I*	21,289	10·98	1·72	3·20	9·26 *I*	7·78 *I*	June.
Puri	48·81	9·07	39·74 *I*	10,696	11·30	1·09	7·16	10·21 *I*	4·14 *I*	Do.
Balasore	35·86	9·31	26·55 *I*	14,026	15·00	2·06	4·56	12·94 *I*	10·44 *I*	May.
Total ...	35·72	9·11	26·61 *I*	46,001	12·09	1·06	4·51	10·43 *I*	7·58 *I*	May.

The areas which suffered most were :—In **Cuttack**—Tirtol *R.* (17·30) ; Jagatsingpur *R.* (15·00) ; Anl *R.* (14·47) ; Patamundi *R.* (13·99) ; Kendrapara *T.* (13·09) ; Jajpur *T.* (12·17) ; Kendrapara *R.* (12·14) ; Dharmsala *R.* (9·74) ; Salipur *R.* (8·95) ; Jajpur *R.* (7·92) ; Cuttack *R.* (6·50) ; Cuttack *T.* (3·77) ; and Banki *R.* (2·77). In **Puri**—Gop *R.* (16·92) ; Puri *R.* (16·78) ; Puri *T.* (16·49) ; Pipli *R.* (11·93) ; and Khurda *R.* (5·82). In **Balasore**—Chandbali *R.* (28·42) ; Basudebpur *R.* (23·64) ; Soro *R.* (18·26) ; Dhamnagar *R.* (17·69) ; Balasore *R.* (14·14) ; Balasore *T.* (13·65) ; Bhadrak *R.* (12·55) ; Jellasore *R.* (6·70) ; Baliapal *R.* (6·00) ; and Basta *R.* (5·64).

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.—(Population ,6248,792.)

DISTRICTS.	Percentages of villages attacked with cholera in—		Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Number of deaths from cholera in 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in—			Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	Month of greatest prevalence.
	1892.	1891.			1892.	1891.	1887—91.			
Hazaribagh ...	2·73	1·52	1·21 *I*	2,341	2·01	1·02	·86	·99 *I*	1·15 *I*	July.
Lohardaga ...	5·67	·59	5·08 *I*	3,379	2·99	·19	1·66	2·80 *I*	1·33 *I*	August.
Palamau ...	4·70	7·01	2·31 *D*	1,912	3·20	2·88	2·75	·32 *I*	·45 *I*	Do.
Singhbhum ...	6·53	·58	5·95 *I*	979	1·79	·11	·48	1·68 *I*	1·31 *I*	May.
Manbhum ...	6·59	3·21	3·38 *I*	3,356	2·80	1·27	1·39	1·53 *I*	1·41 *I*	Do.
Total ...	4·99	2·49	2·50 *I*	11,967	2·58	1·01	1·39	1·57 *I*	1·19 *I*	August.

The areas which suffered most were :—In **Hazaribagh**—Simaria *R.* (9·32) ; Chatra *R.* (5·75) ; Tundwa *R.* (5·39) ; Hunterganj *R.* (3·23) ; Bagodar *R.* (2·95) ; Barhi *R.* (2·36) ; and Chorparan *R.* (2·19). In **Lohardaga**—Lohardaga *T.* (7·45) ; Palkot *R.* (6·35) ; Mandar *R.* (6·34) ; Lohardaga *R.* (6·08) ; Chainpur *R.* (4·49) ; Toto *R.* (4·25) ; Karra *R.* (4·24) ; Ranchi *T.* (3·74) ; and Basia *R.* (2·68). In **Palamau**—Patan *R.* (7·84) ; Chhatarpur *R.* (7·85) ; Daltonganj *T.* (3·65) ; Husainabad *R.* (3·02) ; and Daltonganj *R.* (2·08). In **Singhbhum**—Chaibassa *T.* (11·82) ; Ghatsila *R.* (2·75) ; and Monarpur *R.* (2·55). In **Manbhum**—Nirsha *R.* (11·26) ; Raghunathpur *R.* (7·33) ; Gobindpur *R.* (7·24) ; Raghunathpur *T.* (7·23) ; Gourandi *R.* (5·49) ; Purulia *T.* (3·20) ; Topchanchi *R.* (3·08) ; Para *R.* (2·16) ; and Purulia *R.* (2·11).

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Admission into hospital of European seamen in—		Deaths among this number in—		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in—		Average strength of European seamen in—									Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in—									
1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
124	12	7	9	3·28	7·01	2,133	1,426	1,679	1,626	1,510	1,893	2,326	1,693	1,684	18·60	3·28	7·01	8·33	11·07	10·59	10·03	11·17	4·13	21·3	19·8

Among the native floating population there were 73 deaths in 1892, against 97 in 1891, giving death-rates of 2·92 and 3·88 respectively of estimated population.

SMALL-POX.

Prevalence of Small-pox.

27. The mortality from this disease during the year under report, though insignificant as compared with the mortality from other diseases was, I regret to say, in excess of the mortality of the previous year, and is, moreover, the highest on record since 1882, as the figures in the following table will show:—

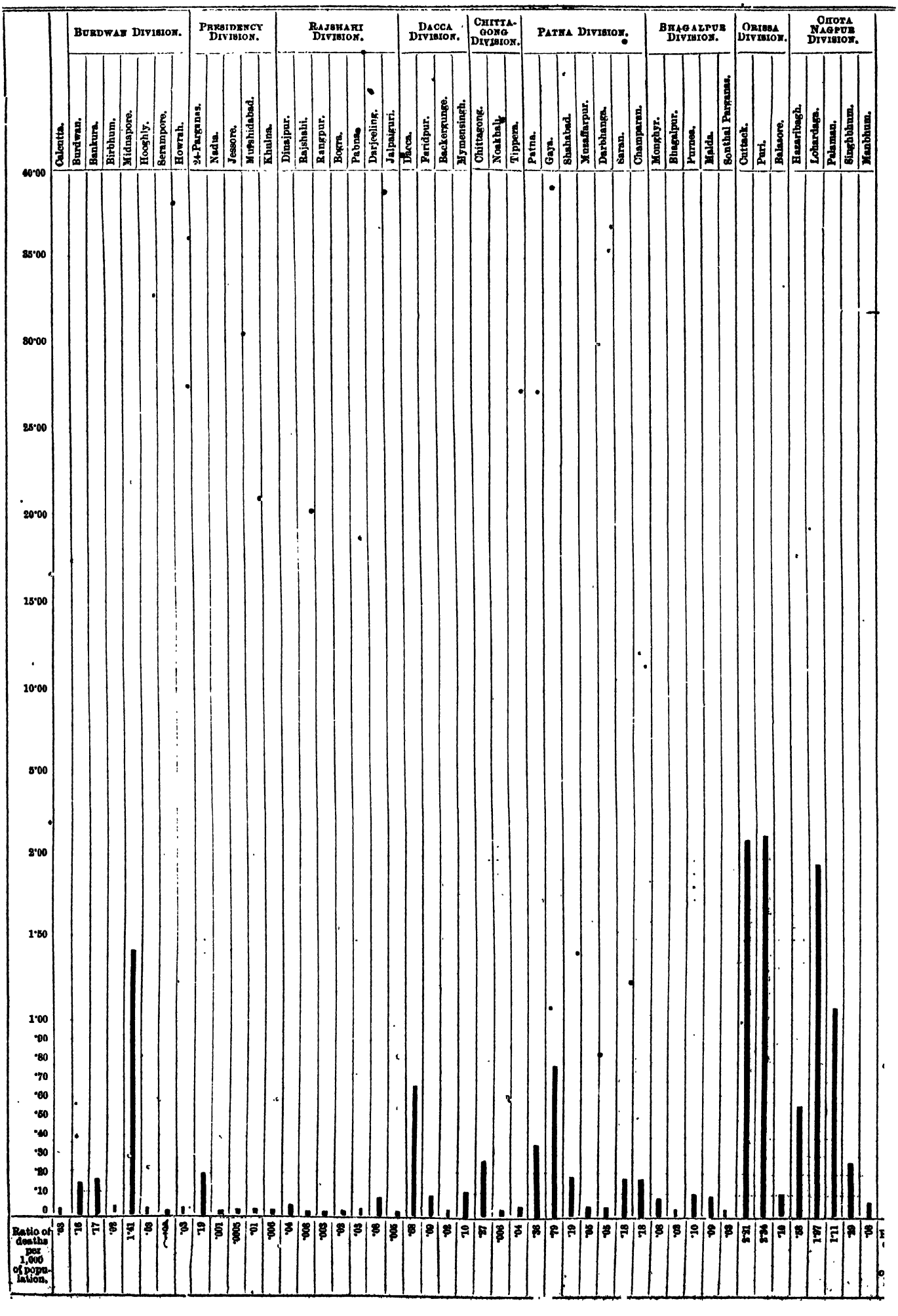
Years.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Percentages of villages attacked by Small-pox.	Number of Circles— Affected more or less severely.	Number of Circles— From which Small-pox was absent.	Months.	Deaths from Small-pox.	Ratio per mille.
In the year 1892 ...	22,359	·31	3·71	60	282	January 1892 ...	2,221	·03
						February ,, ...	2,972	·04
,, 1891 ..	16,193	·23	2·76	45	287	March ,, ...	4,093	·05
,, 1890 ...	12,619	·17	2·38	29	259	April ,, ...	3,354	·04
,, 1889 ...	8,665	·13	1·58	15	326	May ,, ...	2,936	·04
,, 1888 ...	6,247	·09	1·19	7	373	June ,, ...	1,864	·02
,, 1887 ...	3,846	·05	·90	4	377	July ,, ...	1,335	·01
,, 1886 ...	4,049	·06	·97	5	359	August ,, ...	977	·01
,, 1885 ...	9,863	·14	2·42	18	272	September ,, ...	533	·007
,, 1884 ...	18,533	·28	2·96	53	224	October ,, ...	448	·006
,, 1883 ..	9,714	·14	1·73	30	284	November ,, ...	626	·008
,, 1882 ...	13,651	·20	2·87	33	280	December ,, ...	1,000	·01
Mean of decade, *i.e.*, 1882—91.	10,338	·14	1·98	24	304			

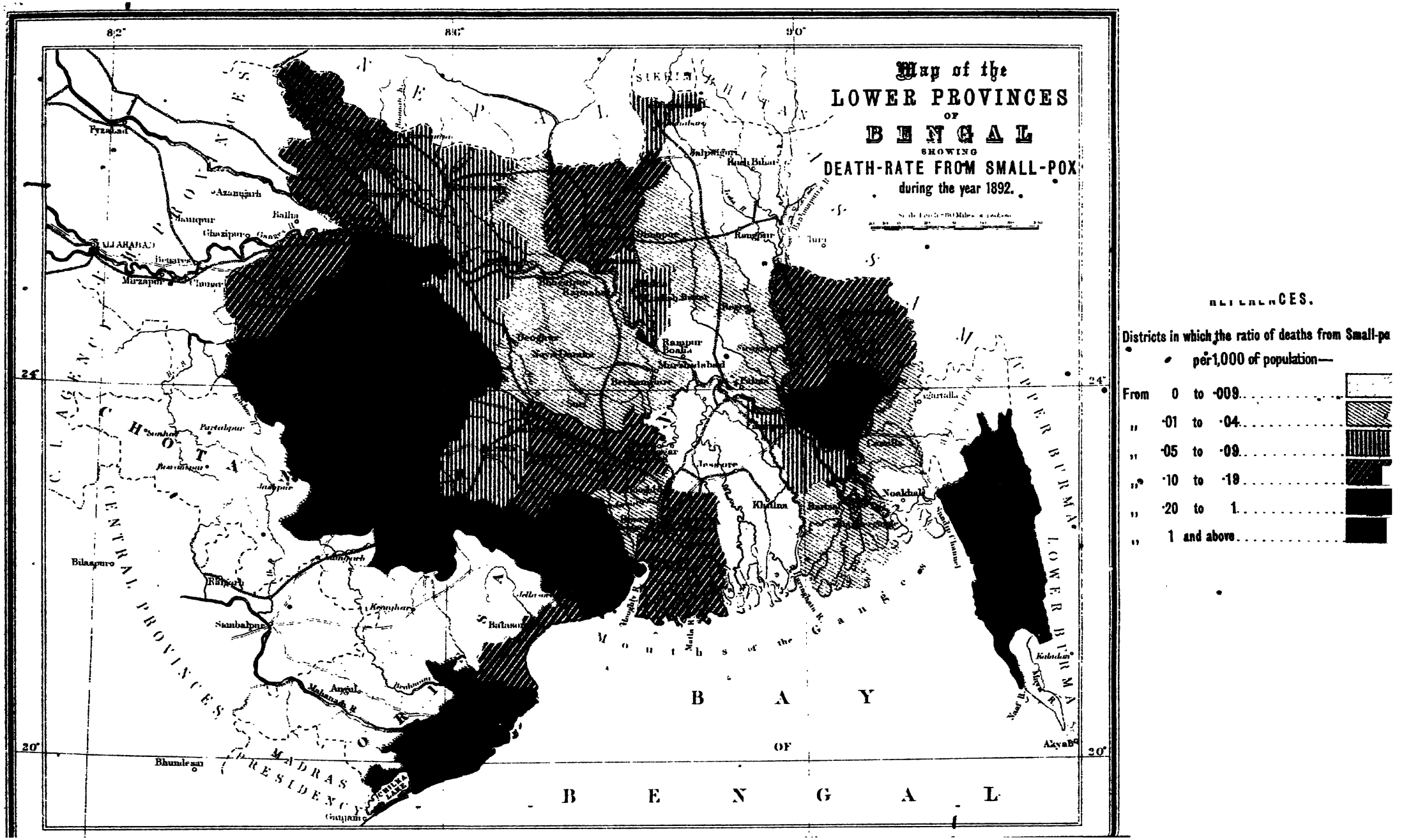
Table of increase and decrease of mortality in 1892 as compared with 1891.

28. The following table shows the districts in which the increase in 1892 over 1891 occurs, and the extent to which it occurs:—

District.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.	District.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Puri	2·34	·97	1·37	...	Monghyr ...	·08	·04	·04	...
Cuttack ...	2·21	1·70	·51	...	Manbhum ...	·08	·01	·07	...
Lohardaga ...	1·97	·41	1·56	...	Muzaffarpur ...	·05	·11	...	·06
Midnapore ...	1·41	1·65	...	·24	Darbhanga ...	·05	·12	...	·07
Palamau ...	1·11	1·19	...	·08	Dinajpur ...	·04	·01	·03	...
Gaya ...	·79	·42	·37	...	Tippera ...	·04	·02	·02	...
Dacca ...	·68	·05	·63	...	Hooghly ...	·03	·05	...	·02
Hazaribagh ...	·58	·07	·51	...	Howrah ...	·03	·16	...	·13
Patna ...	·36	·30	·06	...	Pabna ...	·03	·001	·029	...
Singhbhum ...	·29	·37	...	·08	Sonthal Parganas	·03	·01	·02	...
Chittagong ...	·27	·53	...	·26	Birbhum ...	·02	·001	·019	...
24-Parganas ...	·19	·09	·10	...	Serampore ...	·02	·02	Equal.	
Shahabad ...	·19	·24	...	·05	Bogra ...	·02	·06	...	·04
Saran ...	·18	·15	·03	...	Backergunge ...	·02	·04	...	·02
Champaran ...	·18	·18	Equal.		Bhagalpur ...	·02	·007	·013	...
Bankura ...	·17	·06	·11	...	Murshidabad ...	·01	·007	·003	...
Burdwan ...	·16	·13	·03	...	Rajshahi ...	·008	·0007	·0073	...
Mymensingh ...	·10	·12	...	·02	Khulna ...	·006	·02	...	·014
Purnea ...	·10	·05	·05	...	Noakhali ...	·006	·02	...	·014
Balasore ...	·10	·16	...	·06	Jalpaiguri ...	·005	·01	...	·005
Faridpur ...	·09	·04	·05	...	Rangpur ...	·003	·008	...	·005
Malda ...	·09	·02	·07	...	Nadia ...	·001	·04	...	·039
Darjeeling ...	·08	·008	·072	...	Jessore ...	·0005	·02	...	·0195
					Total for the Province.	·31	·23	·08	...

Diagram showing the relative intensity of SMALL-POX mortality in each district of Bengal during the year 1892.




Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
DEATH-RATE FROM SMALL-POX
during the year 1892.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the ratio of deaths from Small-pox per 1,000 of population—
From 0 to ·009
,, ·01 to ·04
,, ·05 to ·09
,, ·10 to ·19
,, ·20 to 1
,, 1 and above
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
LOWER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHILKA LAKE
82°
85°
90°
24°
20°

It will be observed that, except in the districts of Puri, Cuttack, Lohardaga, Dacca, and Hazaribagh, where the increase of mortality is over ·50 per thousand of the population in excess of the previous year, it is insignificant elsewhere, and does not therefore need to be specially noticed. The comparatively high rate of mortality in the districts named will be referred to presently.

Relative intensity of the disease in each district in 1892.

29. The diagram and map facing this page give a graphic illustration of the relative intensity of small-pox in each district of the province during the year under report. The dark shading on the map, however, looks more alarming than it really is, as a reference to the diagram, which gives a more correct idea of the prevalence of the disease, will show. It will be seen that the districts which suffered most were Puri, Cuttack, Lohardaga, Midnapore, and Palamau in the order named. In all the other districts the mortality was less, and in most considerably less than 1 per thousand of the population. In other words, the prevalence of small-pox to any serious extent was practically limited to Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Midnapore, where vaccination has not made much progress, owing to the strong prejudices of the people, which the officers of the Vaccination Department under the old scheme failed to overcome. It is believed that under the new decentralization scheme, inaugurated in the middle of 1892 (which will be referred to in detail in the Vaccination Report for 1892-93), by which Civil Surgeons have been made directly responsible for the entire vaccination of their districts, these backward parts of the province will soon be thoroughly vaccinated and enjoy the same degree of immunity from small-pox which the rest of the province now enjoys.

Rates of mortality in towns, rural areas, and in towns and rural areas combined in order of sequence.

30. The following table shows in order of sequence the small-pox mortality of the year under report over 1 per thousand of the population in towns, rural areas, and towns and rural areas combined:—

Districts.		Towns.			Rural areas.		
Districts.	Ratio per mille.	Districts.	Towns.	Ratio per mille.	Districts.	Rural areas.	Ratio per mille.
Puri	2·34	Lohardaga	Lohardaga	7·17	Lohardaga	Kochdega	7·51
Cuttack	2·21	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	6·21	Midnapore	Sabang	5·79
Lohardaga	1·97	Dacca	Dacca	5·94	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	4·81
Midnapore	1·41	Manbhum	Jhalda	3·68	Hazaribagh	Rangar	4·35
Palamau	1·11	Burdwan	Burdwan	3·45	Midnapore	Sutahata	4·06
		Midnapore	Tamluk	2·41	Puri	Pipli	4·06
		24-Parganas	Gobardanga	2·38	Cuttack	Salepur	3·82
		Burdwan	Kalna	2·16	Midnapore	Maslandapur	3·20
		Mymensingh	Nasirabad	2·16	Dacca	Keraniganj	3·16
		Patna	Bihar	1·99	Puri	Puri	3·00
		Cuttack	Cuttack	1·46		Gop	3·00
		Malda	Malda	1·43	Lohardaga	Mandar	2·95
		Sonthal Parganas	Deoghur	1·15		Basia	2·79
		Cuttack	Jajpur	1·08	Palamau	Latehar	2·59
					Lohardaga	Toto	2·58
					Cuttack	Tirtol	2·48
						Patamandi	2·45
						Cuttack	2·26
					Hazaribagh	Tundwa	2·25
					Lohardaga	Ranchi	2·16
					Midnapore	Binpur	2·14
						Jhargaon	2·12
					Palamau	Balumath	2·10
					Cuttack	Kendrapara	2·04
					Lohardaga	Lohardaga	2·04
					Midnapore	Salbani	2·03
					24-Parganas	Kalpi	1·99
					Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	1·97
					Midnapore	Gopiballabhpur	1·81
					Gaya	Nawadah	1·67
					Cuttack	Aul	1·67
					Gaya	Daudnagar	1·46
					Palamau	Ranka	1·46
					Midnapore	Panskura	1·45
					Palamau	Mahmadanr	1·43
					Hazaribagh	Jageswar	1·43
					Gaya	Jahanabad	1·24
					Midnapore	Khajri	1·23
					Gaya	Arwal	1·20
					Midnapore	Tamluk	1·18
					Lohardaga	Chainpur	1·18
					Midnapore	Narayangarh	1·15
					Bankura	Raipur	1·10
					24-Parganas	Hasanabad	1·08
					Patna	Hilsa	1·08
					Palamau	Daltonganj	1·06

With regard to towns the usual excuse is again generally made, viz., that the disease was introduced from without, and did not originate in the towns themselves. But, as I have frequently pointed out, this is no excuse and cannot

be accepted. If towns were thoroughly vaccinated, small-pox when imported could not do much, if any, havoc. And there is no excuse for towns not being thoroughly vaccinated, as they are limited areas and the Compulsory Vaccination Act is in force. Probably the hitherto divided authority between the Municipality and the Civil Surgeon is in some measure accountable for the inadequacy of protection which the prevalence of small-pox indicates. Under the new scheme the Civil Surgeon has sole responsibility, and the result, I am confident, will be satisfactory. The case of rural areas is different. There the Compulsory Vaccination Act is not in force, and vaccinators and inspecting officers have to depend on their persuasive powers to induce the people to accept vaccination, which has to be paid for. This makes a great difference. In towns vaccination is free.

Comparative mortality in urban and rural circles.

31. The mortality from small-pox in towns and rural areas as a whole is compared in the following table:—

Circles.	Deaths from Small-pox in—			Ratio per 1,000 of population in—			Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1887—91.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1887—91.
	1892.	1891.	1887—91.	1892.	1891.	1887—91.				
Urban	1,320	1,352	902	·48	·48	·32	23 *D*	427 *I*	Equal.	·16 *I*
Rural	21,030	14,841	8,607	·31	·22	·12	6,189 *I*	12,423 *I*	·09 *I*	·19 *I*

Mortality among infants and children.

32. The mortality from small-pox among infants and children is given in the margin. Nothing could show more clearly than these figures the necessity that exists for increased vigilance on the part of the Vaccination Department.

	Deaths in—		Proportion per cent. to total mortality in—	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
Under one year	3,844	2,690	17·18	16·01
One year to six years	6,973	4,765	31·18	29·43
Six years to twelve years	3,937	2,610	17·60	16·11
Total under twelve years	14,754	10,065	65·98	62·15

Incidence of Small-pox in the Port of Calcutta.

33. No deaths occurred among European seamen in the Port of Calcutta during the year under report, nor in the previous year. Among the native floating population also there were no deaths from this disease: one death occurred in 1891.

FEVER.

Prevalence of the disease, and cause of high mortality.

34. We come now to fever, which is the scourge of Bengal. The increasing rate of mortality from this cause is truly lamentable. The average death-rate of the last ten years was 15·17 per thousand of the population. The average of the last five years was 16·37. In 1891 the death-rate was 18·94, and now (1892) it is 22·84. Allowing two per thousand for improved registration during the year under report, the mortality of 1892 is still two per thousand in excess of the previous year, which is four per thousand in excess of the average of 1887—91. Ever since I have held the office of Sanitary Commissioner, *i.e.*, for the last five years, I have never lost an opportunity of impressing upon District Officers, District Boards, Municipalities and the Government, that the principal causes which are operating to produce this high and increasing rate of mortality are obstruction to drainage and bad drinking-water, and that until the one is removed, and the other improved, there is no hope of a diminution of the death-rate from this disease, which is nearly three-fourths of the entire death-rate of the province, and represents only about a twentieth part of the suffering of the people. I have nothing to add to the remarks I have made on this important subject in previous annual reports, except to urge on all concerned the urgent necessity of adopting practical measures, as far as possible, without further loss of time to

promote the improvement of drainage and water-supply both in towns and in the rural tracts of Bengal, and thus to save the people from a disease which is greatly deteriorating the physique and energy of the population.

Comparison of mortality in urban and rural areas.

35. The following table compares the mortality in urban and rural circles during the years 1892, 1891, and the averages of 1887—91 and 1882—91:—

Circles.	Deaths from Fever in				Ratio per 1,000 of population in—				Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1882—91.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.
	1892.				1892.	1891.	1882—91.	—91.			
Urban ...	51,421	34,950	30,576	28,950	18·57	12·55	11·04	10·45	6·02 *I*	7·53 *I*	8·12 *I*
Rural ...	1,556,295	1,298,445	1,037,397	1,123,665	23·01	19·21	15·34	16·61	3·80 *I*	7·67 *I*	6·40 *I*
Combined ...	1,607,716	1,333,395	1,067,973	1,152,615	22·84	18·94	15·17	16·37	3·90 *I*	7·67 *I*	6·47 *I*

Seasonal incidence of the disease.

36. The seasonal incidence of the disease during the year under report is shown in the following table:—

Month.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Month.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Month.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
January	144,114	2·04	May	128,848	1·83	September ...	115,047	1·63
February	146,982	2·08	June	91,983	1·30	October	130,068	1·86
March	180,444	2·61	July	94,267	1·33	November	161,021	2·29
April	137,741	1·95	August	130,408	1·85	December	130,303	1·97

The high rate of mortality after the rains will be easily understood when it is explained that the flooding of a porous earthy surface, which has no drainage, with water, and the subsequent drying of it under heat constitute the main conditions of the generation of the poison which causes fever. Thus, as a rule, the greatest mortality occurs in the three months following the rains. After this the daily range of temperature from hot to cold and *vice versâ* acts prejudiciously on the naturally weak constitutions of an insufficiently clothed people, and the poisonous state of the water-supply gives them fever and cholera, &c. During the year under report these conditions were intensified, owing to the prolonged drought and the lowered vitality of the people caused by several months of scarcity. Thus the mortality from February to May was higher than usual.

Relative intensity of the disease.

37. The following districts suffered most during 1892:-

Districts.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in—			Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	Districts.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in—			Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.
			—91.								
Rajshahi	37·13	33·29	27·53	3·84 *I*	9·60 *I*	Purnea ...	28·43	25·75	20·39	2·68 *I*	8·04 *I*
Jessore	34·17	34·93	24·17	·76 *D*	10·00 *I*	Champaran ...	27·93	17·06	13·17	10·87 *I*	14·76 *I*
Jalpaiguri	33·37	30·24	26·53	3·13 *I*	6·84 *I*	Bhagalpur ...	27·49	21·18	19·87	6·31 *I*	7·62 *I*
Rangpur	31·38	28·29	25·03	3·09 *I*	6·35 *I*	Darjeeling ...	27·02	21·14	17·54	5·88 *I*	9·48 *I*
Dinajpur	30·95	30·90	27·31	·05 *I*	3·64 *I*	Hazaribagh ...		19·13	20·38	7·50 *I*	6·25 *I*
Malda	30·72	33·88	23·09	3·16 *D*	7·63 *I*	Backergunge	26·36	16·48	15·32	9·88 *I*	11·04 *I*
Palamau	29·49	19·52	19·91	9·97 *I*	9·58 *I*	Muzaffarpur...	26·29	16·74	11·94	9·55 *I*	14·35 *I*
Monghyr	29·15	21·86	23·19	7·29 *I*	6·96 *I*	Nadia ...	25·84	31·04	20·66	5·20 *D*	5·18 *I*

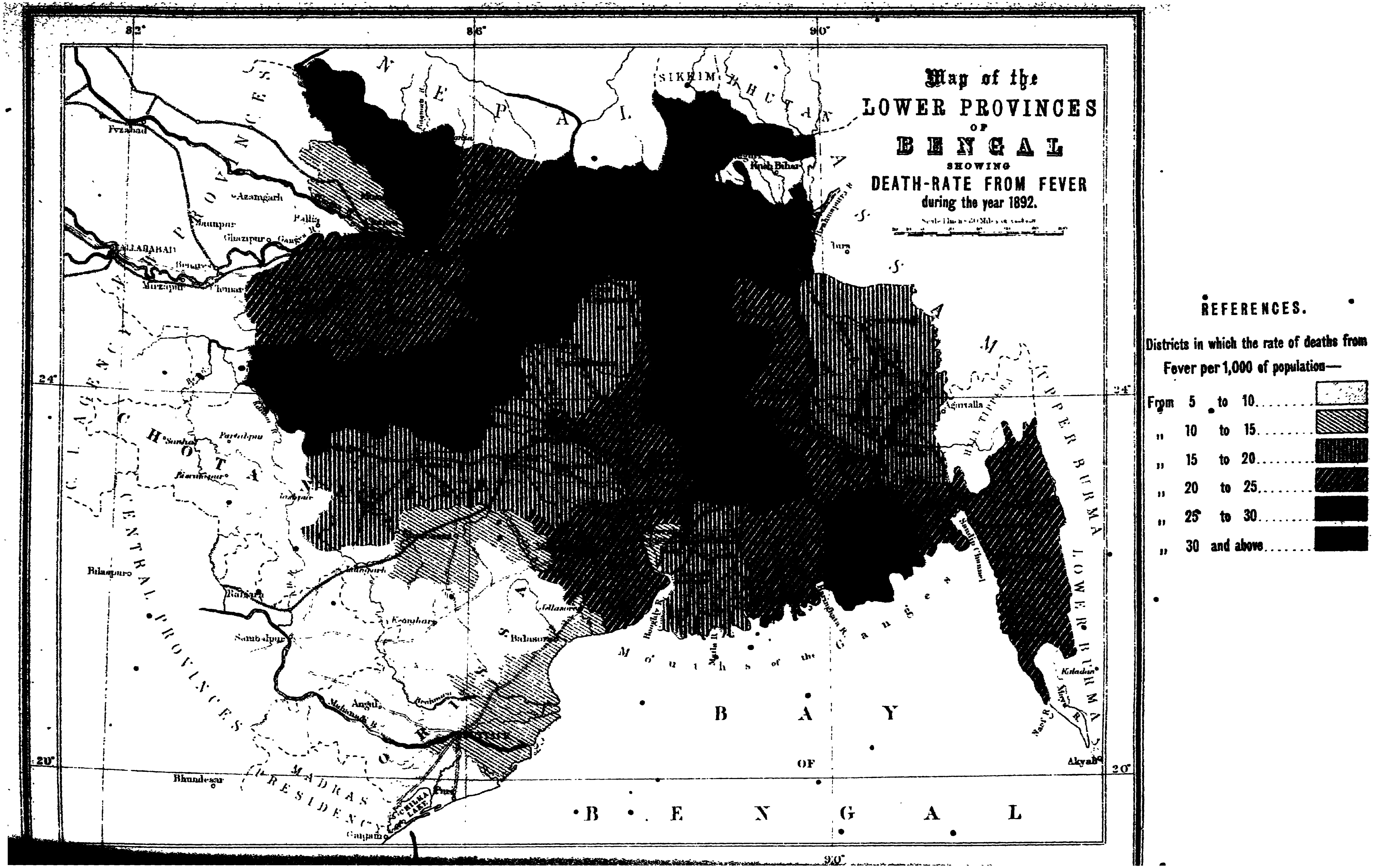
This is graphically represented in the diagram and map facing this page, from which it will be seen that Rajshahi, the Presidency, and Bhagalpur in the order named stand out as being the most unhealthy divisions in the province. The reason of this has already been explained in paragraph 6 as being due in a great measure to the operations of great natural causes. In the Rajshahi Division the highest death-rate, it will be observed, occurs in the districts of Rajshahi and Jalpaiguri, in the former of which the population is now 17,835 less than it was ten years ago. There can be little doubt that this decline is due in a great measure to the ravages of fever. The districts of the Rajshahi Division are all under the influence of the miasma from the Terai which overspreads them, and this is doubtless responsible for a large proportion of the great prevalence of fever in this Division; but there is no doubt that the high death-rate is also caused by the want of drainage and the consumption of very impure water. The water-courses, which are the main drainage channels, have changed their direction and left a chain of swamps in their ancient beds. Exactly the same thing has occurred in the districts of Jessore and Nadia, and to a lesser extent in Murshidabad, and in the first two of these districts the population has declined by 18,687 and 50,548 respectively. Jessore and Nadia are now seamed with the beds of extinct rivers, and the few which maintain a languid vitality during the rains are in the dry weather a chain of fœtid swamps. The evil has also, I am afraid, been intensified by the construction of railways and feeder roads with insufficient waterways, and nothing but comprehensive drainage schemes can now restore these districts to their former state of salubrity. It is not so easy to trace the present insalubrity of the Bhagalpur Division, which was once noted for its healthiness. The population has certainly increased greatly, and of course the deterioration of the public health must increase with it, but I am afraid it is doing so in a greater ratio. Doubtless, the deteriorated water-supply consequent on the scanty rainfall and the late scarcity in parts of this Division accounts in some measure for its high death-rate, as it does for the increased mortality of the Patna Division during the year under report; but I am afraid there are other causes of a more permanent nature at work, viz., obstruction to the free drainage of the country from various causes. As regards Chota Nagpur also, which usually enjoys a degree of immunity from fever unknown in the Gangetic delta, we have this year very high mortality in the districts of Palamau and Hazaribagh. The local officers say that the Palamau mortality includes considerable loss of life from a very severe epidemic of influenza, which occurred during the months of January, February, and March. As regards Hazaribagh, the Civil Surgeon reports that there is no reason to doubt that the bulk of the deaths were cases of fever of a malarial type, or disease directly arising from malarial influences; but he points out that it is the practice to return all diseases that have no very apparent symptoms, in this heading, and he thinks that many cases of dysentery are thus returned, "otherwise this district is specially free from that disease." Orissa, it will be observed, is again remarkably free from fever, which is especially gratifying as that Division suffers most from cholera and small-pox.

Fever in the Darjeeling Terai and Jalpaiguri Duars.

38. Regarding the high rate of fever mortality in the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts, it was stated in last year's report that the great dampness of the plains close to the foot of the hills and the high daily range of temperature would probably help to account for the virulent and fatal character of the Terai and Duars fevers. As, however, this was too general a statement for so important a subject, it was ordered by Government that the facts should be clearly brought out in future reports, the deaths given by circles, and an account furnished of the mortality in tea gardens. In accordance with these orders I give below the detailed reports received from the Civil Surgeons of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling on the subject.

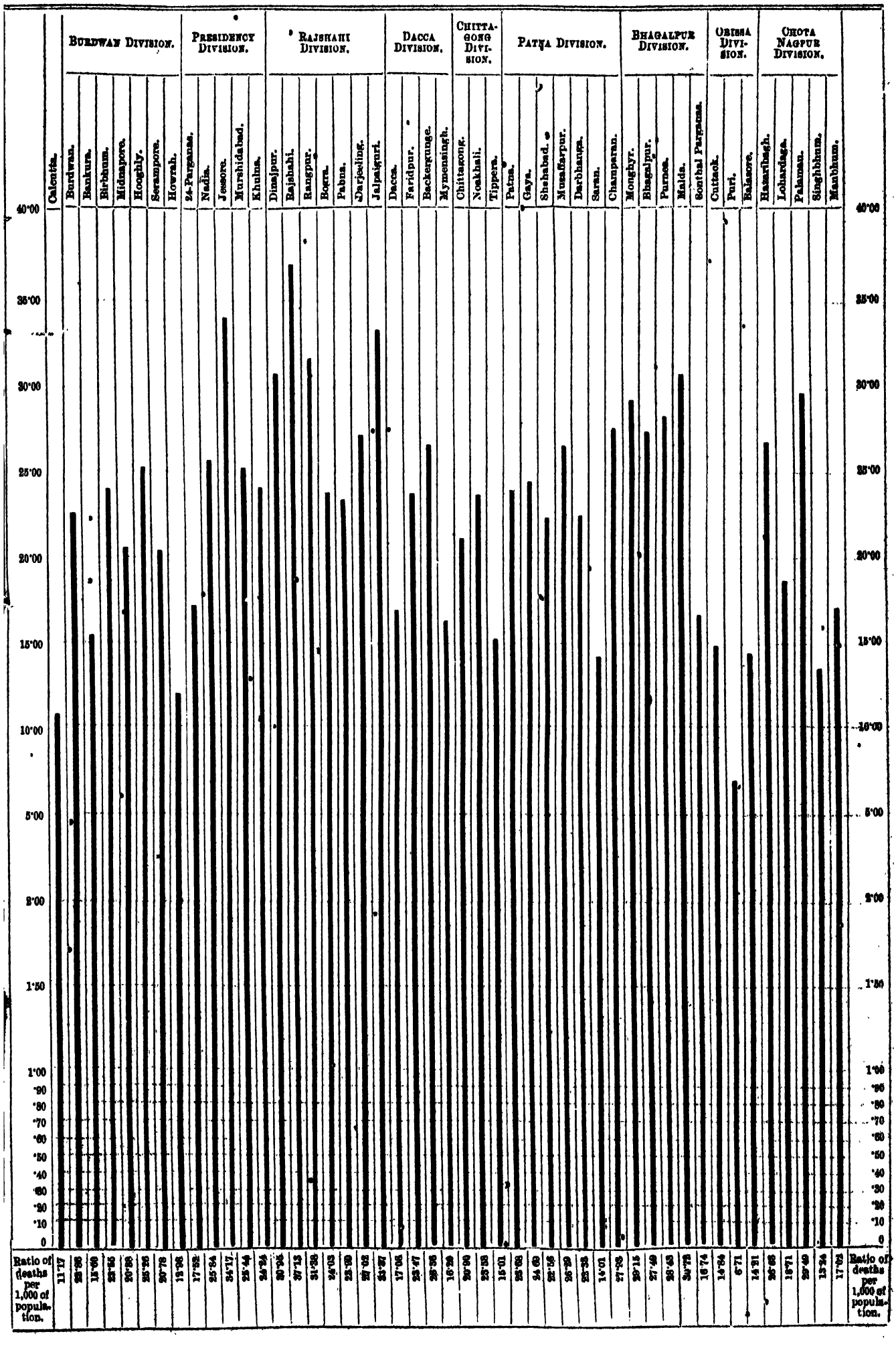
Dr. Ashe, the Civil Medical Officer of Jalpaiguri, says:—

"The fever mortality during the year was recorded at the rate of 33·37 per mille, against 30·24 in the previous year, the total number of deaths for the two years being 43,343, *i.e.*, 22,737 and 20,606. This mortality was most marked in the early months of the year from January to May, the highest mortality being recorded in March and the lowest in September. The high mortality in March, I have reason to think, was the result of very variable temperature



Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
DEATH-RATE FROM FEVER
during the year 1892.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the rate of deaths from Fever per 1,000 of population—
From 5 to 10
" 10 to 15
" 15 to 20
" 20 to 25
" 25 to 30
" 30 and above
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERA
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS RESIDENCY
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Ballia
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ganges R.
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Kuch Bihar
Tura
Agartalla
Sandip Channel
Haringhata R.
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Kaladan
Mayu R.
Naaf R.
Akyab
Balasore
Keonjhar
Sambalpur
Raipur
Bilaspur
Angul
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani
Puri
CHILKA LAKE
Ganjam
Bhandesar
Sirguja
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

Diagram showing the relative intensity of FEVER mortality in each district of Bengal during 1892.



between the day and night and the inadequacy of the measures provided by the habits of the people for guarding against such variations; the fact of the crops having failed the previous year, and there being as a consequence an insufficiency of food, must also be taken into account in arriving at the cause of a high fever mortality; for I feel convinced that low living and undue exposure to climatic changes give the starting points to a fever which, if not treated, may end fatally. As the system is charged with malarial poisoning by long residence in a malarious tract, the system is still further lowered by poor living, and it only wants the exciting cause of a severe chill to bring on a fatal fever. I have also noticed that the system becomes tolerant of a locality, and that people living in such a locality, though they may expose themselves to all the exciting causes which bring on fever, yet are perfectly imune from it till they enter another locality, when the fever shows itself. I have seen this repeatedly in planters coming in from the Duars into Jalpaiguri, and in my own case I always get an attack of fever in going into the Duars, and it cannot be said that any precautions are omitted in either case.

"In judging of the prevalence of fever as a cause of mortality recurring year after year, the physical features of the country must be taken into account. The district of Jalpaiguri may for this purpose be divided into two parts, the country lying to the east and west of the Tista, a river which takes its rise in the hills and flows ultimately into the Brahmaputra. The country to the west is more open and cultivated; it has one large river, the Karatoya, passing through it from north-west to south-east, and a few minor streams and little or no forest, except at the extreme north, in comparison with that to the country on the east of the river. The country to the east of the Tista up to the limits of the district bounded by the Sonkose river is intersected north and south by three large rivers, the Jaldhaka, the Tossa, and the Rhidok, several smaller ones, and by an immeasurable number of khals and nalas. These would help to carry off the heavy rainfall, an average of about 120 inches in the year, were it not that the natural drainage of the country is interfered with by forests, cultivation, and embankments; the water lies stagnant after the rains and gives rise to the high mortality generally noticed in the season from October to February.

"Noting the death-rate from fever in the different registration circles, it will be seen from the table in the margin that the highest death-rate was returned from Boda, 36·50 per mille, a part of the district which is the most opened out and considered the healthiest, and the lowest, excepting the town, from Damdim, 21·74 per mille. Examining the mortality in the Duars taken as a whole from that recorded in the rest of the district, the figures show a diminished fever mortality in favour of the Duars by 3·52 per mille; the Duars returning 31·44 per mille and the Sadar 34·96. This can only be explained by the fact that the Duars enjoyed a greater immunity from fever, or that the registration in this part of the district is defective. Maynaguri, Rajganj, Patgram, Salbari return death-rate ranging between 35·00 in Patgram and 35·46 in Maynaguri, whereas the mortality in the Jalpaiguri station was three per mille less. The major portion of the tea districts, where, however, registration is not compulsory, comes under the jurisdiction of Damdim thana, with its outpost Matiali and Kyrant registering tracts chiefly outside the tea area of the Nagrakatha outpost of Maynaguri and the Madari outpost of Salbari thana, the Nagrakatha outpost including a larger tract under tea than Modarihat.

Station.	Total deaths in the year.	Rate per thousand of the population.	Ratio of deaths from fever only.
Maynaguri	3,779	38·12	35·46
Boda	6,164	37·04	36·50
Rajganj	2,749	36·65	35·37
Alipore	1,514	36·35	35·03
Patgram	2,184	36·33	35·00
Salbari	2,583	35·70	35·08
Jalpaiguri Station	2,448	33·43	32·44
Ditto Town	240	24·78	20·03
Damdim ...	2,024	24·13	21·74

"I am unable to state definitely what the mortality in the tea gardens was, as there is no official record of such mortality; but from private sources I have learnt and am able to state that the majority of planters think that the mortality was very low. Notice of the mortality in tea gardens is only taken when any epidemic, such as cholera, breaks out and labour becomes paralysed. The population of the tea gardens also varies from year to year. There is a stream of labour to and from the garden, labour constantly leaving and being annually removed. Extra labour is also imported for new gardens, so that any calculation made on the basis of the last census would be misleading. With the introduction of the Chaukidari Act in tea gardens, it would be advantageous were a yearly statement received from the different managements, stating what fluctuation, if any, have occurred in the populations during the year from that noted in the census of 1891."

As regards the Darjeeling Terai, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Russell, the Civil Surgeon of the district, reports as follows:—

"Fevers were, as usual, the chief causes of mortality. In 1892, out of a total of 9,026 deaths, no less than 6,036, or two-thirds of the whole, were from these causes; in 1891, 4,722 out of a total of 7,087; in 1890, 4,566 out of a total of 6,280.

"The total deaths from fever and death-rate per 1,000 of population were :—

1892	6,036	27·0
1891	4,722	21·1
1890	4,566	20·4

"The high death-rate from fevers is chiefly in the Terai regions.

"The following table compares the death-rate per 1,000 from fevers in the Terai with that in the non-Terai regions of the district for the last three years :—

	Death-rate per 1,000 of population from fever.		
	1892.	1891.	1890.
Terai regions	41·7	36·8	30·6
Non-Terai regions	20·3	14·0	15·8

"Speaking generally, it may be said that the fever death-rate in the Terai is double that in the non-Terai regions. In 1891 it exceeded this proportion.

"The physical characters of the country must be taken as the chief causes of this high fever mortality, and the increase during the year (allowing for better registration) as due to the persistent and unusually heavy rains, and to consequent flooding and high price of food staples.

"The death-rate from fevers increases as we approach the Terai region from Darjeeling.

"The following table compares the three subdivisions as regards deaths per 1,000 from fevers in 1892 :—

1. Darjeeling subdivision	20·8 = non-Terai.
2. Kurseong "	26·1 = midway.
3. Siliguri	41·7 = Terai.

"It is seen that as we descend from the higher hills to the habitat of malaria (Terai), the mortality from fevers steadily increases.

"With regard to the deaths from fevers as compared with the total deaths in the Terai regions, the following table gives information for the last three years :—

	Terai regions.		
Years.	Total deaths.	Deaths from fevers.	Ratio of fever-deaths to total deaths.
			Per cent.
1892	3,479	2,899	83
1891	3,089	2,563	82
1890	2,428	2,132	87

"It is seen that 85 per cent. of the total deaths during the last three years have been from fevers in the Terai. The proportion has decreased in the last two years; both of these years having about the same percentage. The Assistant Surgeon of Siliguri, in whose region the Terai is, states that the general health was better than in the two previous years; that fevers were less severe and relapses less frequent. The vital statistics do not bear out this expression of experience. If the Assistant Surgeon is right, *i.e.*, if his knowledge is to be taken as extending over his whole subdivision, the increase in recorded deaths must be due to better registration.

"Dr. Weatherly, Civil Medical Officer, Kurseong, expresses the view that the increased death-rate both in the rural and in the urban area is due to increased efficiency in registration. The death-rate in the Terai region, *as a whole*, has been fully discussed above and compared with that in the non-Terai region.

"*Tea Estates in the Terai.*—The following table gives a list of the tea estates, the numbers of deaths in each from all causes and from fevers; also the death-rate from all causes and from fevers during 1891 and 1892. The tea estates are grouped into three circles of registration, viz., Siliguri circle, Phansidewah, and Nuxulbari. The rate per 1,000 has

been prepared in this office. The other columns in the table are as received from the District Superintendent of Police:—

Number	Names of tea gardens.	Population.	1891. Number of deaths from fever.	1891. Number of deaths from other causes.	1892. Number of deaths from fever.	1892. Number of deaths from other causes.	Fever. Deaths per mille. 1891.	Fever. Deaths per mille. 1892.	All causes. Death-rate per mille. 1891.	All causes. Death-rate per mille. 1892.
	Police-station, Siliguri Circle.									
1	Jhowjori	Not received.	1	...	27	1	...	...	...	...
2	Shapur	370	...	...	40	4	...	108·1	...	118·9
3	Nimchanayi	166	25	2	18	...	150·6	108·4	162·6	108·4
4	Mahorgong	139	2	1	36	...	14·3	258·9	21·5	266·1
5	Burra Puttinjhor	105	13	3	6	...	123·8	57·1	152·3	57·1
6	Byecmari	280	6	1	15	1	21·4	53·5	25·0	57·1
7	Adulpur	Not received.	19	2	22	2	...	...	...	...
8	Chota Puttinjhor	Ditto	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	Champta	120	4	...	...	...	33·3	...	33·3	...
10	Kamalpur	139	2	...	...	...	14·3	...	14·3	...
11	Khutta Putta...	Not received.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Patter Ghutta	123	1	...	...	...	8·1	...	8·1	...
13	Champasari	Not received.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,442	88	9	165	8	36·7	79·7	41·6	83·2
	Outpost, Phansidewah Circle.									
1	Tepoo	255	12	14	14	2	47·0	54·9	101·9	62·7
2	Gungaram	533	5	...	45	...	9·3	84·4	9·3	84·4
3	Toona	260	20	9	21	...	76·9	80·7	111·5	80·7
4	Hasqua	100	1	...	...	...	10·0	...	10·0	...
5	Kishtopore	238	1	...	...	...	4·2	...	4·2	...
6	Singher Jhora	264	...	...	26	...	...	98·4	...	98·4
	Total ...	1,650	39	23	106	2	23·6	64·2	37·5	65·4
1	Kuina Nooka	456	56	75	25	101	122·8	54·8	287·2	276·3
2	Burra Chenga	455	29	7	37	34	63·7	81·3	79·1	156·0
3	Belgachia district, Dhondoobari.	211	121	6	18	23	573·4	85·3	601·8	194·3
4	Pahar Goomia	613	30	30	17	37	48·9	27·7	97·8	88·0
5	Tirihana	827	47	10	51	68	56·8	61·6	68·9	143·8
6	Tookooria	933	75	60	4	7	80·3	4·2	144·6	11·7
7	Neepania	249	23	1	12	6	92·3	48·2	97·9	72·2
8	Awal and Sirsia ...	202	24	2	...	...	118·8	...	128·7	...
9	Lotargur	Not received	86	30	11	...	467·4	59·7	630·4	59·7
10	Morapore	184								
11	Chota Chenga	248	8	1	4	5	32·2	16·1	36·2	36·2
12	Munjha	259	49	7	16	6	189·1	61·7	216·2	84·9
13	Atal	439	27	1	52	9	61·5	118·4	61·5	138·9
14	Panighatta	832	29	14	5	30	34·8	4·8	51·6	42·0
15	Sathbhya	413	52	...	8	42	125·9	19·3	125·9	121·0
16	Doolia Kaman...	Not received.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Deomoni	173	6	5	4	1	34·6	23·1	63·5	28·9
18	Dum-Duma	257	1	...	...	...	3·8	...	3·8	...
19	Jubbra	228	...	...	3	...	...	13·1	...	13·1
	Total ...	6,979	666	249	267	369	94·9	38·2	131·1	91·1
	Siliguri Circle	1,442	88	9	165	8	36·7	79·7	41·6	83·2
	Phansidewah Circle	1,650	39	23	106	2	23·6	64·2	37·5	65·4
	Grand Total ...	10,071	793	281	538	379	78·7	53·4	106·6	91·0

"Taking the estates in all three circles together, the deaths per 1,000 from *all causes* in 1891 amounted to 106·6, and in 1892 to 91·0 per 1,000; from *fevers only* in 1891, 78·7 per 1,000; and in 1892, 53·4 per 1,000.

"Terai Tea Estates compared with Terai as a whole.—For the Terai regions as a whole (*i.e.*, both on and outside tea estates) the death-rate from fevers stood at—in 1891, 36·8; and in 1892, 41·7 per 1,000.

"I regret that I cannot give figures comparing, in Terai regions, the death-rate on tea estates with that on lands other than tea estates, because I have been unable to procure

statement of the population for new census in the three circles (Siliguri, Phansidewah, and Nuxulbari), separately from that of the whole Siliguri subdivision. Such a comparison of figures is, however, most desirable, in order to show what surplus age of mortality is special to the tea estates.

"FEVER MORTALITY. IMPROVEMEET ON TEA ESTATES AS COMPARED WITH TERAI.—It is seen that though in the *Terai regions generally* the death-rate from fevers rose from 36·8 in 1891 to 41·7 in 1892, it on the contrary fell on *the tea estates* from 78·7 to 53·4. In other words, in the *Terai generally*, the rate was higher by 4·9 in 1892 as compared with 1891; while on the *tea estates* in the Terai it was lower by 25·3. This is a very marked improvement. From *all causes* the rate per 1,000 is 15·6 lower on the Terai tea estates.

"Taking the tea estates according to the circles noted in the table, we see that the Nuxulbari Circle has the highest death-rate from *all causes*, both in 1891 and in 1892; next comes the Siliguri Circle; lowest as regards death-rate stands Phansidewah.

"The following statement compares the tea estates in the three circles for the last two years as regards death-rate from *all causes* and from *fevers*:—

	All causes. Death per 1,000.		*Fevers.* Death per 1,000.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Nuxulbari Circle ...	131·1	91·1	94·9	38·2
Siliguri do.	41·6	83·2	36·7	79·7
Phansidewah do.	37·5	65·4	23·6	64·2

"Comparing the circles, we see that, as regards death-rate from *all causes*, Nuxulbari Circle estates stand highest, with a rate of 131·1 and 91·1 in 1891 and 1892 respectively; but the rate is lower in 1892 by no less than 40 per 1,000, which is about the rate from *all causes* for the Darjeeling district as a whole. Next in order come the estates in Siliguri Circle. Here the rate from *all causes* was in 1891 41·6, or only one-third of that in Nuxulbari Circle; the rate has doubled in 1892, and stands at 83·2, *i.e.*, still 7·9 below the rate in Nuxulbari Circle for 1892. Lowest in order of mortality come the estates in Phansidewah Circle. Here the rate per 1,000 from *all causes* stood in 1891 at 37·5, or 4·1 lower than that in Siliguri Circle, and 93·6 lower than in Nuxulbari. The rate has increased in 1892 to 65·4, *i.e.*, by 27·9; it is still lower, however, than that of the Siliguri Circle by 17·8, and than that in Nuxulbari by 25·7.

"FEVER MORTALITY. TERAI TEA ESTATES COMPARED BY CIRCLES.—As regards the death-rate from *fevers* only, the above statement shows the circles to stand:—

	1891.	1892.	
Nuxulbari	94·9	38·2	per 1,000.
Siliguri	36·7	79·7	
Phansidewah	23·6	64·2	

"The differences between the two years and between the various circles are very wide.

"*Nuxulbari*, which in 1891 had far the highest rate, viz., 94·9, had in 1892, 38·2, *i.e.*, by far the lowest, the fall being 56·7.

"In *Siliguri Circle* the rate in 1891 was 36·7, or less than half that in Nuxulbari; in 1892 it rose to 79·7, *i.e.*, doubled; it was twice as high as Nuxulbari, and stood highest on the list.

"In *Phansidewah Circle* the rate in 1891 was 23·6, or one-fourth that in Nuxulbari Circle; in 1892 it rose to 64·2, *i.e.*, was nearly three times as high as in 1891.

"*Fluctuations, large circles, and individual gardens.*—The great fluctuations noted with regard to the circles are seen in the large table given above to hold with regard to the statistics of individual gardens also. We find, for instance, in comparing the rate in 1891 with that in 1892, such variations as—from 80·3 to 4·2; from 125·9 to 19·3; from zero to 108·0; from 14·3 to 258·9.

"The details for each individual tea estate will be found in the large table given above.

"In estimating the value of these statistics certain facts should be considered.

"(*a*) The population of tea estates is a fluctuating one: large in the working season, small in the off-season. Whether the census be taken at a time when the population is at its lowest ebb, or when at its highest flood, it will be equally misleading when viewed as a basis for calculating death statistics. For example, an estate may have, in the season of inactivity, a population of 100 souls; while in the season of active work the population may be 1,000. Supposing that 10 persons die during the whole year, the death-rate per cent. would be (1) if census of population taken in off-season, 10 per cent.; (2) if census of population taken in working season, 1 per cent. I am inclined to think that the apparent death-rate of the Terai tea estate is shown unfairly high in consequence of this condition.

"For statistical calculations, which should more fairly bear comparison with those obtaining outside the tea estates, the population on tea estates might more reasonably be assumed to be the daily (or weekly, or monthly) average of the year, and not that taken on any one day, as at present obtains.

"If this method were adopted (as it already is among such shifting populations as those in jails, regiments, &c.), I feel sure that a more just and useful estimate of the mortality on tea estates would be obtained; one that could properly be compared with that obtaining elsewhere, and one which would represent the condition of health on these estates in probably a far more favourable, certainly in a less misleading light.

"(*b*) In many cases the death-rates on individual estates are of practically little value, inasmuch as they are the outcome of such small actual numbers.

"The population on the various estates are shown as from 100 to 900, most of them being below 300. It will be seen that the rate per 1,000 when calculated on such small actuals as 100 and thereabouts will be likely to show very lively oscillations. That this is actually the case I have shown above; such variations occurring (in comparing the rate on the same estate in 1891 with 1892) as 0·0 per 1,000 and 108·0 per 1,000; 80·3 and 4·2; 14·3 and 258·9. These remarks apply not only to individual tea estates but to circles of estates.

"The total population on eight of the estates in the Siliguri Circle is shown as only 1,442, or an average of only 180·2 for each estate; the death-rate on these estates leaped from 41·6 in 1891 to 83·2 in 1892.

"*General conclusion as to value of mortality on Terai Tea Estates in Darjeeling district as at present calculated.*—(*a*) The circles of tea estates stand in order of unhealthiness:—(1) Nuxulbari, (2) Siliguri, (3) Phansidewah. (*b*) The tea estates in the Darjeeling Terai, taken as a whole, have shown great improvement as regards mortality in 1892 as compared with 1891, the death-rate per 1,000 being lower by 25·3 from *fevers* and 15·6 from *all causes*. (*c*) The death-rate on the Terai tea estates in the Darjeeling Terai (78·7 and 53·4 in 1891 and 1892 respectively from *fevers* only) seems disproportionately high as compared with the rate for the whole Terai, including these estates (viz., 36·8 and 41·7); but much of this may be due to the technical method of estimating the population as above pointed out. If the census of tea estate population were taken in the months when the estates are in full activity and employed their highest number of labourers, the calculated death-rate might be shown (for the same number of yearly deaths) to be from one-fifth to, possibly, one-half, only of that resulting from a calculation based on a census population taken during the months of non-production, when a minimum of labourers are employed on the estates.

"I would suggest that the population, for statistical purposes, should be ruled to be the daily (or weekly or monthly) average population of the year."

This, I am afraid, would be very difficult to obtain. Government has lately ordered that the population should be obtained annually from the managers of tea gardens in the month of January, which, I think, will be sufficient.

Detailed statistics of the Fever of 1892 as compared with that of 1891 and the average of the five years 1887—91.

39. The following tables contain detailed statistical information, district by district, regarding the fever of 1892 as compared with its prevalence in 1891 and the average of the five years 1887—91:—

BURDWAN DIVISION.—(Population 7,688,818.)

DISTRICTS.	Percentages of villages affected by fever in—		Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Deaths from fever in—			Ratio per 1,000 of population in—			Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1887—91.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1887—91.
	1892.	1891.		1892.	1891.	1887—91.	1892.	1891.	1887—91.				
Burdwan	83·06	87·75	4·69 *D*	31,830	26,135	22,703	22·80	18·77	16·35	5,695 *I*	9,067 *I*	4·09 *I*	6·51 *I*
Bankura	76·91	86·68	9·77 *D*	16,693	14,739	13,820	15·60	13·77	12·91	1,954 *I*	2,873 *I*	1·83 *I*	2·69 *I*
Birbhum	76·84	84·15	7·31 *D*	18,789	10,700	14,903	23·55	20·93	18·75	2,089 *I*	3,826 *I*	2·62 *I*	4·80 *I*
Midnapore	72·73	72·09	·64 *I*	54,950	51,577	44,043	20·88	19·59	16·73	3,373 *I*	10,907 *I*	1·29 *I*	4·15 *I*
Hooghly	88·00	87·80	1·30 *I*	17,006	14,355	11,772	25·26	21·21	17·39	2,741 *I*	5,324 *I*	4·05 *I*	7·87 *I*
Serampore	93·71	83·89	9·82 *I*	8,312	7,882	5,644	20·78	19·70	14·11	430 *I*	2,668 *I*	1·08 *I*	6·67 *I*
Total ...	90·26	86·21	4·05 *I*	25,408	22,257	17,416	23·59	20·65	16·17	3,171 *I*	7,992 *I*	2·94 *I*	7·42 *I*
Howrah	86·48	84·55	1·93 *I*	9,362	8,479	7,199	12·98	11·75	9·98	883 *I*	2,163 *I*	1·23 *I*	3·00 *I*
Total ...	77·24	79·52	2·28 *D*	157,032	139,867	120,204	20·42	18·19	15·63	17,165 *I*	36,828 *I*	2·23 *I*	4·79 *I*

The areas which suffered most were:—In **Burdwan**—Purbasthali *R.* (28·71); Ausgram *R.* (27·22); Kalna *R.* (27·06); Jamalpur *R.* (26·50); Burdwan *T.* (25·95); Satgachia *R.* (25·30); Katwa *T.* (25·07); Kalna *T.* (24·69); Dainhati *T.* (24·10); Sahebganj *R.* (23·29); Bood-Bood *R.* (23·13); Raona *R.* (22·90); Kaksa *R.* (22·07); Manteshwar *R.* (21·57); Mangalkot *R.* (21·50); Asansol *R.* (20·70); and Keugaon *R.* (20·14). In **Bankura**—Kotalpur *R.* (21·23). In **Birbhum**—Bolpur *R.* (29·75); Labpur *R.* (25·85); Suri *R.* (25·77); Nalhati *R.* (22·); Sakulipur *R.* (21·79); Rampur Hat *R.* (21·64); Dubrajpur *R.* (21·02); and Mayureshwar *R.* (20·94). In **Midnapore**—Khirpai *T.* (32·23); Narayangar *R.* (30·83); Dantan *R.* (29·56); Debra *R.* (29·35); Midnapore *R.* (28·29); Chandrakona *T.* (28·20); Panskura *R.* (23·94); Pataspur *R.* (22·92); Keshpur *R.* (22·60); Ghatal *R.* (21·91); Chandrakona *R.* (21·86); Daspur *R.* (20·92); Egra *R.* (21·42); Bhagwanpur *R.* (21·30); Sabang *R.* (21·22); and Salbani *R.* (20·53). In **Hooghly**—Singur *R.* (26·39); Hooghly *R.* (25·57); Balagarh *R.* (32·01); Pandua *R.* (30·59); Polba *R.* (29·65); Goghat *R.* (27·94); Dhaniakhali *R.* (26·33); Kristanagar *R.* (25·65); Hooghly and Chinsura *T.* (25·07); Haripal *R.* (24·91); Jahanabad *T.* (22·94); Kotrung *T.* (21·08); Bansbaria *T.* (21·08); Jahanabad *R.* (20·09); and Bhadreswar *T.* (20·02).

Presidency Division.—(Population 7,853,566.)

Districts.	Percentages of villages affected by fever in— 1892.	1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Deaths from fever in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1887—91.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1887—91.
24-Parganas ...	92·16	84·52	7·64 *I*	33,167	32,185	26,909	17·52	17·01	14·22	982 *I*	6,258 *I*	·51 *I*	3·30 *I*
Nadia	91·04	97·16	6·12 *D*	42,491	51,048	33,979	25·84	31·04	20·66	8,557 *D*	8,512 *I*	5·20 *D*	5·18 *I*
Jessore	95·52	93·62	1·90 *I*	64,555	65,990	45,656	34·17	34·93	24·17	1,425 *D*	18,899 *I*	·76 *D*	10·00 *I*
Murshidabad ...	93·47	92·78	2·69 *I*	31,825	31,705	26,236	25·44	25·34	20·96	120 *I*	5,589 *I*	·10 *I*	4·48 *I*
Khulna	93·01	89·10	3·91 *I*	28,548	24,247	21,791	24·24	20·58	18·50	4,301 *I*	6,757 *I*	3·66 *I*	5·74 *I*
Total ...	93·50	90·80	2·70 *I*	200,586	205,165	154,561	25·54	26·12	19·68	4,579 *D*	46,025 *I*	·58 *D*	0·86 *I*

The areas which suffered most were:—In **24-Parganas**—Barrackpore *R.* (41·97); Baruipur *T.* (34·67); Khardaha *R.* (32·40); Diganga *R.* (25·85); Naihati *R.* (25·66); Bajpur *T.* (25·53); Habra *R.* (23·58); North Barrackpore *T.* (22·25); Dum-Dum *R.* (22·11); Basirhat *R.* (22·03); Baduria *R.* (22·00); Sonarpur *R.* (21·43); Naihati *T.* (20·35); and Gobardanga *T.* (20·18). In **Nadia**—Kalupol *R.* (36·44); Birnagar *T.* (35·07); Santipur *R.* (31·75); Haringhatta *R.* (31·31); Nakasipara (31·24); Chakdaha *R.* (29·49); Jibannagar *R.* (29·24); Bhalluka *R.* (28·18); Ranaghat *R.* (28·15); Kushtia *T.* (27·59); Hanskhali *R.* (27·53); Alamdanga *R.* (27·23); Krishnagar *R.* (27·19); Damurhuda *R.* (26·15); Bhadalia *R.* (25·93); Kumarkhali *R.* (25·56); Gangani *R.* (24·62); Kushtia *R.* (24·38); Chakdaha *T.* (24·36); Nayapara *R.* (24·32); Meherpur *R.* (24·02); Daulatpur *R.* (23·93); Kissengunj *R.* (23·91); Karimpur (23·77); Kumarkhali *T.* (23·51); Chapra *R.* (23·50); Tehatta *R.* (23·10); Krishnagar *T.* (22·74); Chuadanga *R.* (22·72); Santipur *T.* (22·20); Meherpur *T.* (21·82); Kaliganj *R.* (21·77); and Ranaghat *T.* (21·04). In **Jessore**—Sailkopa *R.* (46·13); Salikha *R.* (42·54); Gaghatta *R.* (42·12); Basarpara *R.* (41·36); Kaliganj *R.* (39·69); Muhammadpur *R.* (39·60); Kotchandpur *R.* (38·81); Jessore *R.* (37·35); Sarsha *R.* (36·82); Godkhali *R.* (36·51); Bongong *R.* (36·24); Keshabpur *R.* (35·37); Magura *R.* (34·12); Gourapota *R.* (32·81); Manirampur *R.* (31·37); Mohespur *R.* (30·58); Lohagara *R.* (29·83); Jhenidah *R.* (29·65); Narail *R.* (26·18); Mahespur *R.* (25·83); Kotchandpur *T.* (25·36); and Barkalia *R.* (20·01). In **Murshidabad**—Manullabazar *R.* (49·72); Asanpur *R.* (45·02); Gorabazar *R.* (42·02); Sujuganj *R.* (41·15); Bhagwangola *R.* (38·42); Shahanagar *R.* (35·73); Dewansarai *R.* (33·48); Daulatbazar *R.* (32·87); Hariharpara *R.* (29·99); City Murshidabad *T.* (29·45); Gowas *R.* (26·87); Sagardighi *R.* (25·96); Berlampore *T.* (24·87); Kalianganj *R.* (24·07); Gokurno *R.* (24·11); Mirzapore *R.* (23·80); Raghunathganj *R.* (23·77); Shamsherganj *R.* (23·55); Suti *R.* (22·95); Jangipur *T.* (22·76); Khargaon *R.* (22·65); Jalangi *R.* (22·44); Nowda *R.* (21·95); Kandi *R.* (21·22); and Burwa *R.* (20·94). In **Khulna**—Chanduria *T.* (49·74); Kalaroa *R.* (39·04); Dumuria *R.* (37·96); Satkhira *T.* (34·38); Satkhira *R.* (31·56); Morelganj *R.* (28·19); Rampal *R.* (27·71); Bagirhat *R.* (26·28); Batiaghata *R.* (25·29); Debhatta *T.* (20·61); and Paikgachha *R.* (20·14).

Rajshahi Division.—(Population 8,019,187.)

Districts.	Percentages of villages affected by fever in— 1892.	1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Deaths from fever in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1887—91.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1887—91.
Dinajpur	85·60	94·88	9·19 *D*	48,159	48,076	42,496	30·95	30·90	27·31	83 *I*	5,661 *I*	·05 *I*	3·64 *I*
Rajshahi	95·27	93·36	1·91 *I*	48,777	43,732	36,166	37·13	33·29	27·53	5,045 *I*	12,611 *I*	3·84 *I*	9·60 *I*
Rangpur	79·43	69·69	9·74 *I*	64,827	58,434	51,718	31·38	28·29	25·03	6,393 *I*	13,109 *I*	3·09 *I*	6·35 *I*
Bogra	80·90	75·83	5·13 *I*	19,647	14,441	15,564	24·03	17·66	19·03	5,206 *I*	4,083 *I*	6·37 *I*	5·00 *I*
Pabna	96·18	81·10	15·08 *I*	32,573	29,007	29,052	23·90	21·78	21·32	2,966 *I*	3,521 *I*	2·17 *I*	2·58 *I*
Darjeeling	58·90	76·08	17·18 *D*	6,036	4,722	3,919	27·02	21·14	17·54	1,314 *I*	2,117 *I*	5 88 *I*	9·48 *I*
Jalpaiguri	89·24	92·39	3·15 *D*	22,737	20,606	18,077	33·37	30·24	26·53	2,131 *I*	4,660 *I*	3·13 *I*	6·84 *I*
Total ...	85·77	83·84	1·93 *I*	242,756	219,618	196,994	30·27	27·38	24·56	23,138 *I*	45,762 *I*	2·89 *I*	5·71 *I*

The areas which suffered most in 1892 were:—In **Dinajpur**—Thakurgaon *R.* (35·71); Ranisankail *R.* (34·77); Nawabganj *R.* (34·48); Chintamon *R.* (32·80); Birganj *R.* (32·70); Patiram *R.* (31·45); Dinajpur *R.* (31·11); Kaliganj *R.* (30·05); Hemtabad *R.* (29·89); Dinajpur *T.* (29·58); Parsa *R.* (29·38); Gangarampur *R.* (29·28); Pirganj *R.* (29·19); Mahadebpur *R.* (28·74); Patnitala *R.* (27·77); Parbatipur *R.* (26·18); and Bunshihari *R.* (23·60). In **Rajshahi**—Boalia *R.* (45·43); Panchnpur *R.* (42·08); Nator *R.* (42·28); Lalpur *R.* (40·41); Burigaon *R.* (38·61); Singra *R.* (38·35); Tanor *R.* (38·21); Godagari *R.* (37·11); Puthia *R.* (36·67); Charghat *R.* (35·12); Naugaon *R.* (34·30); Rampur Boalia *T.* (33·16); Manda *R.* (32·58); Nator *T.* (32·55); and Bagmara *R.* (25·17). In **Rangpur**—Rangpur *R.* (39·58); Ulipur *R.* (36·27); Nisbetganj *R.* (35·20); Nageshwari *R.* (34·76); Kurigaon *R.* (34·22); Sundarganj *R.* (33·39); Kaliganj *R.* (32·40); Dimla *R.* (32·18); Badarganj *R.* (30·98); Barabari *R.* (30·65); Darwani *R.* (30·06); Rangpur *T.* (29·68); Mitapokhur *R.* (28·75); Pirganj *R.* (28·64); Jaldhaka *R.* (27·42); Gobindganj *R.* (27·31); and Sadullahpur *R.* (25·20). In **Bogra**—Khetlal *R.* (53·35); Sibganj *R.* (29·42); Panchabibi *R.* (29·02); Nawabganj *R.* (27·10); Sherpur *T.* (25·97); Adamdighi *R.* (23·77); Bogra *T.* (23·31); and Bogra *R.* (22·85). In **Pabna**—Chatmohar *R.* (30·97); Raiganj *R.* (30·16); Pabna *R.* (28·28); Mathura *R.* (24·80); Dulai *R.* (24·50); Pabna *T.* (22·38); Shahzadpur *R.* (22·21); and Ullapara *R.* (20·99). In **Darjeeling**—Kurseong *T.* (45·42); Darjeeling *R.* (30·46); Kurseong *R.* (28·40); and Phansidewah *R.* (24·62). In **Jalpaiguri**—Boda *R.* (36·50); Maynaguri *R.* (35·48); Rajganj *R.* (35·37); Saibari *R.* (35·08); Alipore *R.* (35·03); Pathgram *R.* (35·); Jalpaiguri *R.* (32·44); Damdim *R.* (21·74); and Jalpaiguri *T.* (20·03).

Dacca Division.—(Population 9,844,127.)

Districts.	Percentages of villages affected by fever in— 1892.	1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Deaths from fever in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1887—91.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1887—91.
Dacca	68·06	69·12	1·12 *D*	41,368	32,605	28,490	17·08	13·46	11·76	8,763 *I*	12,878 *I*	3·63 *I*	5·32 *I*
Faridpur	57·81	68·02	30·21 *D*	42,192	31,633	23,125	23·47	17·60	12·86	10,559 *I*	19,067 *I*	5·87 *I*	10·61 *I*
Backergunge ...	80·84	79·40	1·44 *I*	56,795	35,513	33,020	26·36	16·48	15·32	21,282 *I*	23,775 *I*	9·88 *I*	11·04 *I*
Mymensingh ...	64·92	22·94	41·98 *I*	56,270	45,473	44,020	16·20	13·09	12 67	10,797 *I*	12,250 *I*	3·11 *I*	3·53 *I*
Total ...	68·17	48·11	15·06 *I*	196,625	145,224	128,655	19·97	14·75	13·06	51,401 *I*	67,970 *I*	5·22 *I*	6·91 *I*

The areas which suffered most in 1892 were:—In **Dacca**—Manikganj *R.* (33·35); Sealo Aircha *R.* (21·42); Kapasia *R.* (21·); and Babhar *R.* (20·55). In **Faridpur**—Bhushana *R.* (40·54); Balaskandi *R.* (35·52); Pangsa *R.* (33·96); Faridpur *R.* (28·59); Awanpur *R.* (25·50); Goalundo *R.* (24·99); Faridpur *T.* (24·96); and Palang *R.* (23·07). In **Backergunge**—Matbari *R.* (37·46); Basmeddin Havildars *R.* (34·95); Gulsakhali *R.* (31·69); Galachipa *R.* (31·28); Patuakhali *R.* (31·58); Bhola *R.* (29·98); Madhiganj *R.* (24·96); Bhandaria *R.* (24·85); Pirojpur *R.* (24·55); Nalchiti *R.* (24·48); Barisal *R.* (23·80); Backergunge *R.* (23·75); Bauphal *R.* (23·23); Jhalukati *R.* (21·75); and Surupkati *R.* (20·33). In **Mymensingh**—Phulbaria *R.* (37·69); Pingua *R.* (25·11); Jamalpur *T.* (23·26); and Kishoreganj *R.* (22·18).

Chittagong Division.—(Population 4,082,795.)

Districts.	Percentages of villages affected by fever in— 1892.	1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Deaths from fever in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1887—91.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1887—91.
Chittagong ...	87·99	84·71	3·28 *I*	26,971	22,375	18,716	20·90	17·34	14·50	4,596 *I*	8,255 *I*	3·56 *I*	6·40 *I*
Noakhali	83·79	80·32	3·47 *I*	23,818	20,178	18,919	23·58	19·98	18·73	3,640 *I*	4,899 *I*	3·60 *I*	4·85 *I*
Tippera	71·85	70·71	1·14 *I*	20,763	22,481	21,049	15·01	12·80	11·80	4,282 *I*	5,714 *I*	2·41 *I*	3·21 *I*
Total ...	76·91	74·99	1·92 *I*	77,552	65,034	58,684	18·99	15·92	14·37	12,518 *I*	18,868 *I*	3·07 *I*	4·62 *I*

The areas which suffered most in 1892 were:—In **Chittagong**—Raojan *R.* (24·54); Phatikchari *R.* (21·12); Hathhazari *R.* (23·32); Kumira *R.* (22·83); Chittagong *T.* (22·14); Chakfria *R.* (22·13); Patiya *R.* (21·48); Satkania *R.* (20·40); and Cox's Bazar *T.* (20·01). In **Noakhali**—Hatia *R.* (40·12); Sudharam *R.* (30·79); Bamni *R.* (29·71); Sandip *R.* (29·53); Fenny *R.* (21·91); and Chhagalnaia *R.* (20·46). In **Tippera**—Chaudagram *R.* (20·94).

Patna Division.—(Population 15,811,014.)

Districts.	Percentages of villages affected by fever in— 1892.	1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Deaths from fever in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1887—91.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1887—91.
Patna	57·68	76·99	19·31 *D*	41,902	29,703	28,037	23·68	16·79	15·84	12,199 *I*	13,865 *I*	6·89 *I*	7·84 *I*
Gaya	63·81	76·34	12·53 *D*	52,816	42,330	44,949	24·69	19·79	21·02	10,486 *I*	7,867 *I*	4·90 *I*	3·67 *I*
Shahabad ...	91·82	84·51	7·31 *I*	46,554	39,751	39,919	22·56	19·45	19·34	6,803 *I*	6,635 *I*	3·11 *I*	3·22 *I*
Muzaffarpur ...	89·60	84·15	5·45 *I*	71,304	45,393	32,377	26·29	16·74	11·94	25,911 *I*	38,927 *I*	9·55 *I*	14·35 *I*
Darbhanga ...	65·98	38·48	27·50 *I*	62,573	43,616	36,709	22·33	15·56	13·10	18,957 *I*	25,864 *I*	6·77 *I*	9·23 *I*
Saran	60·81	44·61	16·20 *I*	34,592	24,692	20,311	14·01	10·00	8·23	9,900 *I*	14,281 *I*	4·01 *I*	5·78 *I*
Champaran ...	83·14	90·82	7·68 *D*	51,935	31,737	24,501	27·93	17·06	13·17	20,198 *I*	27,434 *I*	10·87 *I*	14·76 *I*
Total ...	72·70	70·65	2·05 *I*	361,676	257,222	226,803	22·84	16·28	14·36	104,454 *I*	134,873 *I*	6·56 *I*	8·48 *I*

The areas which suffered most in 1892 were:—In **Patna**—Barh *R.* (29·03); Bihar *R.* (28·74); Masaudhi Ruzurg *R.* (28·35); Chandi *R.* (25·58); Maner *R.* (25·55); Islampur *R.* (23·84); Hilsa *R.* (23·41); Fatua *R.* (23·39); Silao *R.* (23·22); Mokameh *R.* (23·17); Bikram *R.* (22·23); Barh *T.* (22·); Dinapore *R.* (21·81); Bankipore *R.* (21·76); and Bihar *T.* (20·07). In **Gaya**—Gaya *R.* (31·23); Arwal *R.* (28·69); Daudnagar *R.* (28·42); Barachati *R.* (26·63); Sherghati *R.* (26·62); Gaya *T.* (26·39); Rajauli *R.* (25·20); Nawadah *R.* (24·61); Tikari *R.* (24·38); Aurangabad *R.* (24·22); Tikari *T.* (24·10); Pakribarwan *R.* (22·64); Nabinagar *R.* (21·99); Jahanabad *R.* (21·94); and Daudnagar *T.* (20·49). In **Shahabad**—Buxar *T.* (33·27); Dumraon *T.* (28·01); Jagadishpur *T.* (26·69); Buxar *R.* (25·91); Belauti *R.* (25·80); Sasaram *T.* (25·22); Dumraon *R.* (24·63); Bhabhua *T.* (23·78); Kharghar *R.* (22·69); Mohanea *R.* (22·); Arrah *T.* (21·95); Dehri *R.* (21·82); Piaro *R.* (21·29); Arrah *R.* (21·17); Sasaram *R.* (21·07); and Bhabua *R.* (20·17). In **Muzaffarpur**—Mahuwa *R.* (30·70); Lalganj *T.* (30·25); Lalganj *R.* (30·08); Hajipur *R.* (29·50); Sitamarhi *R.* (29·09); Paru *R.* (27·06); Muzaffarpur *R.* (26·05); Sitamarhi *T.* (25·35); Hajipur *T.* (24·85); Belsund *R.* (24·27); Muzaffarpur *T.* (22·97); Katra *R.* (22·70); and Pupri *R.* (21·97). In **Darbhanga**—Roserha *T.* (35·82); Dalsingh Sarai *R.* (30·14); Nagarbasti *R.* (28·62); Banipati *R.* (28·51); Tajpur *R.* (26·98); and Roserha *R.* (24·). In **Champaran**—Hardi *R.* (44·01); Ragaha *R.* (34·02); Motihari *R.* (32·05); Madhuban *R.* (28·73); Motihari *T.* (28·07); Bettiah *R.* (26·81); Adapur *R.* (26·23); and Dhaka Ramchandra *R.* (23·97).

Bhagalpur Division.—(Population 8,582,490.)

Districts.	Percentages of villages affected by fever in— 1892.	1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Deaths from fever in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in— 1892.	1891.	1887—91.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1887—91.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1887—91.
Monghyr	87·94	78·97	8·97 *I*	59,374	44,522	45,188	29·15	21·86	22·19	14,852 *I*	14,186 *I*	7·29 *I*	6·96 *I*
Bhagalpur ...	93·14	95·80	2·66 *D*	55,981	43,067	40,391	27·49	21·18	19·87	12,914 *I*	15,590 *I*	6·31 *I*	7·62 *I*
Purnea	95·90	78·50	17·40 *I*	55,206	50,084	39,663	28·43	25·75	20·39	5,212 *I*	15,633 *I*	2·68 *I*	8·04 *I*
Malda	89·73	89·75	·02 *D*	25,036	27,613	18,823	30·72	33·88	23·09	2,577 *D*	6,213 *I*	3·16 *D*	7·63 *I*
Sonthal Parganas	68·49	63·42	5·07 *I*	29,371	23,716	20,445	16·74	13·51	11·65	5,655 *I*	8,926 *I*	3·23 *I*	5·09 *I*
Total ...	81·98	75·85	6·13 *I*	224,958	189,002	164,510	26·21	22·02	19·16	35,956 *I*	60,448 *I*	4·19 *I*	7·05 *I*

The areas which suffered most in 1892 were:—In **Monghyr**—Surajgarh *R.* (32·94); Khargpur *R.* (32·41); Tegra *R.* (31·18); Jamalpur *R.* (30·75); Begu Sarai *R.* (29·85); Sikandra *R.* (29·76); Gogri *R.* (29·64); Monghyr *R.* (29·32); Shaikhpura *R.* (28·71); Jamui *R.* (24·72); Chakai *R.* (24·14); Jamui *T.* (22·96); and Jamalpur *T.* (20·25). In **Bhagalpur**—Bhagalpur *R.* (34·30); Behipur *R.* (33·68); Sultanganj *R.* (33·22); Kisenganj *R.* (33·10); Amarpur *R.* (31·08); Bhagalpur *T.* (30·99); Colgong *R.* (30·47); Banka *R.* (27·60); Katauria *R.* (25·84); Colgong *T.* (24·10); Madhipura *R.* (24·10); Supaul *R.* (23·55); Bangaon *R.* (23·52); and Pratapganj *R.* (22·31). In **Purnea**—Kalliganj *R.* (41·35); Kishanganj *R.* (37·18); Kadwa *R.* (34·42); Kislanganj *T.* (33·30); Kasba Amur *R.* (33·08); Balarampur *R.* (29·88); Bahadurganj *R.* (26·05); Purnea *R.* (26·67); Manihari *R.* (25·86); Araria *R.* (25·06); and Gondwara *R.* (21·20). In **Malda**—Malda *T.* (46·91); Gumashtapur *R.* (39·89); Sibganj *R.* (35·73); Kharba *R.* (35·46); English Bazar *R.* (34·72); Malda *R.* (32·14); Gajol *R.* (31·50); Ratua *R.* (27·04); Nawabganj *R.* (26·95); and English Bazar *T.* (26·19). In **Sonthal Parganas**—Deoghur *R.* (24·95) and Godda *R.* (20·28).

ORISSA DIVISION.—(Population 3,877,294.)

DISTRICTS.	Percentages of villages affected by fever in—		Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Deaths from fever in—			Ratio per 1,000 of population in—			Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1887—91.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1887—91.
	1892.	1891.		1892.	1891.	1887—91.	1892.	1891.	1887—91.				
Cuttack	50·87	55·60	4·73 *D*	28,760	22,191	19,183	14·84	11·44	9·90	6,569 *I*	9,577 *I*	3·40 *I*	4·94 *I*
Puri	77·27	66·34	10·93 *I*	6,345	4,711	3,904	6·71	4·98	4·13	1,634 *I*	2,441 *I*	1·73 *I*	2·58 *I*
Balasore	52·24	52·54	·30 *D*	14,140	11,593	9,854	14·21	11·65	9·90	2,547 *I*	4,286 *I*	2·56 *I*	4·31 *I*
Total ...	57·49	57 22	·27 *I*	49,245	38,495	32,941	12·70	9·93	8·49	10,750 *I*	16,304 *I*	2·79 *I*	4·21 *I*

The areas which suffered most in 1892 were:—In Cuttack—Aul *R.* (21·50). In Balasore—Jellasore *R.* (21·32).

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.—(Population 4,628,792.)

DISTRICTS.	Percentages of villages affected by fever in—		Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Deaths from fever in—			Ratio per 1,000 of population in—			Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1887—91.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1887—91.
	1892.	1891.		1892.	1891.	1887—91.	1892.	1891.	1887—91.				
Hazaribagh	67·82	64·75	3·07 *I*	31,013	22,275	23,720	26·63	19·13	20·38	8,738 *I*	7,284 *I*	7·50 *I*	6·25 *I*
Lohardaga	76·83	57·25	19·58 *I*	21,128	13,298	11,244	18·71	11·75	9·96	7,830 *I*	9,884 *I*	6·96 *I*	8·75 *I*
Palamau	83·37	66·37	17·00 *I*	17,601	11,608	11,883	29·49	19·52	19·91	5,993 *I*	5,718 *I*	9·97 *I*	9·58 *I*
Singhbhum	69·58	62·81	6·77 *I*	7,227	7,300	6,552	13 24	13·38	12·01	73 *D*	675 *I*	·14 *D*	1·23 *I*
Manbhum	78·16	71·04	7·12 *I*	20,317	19,287	15,855	17·02	16·16	13·28	1,030 *I*	4,462 *I*	·86 *I*	3·74 *I*
Total ...	74·49	65·49	9·00 *I*	97,286	73,768	69,263	21·01	15·93	14·96	23,518 *I*	28,023 *I*	5·08 *I*	6·05 *I*

The areas which suffered most in 1892 were:—In **Hazaribagh**—Simaria *R.* (45·48); Chatra *R.* (35·90); Hunterganj *R.* (33·26); Tundwa *R.* (32·92); Hazaribagh *R.* (32·26); Chorparan *R.* (29·04); Chatra *T.* (27·72); Jageswar *R.* (27·); Ganwan *R.* (26·02); Barhi *R.* (25·85); Bagodar *R.* (24·93); Ramgar *R.* (24·31); Dumurhi *R.* (23·55); Giridih or Pachamba *R.* (23·08); Hazaribagh *T.* (22·61); Kharagdiha *R.* (21·83); Kasmar *R.* (21·25); and Kodarma *R.* (20·50). In **Lohardaga**—Lohardaga *R.* (27·17); Palkot *R.* (25·38); Chainpur *R.* (24·28); and Lohardaga *T.* (23·06). In **Palamau**—Ranka *R.* (43·95); Latehar *R.* (33·78); Chhatarpur *R.* (31·89); Daltonganj *R.* (30·48); Patan *R.* (29·67); Balumath *R.* (29·36); Garhwa *R.* (20·18); Mahuadanr *R.* (27·79); Husainabad *R.* (22·60); and Daltonganj *T.* (21·95). In **Manbhum**—Nirsha *R.* (20·79); and Tundi *R.* (20·34).

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

	1892.			1891.			Increase or decrease of admission as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of deaths as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease of death-rates as compared with 1891.
	Admission into hospital of European seamen.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Admission into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.			
Fever, enteric	5	1	·46	8	4	2·80	3 *D*	3 *D*	2·34 *D*
,, malarial	96	...	...	106	2	1·40	10 *D*	2 *D*	1·40 *D*
,, simple	209	...	...	88	...	...	121 *I*	...	...

Twenty-four deaths were reported to have occurred among the native floating population. Two deaths occurred in hospital and 22 out of it; the mortality rate being ·96 per *mille*, against 33 deaths or 1·32 per *mille* in 1891.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

Prevalence of the disease in the Province.

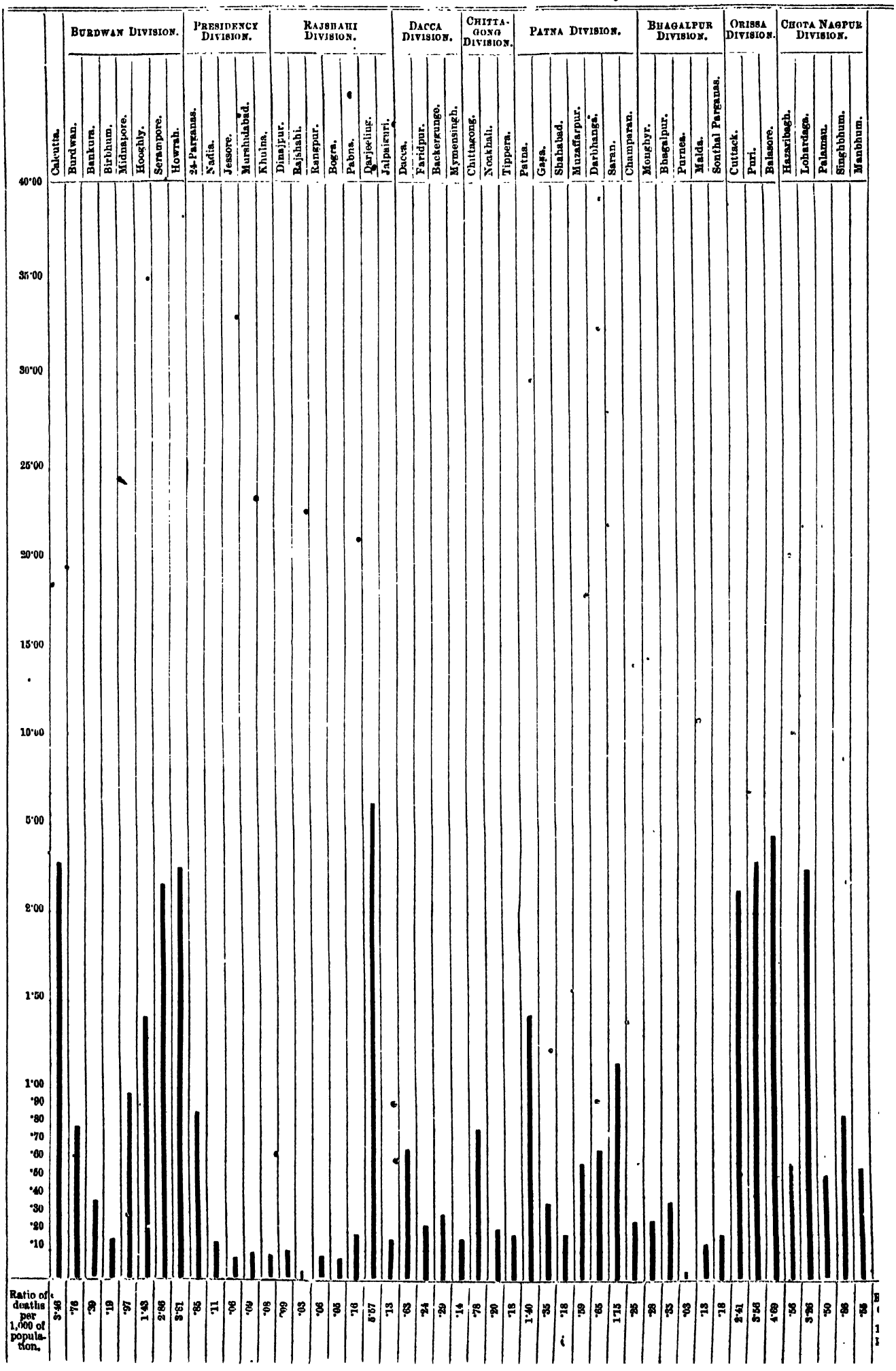
40. The registered mortality of 1892 from these causes was 48,491, against 43,183 in 1891, and an average of 49,053 in the five years 1887—91. The ratios which these figures bear to the population are ·68, ·61, and ·69 respectively. The percentage of villages attacked was 9· in 1892, against 8·11 in 1891, and an average of 9·29 in the five years 1887—91.

Prevalence of the disease in urban and rural circles.

41. The following statement shows the comparative prevalence of these diseases in urban and rural circles:—

CIRCLES.	Number of deaths in—			Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in—			Increase or decrease as compared with 1891.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887—91.
	1892.	1891.	1887—91.			1892.	1891.	1887—91.		
Urban	7,959	7,441	6,061	518 *I*	998 *I*	2·87	2·67	2·51	·18 *I*	·36 *I*
Rural	40,532	35,742	42,092	4,790 *I*	1,560 *D*	·50	·52	·62	·07 *I*	·03 *D*

Diagram showing the relative intensity of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in each district of Bengal during the year 1892.



Seasonal incidence of the disease.

42. The seasonal incidence of these diseases during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

Months.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Months.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Months.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.
January	4,261	·06	May	4,450	·06	September	3,732	·05
February	3,973	·05	June	3,827	·05	October	3,478	·04
March	4,006	·05	July	4,341	·06	November	3,629	·05
April	3,807	·05	August	5,540	·07	December	3,359	·04

Intensity of the disease in each district.

43. The diagram facing this page illustrates the relative intensity of these diseases in each district during the year under report.

As usual, Darjeeling shows the highest death-rate, followed by Balasore and Howrah. The probable causes of the high rate of mortality in these districts have been so often suggested that it is not necessary to repeat them.

Prevalence of the disease in the Port of Calcutta.

44. The following table shows the prevalence of and mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa among European seamen and the native floating population in the Port of Calcutta during 1892 and 1891 :—

European Seamen.						Native Floating Population.					
1892.			1891.			1892.			1891.		
Admission into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Admission into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Admission into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.	Admission into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per *mille*.
114	2	·93	87	2	1·40	6	3	·12	8	7	·28

INJURY.

45. The total number of deaths from injury amounted to 27,704 during the year under report, against 29,283 in 1891 and an average of 28,566 in the five years 1887—91. The ratios per *mille* which these figures bear to the population are ·39, ·41, and ·40 respectively. The deaths from each class of injury were as follows :—

Period.	Total Injury.		Suicide.				Wounds.		Accidents.		Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.			Ratio per cent. to total mortality from injury.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. to total mortality from injury.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. to total mortality from injury.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. to total mortality from injury.
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
In the year 1892 ...	27,704	·39	1,133	1,945	3,078	11·11	1,583	5·71	12,672	45·74	10,371	37·43
Ditto 1891 ...	29,283	·41	1,172	2,079	3 251	11·12	1,701	6·02	13,121	44·80	11,090	37·94
In the years 1887 - 91 ...	28,566	·40	1,072	1,893	2,965	10·37	1,578	5 80	12,932	45 27	11,091	38·54

OTHER CAUSES.

46. The registered mortality from diseases other than cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa, and injury, amounted during the year under report to 281,607, against 244,692 in 1891 and an average of 225,723 in the five years 1887—91. The ratios per *mille* which these figures bear to the population are 4, 3·47, and 3·20 respectively. As no details are given in the district returns, I am unable to dilate on the probable causes of death included under the above general heading, which includes the mortality from all brain, lung, heart, liver, and kidney diseases, from scrofulous, tubercular, rheumatic, cancerous, and venereal affections, &c. In the Port of Calcutta the mortality under this heading during the year under report was 10 European seamen, against 21 in 1891, the death-rates being 4·68 and 14·73 respectively. Among the native floating population the number of deaths was 32 in 1892, against 33 in 1891, giving death-rates of 1·28, against 1·32 respectively.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

47. A separate vaccination report will be submitted as is now usual.

SECTION VIII.

SANITARY WORKS (MILITARY).

48. This section is not dealt with in Provincial Sanitary Reports.

SECTION IX.

SANITARY WORKS (CIVIL).

Income of municipalities and the manner in which it was laid out.

49. There were 145 municipalities in Bengal during the year under report, against the same number in the previous year. In 1891 the total income of these municipalities, including the balance of 1890, amounted to Rs. 31,20,971, of which 42·85 per cent. was expended on sanitary works, original and recurring, 14·49 on roads, 1·27 on police (incurred only in the Howrah and Cossipore-Chitpur Municipalities), and 19·49 on other requirements. During the year under report the total income of these municipalities, including the balance of 1891, amounted to Rs. 34,51,618, and they spent 42·84 of it on sanitary works, original and recurring, 14·57 on roads, ·98 on police, (incurred only in Howrah and Cossipore-Chitpur Municipalities), and 19·30 on other requirements.

The following statement shows the total expenditure incurred by the municipalities on sanitary purposes during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Head of expenditure.	Total expenditure.		Difference.	
	1892.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On conservancy, including latrine	3,82,229	3,46,410	35,819	...
Ditto establishment ...	3,76,588	3,54,051	22,537	...
„ Drainage	98,600	94,732	3,868	...
„ Water-supply	1,50,641	1,12,027	38,614	...
„ Disposal of the dead ...	6,774	6,923	...	149
„ Markets and slaughter-houses	16,734	13,190	3,544	...
„ Vaccination	18,200	17,510	690	...
„ Treatment of the sick ...	2,56,752	2,41,032	15,720	...
Other sanitary works ...	1,72,196	1,51,694	20,502	...
Total ...	14,78,714	13,37,569	1,41,145	...
On construction, maintenance and repair of roads	5,03,115	4,52,322	50,793	...
Total, including roads ...	19,81,829	17,89,891	1,91,938	...

It will be noticed that, as compared with the previous year, there was, with one small exception, an increase of expenditure under every head, which is satisfactory.

Expenditure on original sanitary works, sanitary works of an annually-recurring nature, and on all other items of municipal expenditure.

50. The following table shows in order of sequence the proportion per cent. of income spent during the year under report by each municipality (1) on original sanitary works; (2) on sanitary works of an annually-recurring nature; and (3) on all other items of municipal

expenditure of a miscellaneous nature, such as establishment, schools, tools and plant, lighting, construction and repairs of roads and culverts, road-watering, &c.:—

Districts.		Municipalities.		Proportion per cent. of municipal income devoted to original sanitary works.	Proportion per cent. of municipal income devoted to sanitary works of an annually-recurring nature.	Proportion per cent. of municipal income devoted to all other items of expenditure of a miscellaneous nature, such as establishment, schools, tools, and plant, lighting, construction and repairs of roads and culverts, road-watering, &c.
Faridpur	1	Faridpur		48·64	5·75	35·43
Jessore	2	Maheshpur		25·19	14·61	56·68
Darbhanga	3	Madhubani		22·45	29·48	30·83
Jessore	4	Kotchandpur ...		22·32	37·70	34·47
Khulna	5	Satkhira		21·09	30·74	45·60
Noakhali	6	Noakhali		20·18	35·03	42·53
Puri	7	Puri		19·88	51·16	25·08
24-Parganas	8	Jaynagar		18·18	4·41	77·07
Ditto	9	Gobardanga ...		16·32	8·65	72·32
Ditto	10	South Barrackpore		16·14	18·58	61·30
Gaya	11	Daudnagar		15·81	29·96	46·05
24-Parganas	12	Basirhat		15·61	34·43	47·95
Hooghly	13	Kotrung		14·32	20·20	50·77
Shahabad	14	Buxar		14·00	26·24	59·46
Burdwan	15	Burdwan		13·10	27·46	41·14
Saran	16	Siwan		13·08	33·16	26·66
Champaran	17	Motihari		12·47	25·73	42·35
24-Parganas	18	Cossipore & Chitpur		12·07	15·41	30·02
Mymensingh	19	Kazitpur		11·35	26·24	57·57
24-Parganas	20	North Barrackpore		10·45	43·28	43·03
Hazaribagh	21	Hazaribagh		10·34	50·09	38·03
Khulna	22	Debhatta		10·30	6·48	82·52
Dacca	23	Narayanganj ...		9·68	27·53	37·73
Darjeeling	24	Darjeeling		9·30	26·77	44·16
Backergunge	25	Barisal		9·28	49·85	37·37
24-Parganas	26	Baruipur		8·77	30·51	50·29
Mymensingh	27	Kishorganj		8·77	30·16	50·85
Pabna	28	Pabna		8·62	47·05	41·50
Faridpur	29	Madaripur		8·46	32·53	59·40
Nadia	30	Meherpur		8·40	20·21	42·09
Purnea	31	Purnea		8·34	31·24	59·38
Malda	32	English Bazar ...		8·18	47·37	42·20
Mymensingh	33	Tangail		7·69	19·12	67·35
Saran	34	Chapra		7·45	45·09	40·53
Patna	35	Patna		6·84	34·59	58·56
Cuttack	36	Kendrapara		6·78	19·73	71·38
Backergunge	37	Pirojpur		6·64	31·94	43·04
Gaya	38	Gaya		6·62	36·51	41·00
Hooghly	39	Serampore		6·56	34·82	31·72
Gaya	40	Tikari		6·29	17·76	56·08
Dacca	41	Dacca		6·07	55·22	38·33
Mymensingh	42	Sherpur		5·73	17·62	76·18
Dinajpur	43	Dinajpur		5·52	35·45	59·11
Chittagong	44	Chittagong ...		5·36	32·92	40·86
Shahabad ...	45	Arrah		5·29	38·32	56·14
24-Parganas	46	Naihati ...		5·21	42·13	46·20
Hooghly ...	47	Hooghly & Chinsura		5·11	4·35	48·51
24-Parganas	48	Maniktala		4·97	38·03	23·73
Baukura	49	Vishnupur		4·95	38·21	52·47
Midnapore	50	Kharar		4·70	14·30	61·42
Shahabad	51	Dumraon		4·58	25·30	69·06
Murshidabad	52	Lalbag or City Murshidabad.		4·16	46·74	32·79
Muzaffarpur	53	Hajipur		4·07	33·50	57·53
Darbhanga	54	Darbhanga		3·97	52·24	39·43
Murshidabad	55	Berhampore		3·87	55·76	38·61
Cuttack	56	Jajpur		3·87	33·57	45·03
Nadia	57	Nadia		3·72	20·88	72·72
Saran	58	Revilganj		3·62	39·49	47·33
Shahabad	59	Jagadishpur		3·47	30·92	40·57
Purnea	60	Kishanganj		3·34	17·26	48·22
Burdwan	61	Dainhat		3·19	10·96	44·26
Nadia	62	Ranaghat		3·11	30·34	58·17
Lohardaga	63	Ranchi		2·92	59·54	34·86
Palamau	64	Daltonganj		2·91	17·78	29·61
Hooghly	65	Uttarpara		2·83	37·07	43·30
Bankura	66	Bankura		2·69	42·09	45·82
Midnapore	67	Tamluk		2·56	38·58	30·68
Hazaribagh	68	Chatra		2·51	42·35	40·45
Midnapore	69	Midnapore		2·41	42·08	50·98
24-Parganas	70	Barnagore		2·30	36·79	4·08
Birbhum	71	Suri		2·29	40·53	25·78
Mymensingh	72	Muktagachha ...		2·23	5·46	63·33
24-Parganas	73	North Dum-Dum ...		2·05	15·17	47·01
Ditto	74	South Dum-Dum ...		1·99	25·60	27·37
Mymensingh	75	Jamalpur		1·95	31·61	60·06
Darjeeling	76	Sirajganj		1·94	53·66	40·43
Khulna	77	Kurseong		1·92	52·58	29·39
24-Parganas	78	Khulna		1·75	57·90	19·53
Santhal Parganas ...	79	Rajpur		1·72	25·67	61·98
Tippera	80	Sahebganj		1·57	42·35	44·61
Monghyr	81	Brahmanbaria ...		1·54	42·78	55·60
Mymensingh	82	Monghyr		1·25	56·45	36·75
Shahabad	83	Nasirabad		1·25	67·05	8·00
Hooghly	84	Sasaram		1·22	35·73	57·93
Patna	85	Bhadreswar		1·20	28·23	53·30
Nadia	86	Hihar		1·20	38·33	42·19
Balasore	87	Santipur		1·09	19·56	79·00
Backergunge	88	Balasore		1·02	30·13	59·02
Cuttack	89	Jhalukati		·88	19·81	50·26
Manbhum	90	Cuttack		·82	40·21	58·70
Nadia	91	Purulia		·81	21·72	19·22
Hogra	92	Chakdaha		·80	24·62	53·01
Murshidabad	93	Bogra		·79	46·99	48·13
24-Parganas	94	Jangipur		·77	30·20	44·36
Rajshahi	95	South Suburban ...		·71	33·14	65·19
Rangpur	96	Rampur Boalia ...		·44	47·46	46·99
Nadia	97	Rangpur		·41	48·06	51·97
Khulna	98	Kushtia		·36	27·11	55·45
Monghyr	99	Jaffalpur		·25	27·64	44·71
Hooghly	100	Baidyabati		·15	38·37	58·06
Bhagalpur	101	Bhagalpur		·02	40·38	40·51
Howrah	102	Howrah		...	44·02	40·18
Lohardaga	103	Lohardaga		...	22·91	76·23
Malda	104	Old Malda		...	18·59	30·84
Nadia	105	Kumarkhali		...	14·03	09·09
Do.	106	Krishnagar		...	40·49	58·89
Backergunge	107	Nalchiti		...	21·76	47·42
Bankura	108	Sonamukhi		...	26·05	48·05
Khulna	109	Chanduria		...	15·43	25·26
Murshidabad	110	Kandi		...	28·09	08·46
Hogra	111	Sherpur		...	41·21	54·23
Burdwan	112	Katwa		...	49·38	46·32
Ditto	113	Kalna		...	31·29	68·40
Ditto	114	Raniganj		...	34·23	54·13
Nadia	115	Birnagar		...	23·41	48·74
Jessore	116	Jessore		...	50·73	46·66
Midnapore	117	Ghatal		...	33·95	65·88
Ditto	118	Chandrakona		...	30·38	52·61
Ditto	119	Khirpai		..	42·13	40·76
Ditto	120	Ramjibanpur		...	44·72	54·41
Mymensingh	121	Netrakona		...	7·65	51·18
Hooghly	122	Jahanabad		...	27·10	34·55
Rajshahi	123	Nator		...	27·60	66·49
Chittagong	124	Cox's Bazar		...	18·68	31·75
Champaran	125	Bettiah		...	54·21	39·38
Monghyr	126	Jamui		...	27·54	67·95
Tippera	127	Comilla		...	43·42	46·25
Manbhum	128	Jhalda		...	30·57	30·17
Ditto	129	Raghunathpur ...		...	41·53	46·49
Shahabad	130	Bhabhua		...	40·20	50·51
Singhbhum	131	Chaibassa		...	43·09	46·13
Hooghly	132	Banabarya		...	15·76	74·02
Darbhanga	133	Roserha		...	42·28	49·12
24-Parganas	134	Barasat		...	31·97	42·43
Ditto	135	Baduria		...	30·33	59·76
Ditto	136	Taki		...	16·83	67·24
Patna	137	Barh		...	33·27	48·15
Do.	138	Dinapore		...	37·22	56·03
Jalpaiguri	139	Jalpaiguri		...	43·46	10·11
Muzaffarpur	140	Sitamarhi		...	37·03	60·45
Ditto	141	Muzaffarpur		...	43·92	38·27
Ditto	142	Lalganj		...	9·85	76·18
Bhagalpur	143	Colgong		...	31·20	41·01
Howrah	144	Bally		...	36·01	54·39
Santhal Parganas ...	145	Deoghur		...	42·02	20·77
Total of the Province ...		.....		5·04	37·79	44·00

Sanitary works executed in towns and rural areas.

51. In Appendix IV a statement is given which shows a large number of useful improvements carried out in the towns and rural areas of the province during the year under report at the expense of public funds, and others which were met by private liberality. These include such operations as the making of new tanks and wells, the cleaning out of old ones, the construction of urinals and latrines, the improvement of surface drains, &c. The most important work was the construction of water-works at Nasirabad by Raja Surya Kanto Acharji Bahadur at a cost of Rs. 1,42,764.

Rural sanitation.

52. Rural sanitation is unknown in these provinces. No attention whatever is paid to conservancy or water-supply, and stagnant ponds are allowed to exhale miasma everywhere. The people are cleanly enough as regards their persons and the interior of their houses, but the surroundings of their villages are often appallingly filthy. This has been and continues to be pointed out to them as the cause of their unhealthiness, but it seems to be of no use talking, and of still less use writing pamphlets for their guidance; they are perfectly happy, though unhealthy, in the midst of their insanitary surroundings, and will not voluntarily exert themselves in the slightest to attend to the most simple sanitary precautions. Wells are dug for them and tanks are excavated, but they will not set them apart for special purposes, and obstinately use the water of the same tank for washing their persons and bathing their bodies, and washing their clothes and bathing and watering their cattle, and cleaning their utensils, and for drinking and culinary purposes. So long as this utter disregard continues, there must be a large amount of sickness, disease and death in our villages. Doubtless an improvement in this as in other respects will take place with the spread and advancement of education, but until then no real reform can, I am afraid, be effected unless the punchayet or village headmen are vested with authority to prosecute residents for non-compliance with sanitary regulations. It is manifestly beyond the powers of district or local boards to carry such measures into execution.

Sanitary Board.

53. The following is an account of the working of the Sanitary Board during 1892. At the beginning of the year the formation of the Board was the same as in the latter part of the previous year, *i.e.*, Mr. C. C. Stevens, a Member of the Board of Revenue, was the President, and Colonel J. M. McNeile, Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Gregg, Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, were members. On the death of Sir Henry Harrison in May, Mr. C. C. Stevens vacated his position as President, and was succeeded by Mr. W. Kemble, who was succeeded three months later by Mr. D. R. Lyall, and Mr. C. W. Odling in March succeeded Colonel J. M. McNeile on the retirement of the latter. The Board held only one formal meeting during the year, as, owing to the continual absence of one or two members on tour, it was found almost impossible to arrange a time when all the members could attend, so files were circulated to each member for a record of his opinion, after which the necessary action on the case was taken; in this way a great deal of work was accomplished. A copy of the proceedings of the formal meeting, together with copies of the circulars issued by the Board, will be found in Appendix VII.

The surveying instruments which the Government of Bengal had purchased for the use of the Sanitary Board towards the end of the previous year became so much in demand that the Board considered it advisable to apply for sanction for some more sets of instruments. This sanction was accorded, and the instruments have since been in almost constant use. The following table shows the fees realized from municipalities for the use of the instruments during the year:—

Serial No.	Names of Municipalities.	Amounts realized.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Meherpur Municipality..	12	8	0	From 23rd January to 26th March 1892.
2	Bettiah ditto ...	4	0	0	From 1st June to 31st July 1892.
3	Burdwan ditto ...	22	5	6	From 28th April to 11th September 1892.
4	Dainhat ditto ...	45	0	0	From 1st March to 11th October 1892.
5	Monghyr ditto ...	3	0	0	From 14th November to 8th December 1892.
6	Serampore ditto ...	54	0	0	From 1st April to 31st December 1892.
7	Howrah ditto ...	35	0	0	From 15th September to 31st December 1892, at Rs. 10.
8	Sesaram ditto ...	3	0	0	From 20th December 1892 to 31st December.
	Total ...	182	13	6	

Rough estimates of cost of schemes for Meherpur and Bettiah were prepared, but owing to want of funds nothing has been done towards carrying out detailed projects.

Schemes for Burdwan and Monghyr are being worked out in detail by Engineers employed by those Municipalities, but working under the supervision of the Engineer to the Board, and it is hoped that they will soon be ready for submission.

A survey for an internal drainage project for Serampore has been finished, but the Municipal Commissioners have not yet submitted the plans to the Board, nor have they expressed any opinion, although frequently asked to do so, as to whether they intend to carry out any such project, and to utilise the main drainage channel which they began to construct in a half-hearted way in the previous year, and continued, in spite of many remonstrances, in much the same way during the year under review.

Survey work at Howrah is still in progress.

In addition to the Municipalities shown in the above table, in which surveys were undertaken, many applied for the use of the instruments, but as all those available were in use, the application could not be granted, and they were compelled to await their turn.

Owing to so many applications for surveys from Municipalities, most of which required drainage schemes to be prepared afterwards by the Engineer to the Board, it was found necessary that some definite orders should be laid down regarding the duties of the Engineer to the Board, both as regards supervising the work and the preparation of the schemes, since it was not possible for him to inspect all the survey, as well as the construction, work going on, and also as in many cases after an estimate had been prepared nothing was done, and the money expended by Government in keeping up the necessary establishment wasted.

Accordingly new orders and rules for the working of the Board were set forth in Government Resolution No. 711T.M., dated 22nd October 1892, in which it was laid down that before any scheme could be taken in hand or estimates worked out by the Board's Engineer, administrative sanction should first be obtained from Government. This sanction, it was added, would only be given on its being shown that the scheme was—

(1) advantageous;
(2) financially sound;
(3) sound from an engineering point of view.

The Engineer to the Board, acting as an adviser to the Municipalities concerned, would then, as far as practicable, assist in engaging surveyors and lending them instruments, when available; but would not personally visit Municipalities for the purpose of arranging surveys, except in special cases.

On completion of the necessary surveys, and after administrative sanction had been received, the Sanitary Engineer would prepare, if so desired, detailed plans and estimates, charging a fee to cover actual expenses of the establishment employed.

Inspecting surveys and works in progress were generally to be carried out by the local officers.

In accordance with these rules of Government the Board issued a Circular, No. 5, dated the 17th December 1892 (Appendix VII), setting forth the fees to be levied for work done, and impressing on Municipalities that they alone were responsible for the supervision of the work and conduct of the surveyors recommended by them.

These rules have so far answered admirably, and the Board are not called upon to do any work that is not likely to be carried out; but the Municipalities still are inclined to shirk all responsibility, and to take no steps at all to arrange for the necessary supervision of work.

In addition to the above-mentioned schemes the following were considered by the Board during the year under report, and it is satisfactory to know that in some cases work is being carried on :—

1. *Drainage of Dinajpur.*—A system of internal drainage connecting with existing outfall channels prepared by Engineer to the Board.

2. *Jamalpur.*—Preparation of internal drainage scheme finished by Engineer to the Board.

3. *Pabna.*—Drainage and improvement to water-supply scheme prepared by Engineer to the Board.

4. *Monghyr.*—An attempt was made to try and induce the Municipality to combine with the East Indian Railway Company, who intend to pump up water for their locomotive shops at Jamalpur, and start a filtered water-supply at Monghyr. The matter is still under consideration, but it seems that there is little chance of success, owing to the expense which the Municipality do not wish to incur. It will be a great pity if the Municipality do not see their way to carry out this scheme, as they would greatly benefit in many ways by so doing.

In addition to the above the Board were instrumental in having schemes prepared for Bally and Utterpara, and gave advice on various points connected with different municipalities in the province, the most important of which was the original scheme for the Arrah Water-works.

Drainage water-supply and conservancy arrangements in towns and rural areas.

54. In Appendix V will be found a brief description of the drainage, water-supply, and conservancy arrangements obtaining in towns and rural areas in Bengal, together with the death-rates of each area during the year under report from cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa, and other causes. This appendix, I regret to say, is not quite in accordance with the new form recently suggested by the Army Sanitary Commission, but it contains practically the same information. The omission of the columns showing the measures taken to remedy the evils in each locality, and the net receipts and expenditure of each Municipality from and on conservancy was discovered too late for inclusion in this year's report. These columns will be added in future.

Disposal of nightsoil.

55. In all Municipalities nightsoil is now trenched, and in almost all this is properly done, but the system is not yet complete, because in most Municipalities sufficient attention is not paid to the cropping of the land. I have pointed out to the Municipal authorities in a special circular issued during the year under report (a copy of which will be found in Appendix VIII) that this is a most serious omission, as it is an essential condition to the success of the trenching system that the land should be subsequently utilized for cultivation: otherwise the system becomes a danger. I have reason to believe that since the issue of the circular more attention is being paid to the subject.

Disposal of the dead.

56. Intermural burial is still practised in many parts of the province, especially in rural areas, and so is the equally objectionable custom of interring dead bodies in the banks of tanks and water-courses, but these insanitary practices are happily diminishing under the influence of the active measures which are being taken by the local authorities to do away with them altogether, and to induce the people to bury their dead in prescribed cemeteries. In towns this is very properly now being insisted on. Cremation, which is the most sanitary method of disposing of dead bodies, is generally carried on in a satisfactory manner, though one still hears of and sees partially cremated bodies being consigned to the nearest water-course, the water of which is thus poisoned. Many an outbreak of disease has been distinctly traced to this custom of the people.

Conservancy and sanitary defects in the Port of Calcutta.

57. The conservancy of the foreshore of the river Hooghly continues to improve. The objectionable drain and latrine in Messrs. Ahmuty and Company's compound, referred to in last year's report, have been satisfactorily altered. The brick-field foreshore at Ghoosery, however, still continues to be used as a latrine by the brick-field workers and boatmen of native craft moored along that part of the shore, and the Matcabrooj foreshore of Babu Doorga Prossonno Ghose's property is also much frequented as a public latrine. Some special steps should, I think, be taken to put a stop to the nusiance. I am not aware whether any action has been taken with regard to the scheme for the discharge of the Fort sewage into the Calcutta sewers. The matter when I last heard of it was under the consideration of the Government of India. There was, I am glad to say, a decrease during the year under report in the number of corpses and carcasses found floating in the river.

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS.

58. I was in charge of the Department throughout the year. At the beginning of July I was attacked with malarial fever of a bad type, which resulted in complications, and, as the Government is aware, I was seriously ill from that time to the end of November. No inconvenience was, however, occasioned to Government or to the Department, as it was the recess, and the current work of my office was for a time carried on by my Personal Assistant in direct communication with the Secretary to Government in the Municipal Department.

Officer in charge of the department.

59. Owing to my illness I could not inspect more than 35 municipalities during the year under report, against 48 in the previous year. Detailed inspection reports (copies of which will be found in Appendix VI) were written on the ten principal towns noted in the margin.* In the case of the others, which were towns of minor importance in the vicinity of the principal towns, I simply gave short notes embodying suggestions for the removal of such sanitary defects as I specially noticed in the course of my inspection. Before inspecting a town I usually gave notice of my visit, so as to give the Municipal Commissioners an opportunity of accompanying me in my inspection, which in the majority of cases was availed of either by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman or some of the Municipal Commissioners. I was thus able to discuss with them on the spot several matters of local sanitary importance, and in this way a number of questions were satisfactorily settled in a short time.

Amount and system of inspection.

* Suri.	Hazaribagh.
Burdwan.	Chaibassa.
Hooghly.	Barisal.
Jessore.	Noakhali.
Ranchi.	Sahebganj.

60. I find that Municipal Commissioners on the whole are a public-spirited body of men anxious to do their duty, but lacking powers of infusion and the energy necessary to overcome the opposition which nearly every scheme of sanitary improvement seems to meet with from the people. Nevertheless, the report in paragraph 53 on the working of the Sanitary Board shows that greater interest is now being taken in sanitary projects, and the outlook is hopeful. Doubtless this is due in a great measure to the influence of the Conference which was held in Calcutta in July last. A note on the advantages of good sanitation, which I wrote for the Conference, will be found in Appendix VIII. *The note was circulated, and I have reason to believe that it* has awakened many a slumbering Municipality to a sense of the three great duties which it is incumbent on responsible local representative bodies to perform, viz., (1) to see that there is provided a sufficient supply of good drinking-water, (2) to maintain an efficient system of drainage, and (3) to keep up an adequate conservancy establishment which should be actively supervised.

Opinion on Municipal administration with reference to sanitation.

61. I must mention here the remarkable interest which district officers and Civil Surgeons have taken in district sanitation since the reorganization of this Department on the decentralization principle. It is perhaps too early yet to pronounce a very decided opinion on the working of the new scheme, but the experience so far has been such as entirely to justify the anticipation of Government in bringing the work of this Department more in touch with the district administration. I have much pleasure also in acknowledging the cordial co-operation which I have received from all District Magistrates, Civil Surgeons and District Superintendents of Police in introducing and working the new scheme. But for this assistance it would have been a very difficult matter for me to have given effect to the wishes of Government.

Interest taken in sanitation by district officials.

62. In my capacity of Professor of Hygiene in the Medical College I delivered 20 lectures to 54 students, and conducted the usual test and honour examinations.

Lectures on hygiene.

63. The following table shows the amount of inspection work done during the year under report by Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination under the old scheme, and by Deputy Sanitary Commissioners under the new scheme:—

Work of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination.

Circles.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination.	Duration of appointments.	Number of Towns and Villages in his jurisdiction.			Number of Towns and Villages visited.			Remarks.
				Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	
UNDER THE OLD SCHEME.										
Metropolitan Circle.	Assistant Surgeon Ananda Chundra Mukerji (Offg.)	.....	January to April 1892	63	52,346	52,409	8	298	306	
		Assistant Surgeon U. C. Ghose, 1st M. C.	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	This officer was on deputation in connection with the Animal Vaccination Depôt. He was therefore unable to do any regular inspections, and his mufassal duties were divided between the other Deputy Superintendents of this Circle.
		Assistant Surgeon P. N. Mitter, 2nd M. C.	Ditto	17	14,453	14,470	7	420	427	
		Assistant Surgeon H. C. Sen, 3rd M. C.	Ditto	36	15,565	15,601	15	234	249	
		Assistant Surgeon A. Law, 4th M. C.	Ditto	10	22,328	22,338	3	333	336	
Darjeeling Circle.	Surgeon-Major L. A. Waddell.	.....	January to April 1892	22	57,641	57,663	...	...	...	This officer was on deputation to the head-quarter stations and principal subdivisions to teach the scarifier method of vaccination. He was therefore unable to do any regular inspections from January to April.
		Maulvi Tajammal Hossein.	Ditto	7	29,093	19,100	...	843	843	
		Assistant Surgeon S. P. Das.	Ditto	6	17,330	17,342	2	392	394	
		Assistant Surgeon G. L. Haldar.	February to April 1892.	7	19,895	19,902	...	188	188	
Eastern Bengal Circle.	Assistant Surgeon Narendra Nath Gupta.	.....	January to April 1892	22	35,502	35,524	5	346	351	
		Assistant Surgeon B. C. Mukerji.	Ditto	17	25,308	25,325	7	155	162	
		Assistant Surgeon S. H. Chatterji.	Ditto	5	10,194	10,199	...	135	135	
Bihar Circle	Assistant Surgeon Mathura Nath Sen.	.....	January to April 1892	25	35,367	35,392	2	272	274	
		Assistant Surgeon D. N. Sanyal	Ditto	5	9,496	9,501	2	216	218	
		Assistant Surgeon B. K. Sen.	Ditto	13	18,130	18,143	0	300	306	
Ranchi Circle	Surgeon-Major J. J Wood.	.....	January to 14th February 1892.	9	26,222	26,231	...	45	45	
	Assistant Surgeon P. C. Dey (Offg.)	.....	15th February to April 1892.				1	122	123	
		Assistant Surgeon P. C. Dey.	January to 14th February 1892.	4	10,801	10,805	...	59	59	
		Assistant Surgeon S. N. Dutta.	22nd February to April 1892.				..	44	44	
		Babu A. C. Chackerverti.	January to April 1892	5	15,421	15,426	...	393	393	
Orissa Circle...	Apothecary P. Veru Naidu.	.....	January to April 1892	5	21,076	21,081	..	562	562	
UNDER THE NEW SCHEME.										
Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle.	Assistant Surgeon A. C. Muker (Offg.)	.....	May to 11th September 1892.	59	55,843	55,902	11	2	13	These officers were mostly engaged in making over charge and explaining the procedure of vaccination to Civil Surgeons under the new scheme. They could not, therefore, do a larger amount of inspection.
	Surgeon-Captain Alcock.	.....	12th September to December 1892.				7	140	147	
Northern Bengal Circle.	Surgeon-Major L. Waddell.	.....	May to December 1892.	47	93,008	93,055	...	346	346	
Western Bengal Circle.	Assistant Surgeon Narendra Nat Gupta (Offg.)	.....	May to December 1892.	40	80,203	80,243	6	208	214	

The benefits of sanitation and the evil effects of living in the midst of insanitary surroundings were as usual pointed out to the people by the above officers in the course of their inspection, and they were urged to adopt simple sanitary precautions. All the officers worked cheerfully and well in the midst of trying circumstances in an unpopular and not well paid department. The exceptional hardships to which a sanitary officer is subjected in the course of his tour of inspection are perhaps not generally known, or, if known, are not appreciated to the extent they deserve to be. Apart from exceptional exposure to the evil effects of poisonous atmospheres, he is subjected to hardships which officers in no other department experience to the same injurious extent. In the interior and remote corners of districts, where his work principally lies, there are frequently no bungalows, nor even staging huts, for him to rest in, and after being out all day in the sun he has often to lie at the foot of a tree absolutely exhausted until his bullock cart comes up with his tent, if he

has one, in the evening. I say if he has one because under the old scheme most of the officers were not supplied with tents, and had to find shelter for the night as best they could. Add to this irregular and bad food, and the wonder is that sanitary officers survive to enjoy their well-earned rest during the recess. Surgeon-Major Waddell sacrificed himself in this way, and has had to leave India in shattered health on two years' sick furlough, and I all but succumbed to the serious illness I contracted while on duty last June. Not a single officer of the Department enjoys a full measure of health, which with the inadequacy of pay is the real cause of the difficulty always experienced in recruiting the Department, and the eagerness of the officers in it to get out of it as soon as possible. I do not mention all this in a caviling spirit, but simply to point out the exceptionally trying nature of a sanitary officer's duties, which should be taken into consideration in criticising his work.

Work of the Health Officer of the Port.

64. Dr. William Forsyth was Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta throughout the year, with the exception of two months (September and October), when he was on privilege leave, and Surgeon-Captain Green officiated in addition to his own duties as Resident Surgeon of the Eden Hospital. The Annual Report of the Health Officer of the Port for 1892 will be found in Appendix IX. Dr. Forsyth conducted his duties with energy and in a satisfactory manner. The Sanitary Inspector of the Port, Babu Nundo Lall Haldar, also continues to perform his duties efficiently.

Work of the Engineer to the Sanitary Board.

65. Mr. G. C. Stawell was Engineer to the Sanitary Board throughout the year. The progress made in the working of the Board, already alluded to in paragraph 53, is mainly due to his personal exertions. As usual, he performed his duties in a satisfactory manner.

Work of the Personal Assistant.

66. To my Personal Assistant, Mr. A. A. Price, I am especially indebted for the valuable help he continues to afford me in working the Department. The Government is aware that he has done a great deal to raise the tone of the Department, to improve the publication of vital statistics, and to work the new scheme into the success it is fast developing. In short, he has shown powers of organization which have surprised me, although I have always had a very high opinion of his ability and energy, for which there is not sufficient scope in the position he occupies. He is fitted to hold any high appointment in which strong common sense, tact, precaution, and sound judgment are requisite.

Work of the office.

67. The clerks have all worked cheerfully and well. I would especially mention the Head Assistant, Babu Bidhu Bhuson Sinha Roy, who continues to work to my entire satisfaction, and Babu Bireswar De, who, in the absence of the Head Assistant, acts in that capacity, and does the work very creditably.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon-Lt.-Col.*,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 1st May 1893.

APPENDIX No. I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—BIRTHS *registered in the Districts of Bengal during* 1892.

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	Towns and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
		Towns.															
1	BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	18,527	15,950	34,477	444	425	869	12·87	12·32	25·20	104	...	18·85	11·07	9·51	20·59
2		Kalna	4,774	4,906	9,680	104	91	195	10·74	9·40	20·14	114	...	20·35	6·50	5·47	11·98
3		Katwa	3,139	3,560	6,699	123	134	257	18·36	20·00	38·36	91	...	5·07	11·49	8·63	20·15
4		Dainhati	2,430	2,714	5,144	89	77	166	17·30	14·96	32·27	116	...	11·47	13·21	12·44	25·66
5		Raniganj	7,983	5,789	13,772	175	153	328	12·70	11·10	23·81	114	...	29·26	9·00	8·64	17·64
		Total of Towns ...	36,853	32,919	69,772	935	880	1,815	13·40	12·61	26·01	106	...	19·25	10·23	8·91	19·14
		Rural Circles.															
6		Burdwan	17,851	18,548	36,429	316	261	557	8·67	7·16	15·83	121	...	10·05	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
7		Jamálpur	34,539	37,232	71,771	764	694	1,458	10·64	9·66	20·31	110	...	15·46			
8		Raona	46,280	49,052	95,332	967	854	1,821	10·14	8·95	19·10	113	...	10·54			
9		Khandaghosh	27,034	28,905	55,939	871	780	1,651	15·57	13·94	29·51	111	·11	...			
10		Satgachia	48,094	50,860	98,954	1,167	1,077	2,244	11·79	10·88	22·67	108	...	10·70			
11		Shahebganj	35,920	38,359	74,279	1,188	1,085	2,273	15·99	14·60	30·59	109	...	3·27			
12		Bood-bood	36,935	37,814	74,749	1,184	1,116	2,300	15·83	14·92	30·76	106	...	·86			
13		Ausgram	37,838	40,100	77,938	826	799	1,625	10·59	10·25	20·84	103	...	14·16			
14		Kalna	38,770	41,641	80,411	745	733	1,478	9·26	9·11	18·38	101	...	15·69			
15		Purbasthali	37,881	39,217	77,098	1,088	941	2,029	14·11	12·20	26·31	115	...	13·61			
16		Manteshwar	31,088	33,235	64,323	776	778	1,554	12·06	12·09	24·15	99	...	7·96			
17		Katwa	33,641	36,206	69,847	913	878	1,791	13·07	12·57	25·64	104	...	1·57			
18		Kougaon	37,094	39,853	76,937	1,336	1,248	2,584	17·36	16·22	33·58	107	...	2·46			
19		Mangalkot	34,653	36,947	71,600	1,293	1,099	2,392	18·05	15·34	33·40	117	...	5·45			
20		Raniganj	65,388	68,805	134,193	1,801	1,665	3,466	13·42	12·40	25·82	108	...	1·96			
21		Kaksa	17,445	17,523	34,968	495	495	990	14·15	14·15	28·31	100	...	1·37			
22		Asansol	65,548	61,792	127,340	1,532	1,397	2,929	12·03	10·97	23·00	109	...	10·43			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	646,019	676,089	1,322,108	17,262	15,900	33,162	13·05	12·02	25·08	108	...	7·65	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	682,872	709,008	1,391,880	18,197	16,780	34,977	13·07	12·05	25·12	108	...	8·24	...	...	...
		Towns.															
23	BANKURA ...	Bankura	9,282	9,461	18,743	267	269	536	14·24	14·35	28·59	99	2·72	...	12·85	11·20	24·06
24		Vishnupur	8,824	9,366	18,190	199	201	400	10·94	11·05	21·99	99	4·84	...	12·03	11·10	23·14
25		Sonamukhi	6,255	7,207	13,462	228	225	453	16·93	16·71	33·65	101	8·47	...	6·23	5·64	11·88
		Total of Towns ...	24,361	26,034	50,395	694	695	1,389	13·77	13·79	27·56	100	5·02	...	10·45	9·36	19·82
		Rural Circles.															
26		Bankura	60,394	61,464	121,858	1,667	1,497	3,164	13·67	12·28	25·96	111	2·18	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
27		Gangajalghati	58,405	59,416	117,821	1,561	1,422	2,983	13·24	12·06	25·31	110	·94	...			
28		Barjora	29,365	30,996	60,361	727	604	1,331	12·04	10·00	22·05	120	2·41	...			
29		Onda	60,669	61,604	122,273	1,313	1,187	2,500	10·73	9·70	20·44	111	·56	...			
30		Khatra	55,470	56,478	111,948	1,005	954	1,959	8·97	8·52	17·49	105	1·02	...			
31		Raipur	50,173	52,169	102,342	1,130	1,080	2,210	11·04	10·55	21·59	105	1·78	...			
32		Simlapal	18,470	18,541	37,011	481	487	968	12·99	13·15	26·15	99	2·86	...			
33		Vishnupur	57,118	60,666	117,784	1,622	1,504	3,126	13·77	12·76	26·54	108	2·71	...			
34		Sonamukhi	30,492	31,535	62,027	815	764	1,579	13·13	12·31	25·45	107	2·77	...			
35		Indas	36,574	38,022	74,596	1,203	1,088	2,296	16·19	14·58	30·77	111	5·33	...			
36		Kotalpur	44,450	46,802	91,252	1,255	1,122	2,377	13·75	12·29	26·04	112	·20	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	501,560	517,693	1,019,273	12,784	11,709	24,493	12·54	11·48	24·02	109	1·86	...	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	525,961	543,727	1,069,668	13,478	12,404	25,882	12·60	11·59	24·19	109	2·01	...	...	...	...

			Town.													
37			Suri	3,637	3,644	7,481	69	81	150	9·22	10·82	20·05	85	...	12·69	8·55	7·35	15·90
			Rural Circles.													
41		Birbhum ...	Suri	58,323	60,404	118,727	1,681	1,580	3,261	14·15	13·30	27·46	106	...	7·41	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
42			Dubrajpur	58,207	61,265	119,472	1,602	1,430	3,032	13·40	11·96	25·37	112	...	4·85			
43			Bolpur	49,631	50,150	99,781	1,125	1,138	2,263	11·38	11·52	22·90	98	...	17·15			
44			Sakulipur	32,958	35,187	68,145	1,144	1,115	2,259	16·78	16·36	33·14	102	...	9·43			
45			Labpur	28,021	29,602	57,623	985	971	1,956	17·09	16·85	33·94	101	...	3·28			
			Rampur Hát	45,679	47,755	93,434	1,408	1,342	2,750	15·06	14·36	29·43	104	2·51	...			
			Nalhati	71,742	76,000	147,742	2,141	1,908	4,107	14·49	13·30	27·79	108	...	1·08			
			Mayureshwar	42,241	44,187	86,428	1,268	1,163	2,426	14·61	13·45	28·06	106	...	1·03			
			Total of Rural Circles ...	385,802	404,550	790,352	11,349	10,705	23,054	14·35	13·54	27·90	106	...	5·06	...		...
			Total of District ...	389,639	408,194	797,833	11,418	10,786	22,204	14·31	13·51	27·83	105	...	5·13	...	...	...
			Towns.													
6			Midnapore	16,253	16,011	32,264	378	311	689	11·71	9·63	21·35	121	...	21·36	9·96	8·30	18·13
7			Ghatal	6,976	6,966	13,942	117	103	220	8·39	7·38	15·77	113	...	4·31	12·69	11·18	23·68
48			Chandrakona	5,628	5,683	11,309	99	101	200	8·75	8·93	17·68	98	...	23·87	10·61	10·52	21·13
49			Ramjibanpur	4,855	5,122	9,977	136	134	270	13·63	13·43	27·06	102	4·01	...	15·53	14·13	29·66
50			Tamluk	3,391	3,221	6,612	78	85	163	11·79	12·85	24·65	92	...	2·57	11·19	9·67	20·87
51			Khirpai	2,808	2,900	5,708	68	67	135	11·91	11·73	23·65	101	...	19·44	15·84	11·73	25·57
52			Kharar	5,128	4,955	10,083	104	97	201	10·31	9·62	19·93	107	...	2·08	10·90	9·52	20·42
			Total of Towns ...	45,037	44,858	89,895	980	898	1,878	10·90	9·98	20·89	109	...	12·54	10·72	9·51	20·23
			Rural Circles.													
53			Midnapore	70,472	69,507	139,979	1,698	1,571	3,269	12·13	11·22	23·35	108	...	12·80	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
54			Binpur	50,550	51,988	102,538	1,503	1,421	2,924	14·65	13·85	28·51	105	6·59	...			
55			Dantan	61,218	59,568	120,786	1,674	1,664	3,338	13·85	13·77	27·63	101	...	13·87			
56			Debra	33,847	34,900	68,747	535	482	1,017	7·78	7·01	14·79	111	...	19·33			
57			Garhbeta	63,404	63,030	126,434	1,625	1,565	3,190	12·85	12·37	25·23	104	1·88	..			
58		Midnapore	Gopiballabhpur	75,312	76,659	151,971	1,586	1,619	3,205	10·43	10·65	21·08	98	...	3·28			
59			Jhargaon	35,381	35,641	71,022	711	659	1,370	10·01	9·27	19·28	108	·99	...			
60			Keshpur	41,894	41,893	83,787	1,111	1,030	2,141	13·25	12·29	25·55	108	...	4·34			
61			Narayangarh	59,281	58,160	117,441	1,655	1,578	3,233	14·09	13·43	27·52	105	...	15·42			
62			Salbani	27,789	27,729	55,468	839	797	1,636	15·12	14·36	29·49	105	·65	...			
63			Sabang	97,054	98,287	195,341	2,192	1,895	4,087	11·22	9·70	20·92	115	...	12·49			
64			Ghatal	33,854	34,642	68,496	820	659	1,509	11·97	10·05	22·03	119	...	3·67			
65			Chandrakona	37,167	37,390	74,557	892	825	1,717	11·96	11·06	23·02	108	...	5·88			
66			Daspur	64,151	69,679	133,830	1,714	1,600	3,314	13·80	11·96	24·76	107	...	2·40			
67			Tamluk	41,267	43,478	84,745	857	772	1,629	10·11	9·10	19·22	111	...	5·54			
68			Maslandapur	44,698	44,863	89,561	1,299	1,277	2,576	14·50	14·25	28·76	102	...	3·28			
69			Nandigram	55,137	55,322	110,459	1,785	1,777	3,562	16·15	16·05	32·24	100	·89	...			
70			Panskura	64,765	72,987	137,752	1,453	1,305	2,758	10·54	9·47	20·02	111	...	9·75			
71			Sutahata	32,264	31,035	63,299	908	627	1,735	14·34	13·06	27·40	110	...	4·41			
72			Contai	73,493	73,877	147,370	2,635	2,306	4,941	17·88	15·64	33·52	114	·35	...			
73			Egra	37,604	36,225	73,829	1,089	1,043	2,132	14·75	14·12	28·87	104	...	3·31			
74			Pataspur	47,312	46,223	93,534	1,179	1,194	2,373	12·80	12·76	25·37	99	...	6·87			
75			Ramnagar	34,194	35,133	69,327	1,256	1,198	2,456	18·14	17·26	35·42	105	4·47	...			
76			Bhagwanpur	55,434	55,741	111,175	1,641	1,536	3,177	14·76	13·81	28·57	107	...	4·59			
77			Khajri	25,571	24,602	50,173	866	781	1,647	17·26	15·56	32·82	111	...	·30			
			Total of Rural Circles ...	1,263,063	1,278,558	2,541,621	33,525	31,411	64,936	13·19	12·35	25·54	107	...	5·22	...	...	...
			Total of District ...	1,308,100	1,323,416	2,631,516	34,505	32,309	66,814	13·11	12·27	25·38	107	...	5·47	...	..	...
			Towns.													
78			Hooghly and Chinsura ...	17,018	16,042	33,060	365	384	749	11·04	11·61	22·65	95	...	22·78	13·49	13·00	26·49
79			Jahanabad	4,153	4,173	8,326	76	63	139	9·12	7·56	16·69	120	...	18·50	8·16	7·80	15·97
80			Bansbariya	3,266	3,517	6,783	63	76	139	9·28	11·20	20·49	82	...	20·78	11·35	10·76	22·11
81		Hooghly ...	Serampore	20,200	15,752	35,952	382	313	695	10·62	8·70	19·33	122	...	18·41	21·78	22·16	22·30
82			Uttarpara	3,731	2,758	6,489	114	121	235	17·56	18·64	36·21	94	3·54	...	18·22	22·11	19·87
83			Kotrung	2,740	2,424	5,164	93	77	170	18·40	14·91	32·92	121	...	3·67	18·24	20·62	19·36
84			Baidabati	9,985	8,355	18,340	217	167	384	11·80	9·08	20·89	130	...	11·97	11·70	12·99	12·29
85			Bhadreswar	5,229	4,410	9,639	106	97	203	10·99	10·06	21·06	109	...	21·46	12·43	13·68	13·55
			Total of Towns ...	66,332	57,461	123,793	1,416	1,298	2,714	11·43	10·49	21·92	109	...	17·23	10·74	9·74	20·48

ANNUAL FORM No. I—BIRTHS *registered in the Districts of Bengal during* 1892—continued.

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	Towns and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTREED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
		Rural Circles.															
86	HOOGHLY — *concld.*	Balagarh	22,658	24,071	46,729	476	467	943	10·18	9·99	20·18	101	...	20·84	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
87		Polba	22,256	22,555	44,811	435	400	835	9·70	8·92	18·63	108	...	20·55			
88		Hooghly	8,332	8,283	16,615	157	174	331	9·44	10·47	19·92	90	...	21·06			
89		Dhaniakhali	46,340	49,354	95,694	901	821	1,723	9·41	8·37	17·99	109	...	19·55			
90		Pandua	31,810	34,114	65,924	688	641	1,329	10·43	9·72	20·15	107	...	20·26			
91		Jahanabad	51,889	57,689	109,578	1,265	1,135	2,400	11·54	10·35	21·90	111	...	5·34			
92		Khanakul	66,055	73,732	139,787	1,897	1,649	3,546	13·57	11·79	25·36	115	..	1·03			
93		Goghat	52,665	58,751	109,416	1,303	1,171	2,474	11·90	10·70	22·61	111	...	11·69			
94		Serampore	17,383	14,828	32,211	43	33	76	1·33	1·02	2·35	130	...	3·23			
95		Singur	18,899	20,666	39,565	790	647	1,437	19·96	16·35	36·31	122	...	15·37			
96		Haripal	47,133	47,947	95,080	959	861	1,820	10·08	9·05	19·14	111	...	14·81			
97		Chanditala	48,922	48,647	97,569	1,184	1,108	2,290	12·13	11·33	23·47	107	...	·60			
98		Kristanagar	28,465	31,473	59,938	588	509	1,097	9·81	8·49	18·30	116	...	13·01			
		Total of Rural Circles ..	462,807	490,110	952,917	10,686	9,614	20,300	11·21	10·08	21·30	111	...	10·93	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	529,139	547,571	1,076,710	12,102	10,912	23,014	11·23	10·13	21·37	110	...	11·66	...	...	...
		Towns.															
99	HOWRAH ...	Howrah	70,477	46,129	116,606	1,170	1,017	2,187	10·03	8·72	18·75	115	...	4·93	9·09	7·76	16·85
100		Bally	9,515	7,185	16,700	189	142	331	11·31	8·50	19·82	133	..	12·51	8·50	7·48	15·98
		Total of Towns ...	79,992	53,314	133,306	1,359	1,159	2,518	10·19	8·69	18·88	117	...	5·92	9·01	7·72	16·74
		Rural Circles.															
101		Damjor	75,870	71,970	147,749	2,307	1,985	4,292	15·61	13·43	29·04	116	3·01	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
102		Jagatballabhpur ...	40,197	45,044	85,241	1,147	966	2 113	13·45	11·33	24·78	118	...	3·44			
103		Ulubaria	43,313	44,383	87,696	1,552	1,316	2,868	17·29	15·00	32·70	117	4·85	...			
104		Amta	55,149	65,483	120,632	1,901	1,704	3,605	15·75	14·12	29·88	111	4·46	...			
105		Bagnan	32,754	36,078	68,832	1,043	939	1,982	15·15	13·04	28·79	111	·81	...			
106		Syampur	37,615	40,140	77,755	1,429	1,443	2,872	18·37	18·55	36·93	99	8·77	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	284,898	303,007	587,905	9,379	8,353	17,732	15·95	14·20	30·16	112	3·16	...	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	364,890	356,321	721,211	10,738	9,512	20,250	14·88	13·18	28·07	112	1·47	...	...	...	...
		Towns.															
107		Cossipore and Chitpur ...	19,424	11,999	31,423	248	225	473	7·89	7·16	15·05	110	...	1·21	7·38	7·09	14·47
108		Maniktala	20,711	12,154	32,865	192	183	375	5·84	5·56	11·41	105	...	9·64	6·17	5·38	11·56
109		South Suburbau	37,794	31,848	69,642	547	465	1,012	7·85	6·67	14·52	118	...	4·36	3·79	3·34	7·13
110		Barnagore	18,797	15,481	34,278	329	275	604	9·59	8·02	17·62	120	...	7·55	5·37	6·94	15·31
111		Rajpur	5,341	5,599	10,940	128	147	275	11·70	13·43	25·13	87	...	4·39	14·62	12·70	27·33
112		Baruipur	2,001	1,921	3,922	32	19	51	8·15	4·84	13·00	168	...	30·09	8·41	5·35	13·76
113		Jaynagar	4,638	4,195	8,233	114	88	202	13·84	10·68	24·53	130	...	4·37	12·14	9·83	21·98
114		South Dum-Dum	6,083	4,954	11,037	133	155	288	12·05	14·04	26·09	86	...	6·34	13·86	13·68	27·54
115		North ditto	6,380	4,016	10,396	94	85	179	9·04	8·17	17·21	111	...	8·18	7·21	6·54	13·75
116		South Barrackpore ...	20,370	15,277	35,647	263	194	357	5·69	5·16	10·85	110	...	17·42	5·95	4·65	10·60
117		North ditto	11,986	8,994	20,980	166	165	331	7·91	7·86	15·77	101	...	17·59	10·05	9·15	19·20
118		Naihati	16,020	13,704	29,724	306	220	526	10·29	7·40	17·69	139	...	16·21	8·44	7·43	15·87
119		Barasat	4,862	4,892	9,754	92	66	158	9·43	6·76	16·19	139	...	8·21	6·66	5·12	11·68
120		Baduria	6,235	6,509	12,744	165	151	316	12·94	11·84	24·79	109	·47	...	7·29	6·04	13·33
121		Basirhat	7,293	7,816	15,109	205	187	392	13·57	12·37	25·94	110	·66	...	11·05	9·86	20·91
122		Taki	2,363	2,573	4,936	70	74	144	14·18	14·89	29·17	95	6·28	...	6·48	4·65	11·14
123		Gobardanga	3,303	3,401	6.704	90	82	172	13·42	12·33	25·65	110	...	1·05	5·23	4·77	9·99
		Total of Towns ...	198,001	155,333	348,334	3,114	2,771	5,865	8·93	7·95	16·89	112	...	7·98	9·80	8·67	18·47

		Rural Circles.															
124	24-PARGANAS	Tollygunge	31,505	27,221	58,726	623	535	1,158	10·60	9·11	19·71	116	...	·97	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
125		Budge-Budge	37,384	34,899	72,283	971	913	1,884	13·43	12·63	26·06	106	3·96	...			
126		Vishnupur	39,152	39,928	79,080	984	891	1,875	12·19	11·26	23·45	108	...	·34			
127		Bhangar	34,943	32,994	67,937	813	724	1,537	11·96	10·65	22·62	112	3·17	...			
128		Baruipur	42,414	40,432	82,846	990	787	1,777	11·94	9·49	21·44	126	·88	...			
129		Jaynagar	42,805	39,982	82,787	1,136	1,015	2,151	13·72	12·25	25·98	112	4·77	...			
130		Matla or Canning ...	31,362	25,177	56,539	573	515	1,088	10·13	9·10	19·24	111	...	2·24			
131		Sonarpur	15,644	15,640	31,304	377	315	692	12·04	10·06	22·10	120	...	6·38			
132		Dum-Dum	16,545	15,927	32,472	490	324	754	13·24	9·97	23·22	133	...	5·17			
133		Khardaha	3,663	3,527	7,190	78	60	138	10·84	8·34	19·19	130	...	18·77			
134		Nawabganj	947	761	1,708	11	11	22	6·44	6·44	12·89	100	...	19·31			
135		Barrackpore	2,510	2,422	4,932	34	49	83	6·89	9·83	16·82	69	...	27·58			
136		Naihati	29,388	26,964	56,352	547	484	1,031	9·70	8·58	18·29	113	...	14·34			
137		Barasat	33,761	32,061	65,822	545	478	1,023	8·27	7·26	15·54	114	...	7·47			
138		Diganga	28,359	27,417	55,776	436	446	882	8·83	7·99	16·88	111	...	10·73			
139		Habra	33,348	31,181	64,529	576	548	1,124	8·91	8·45	17·40	105	...	12·59			
140		Basirhat	31,574	31,866	63,440	774	667	1,441	12·29	10·51	22·71	116	...	2·52			
141		Hasanabad	45 977	34,562	80,539	1,003	901	1,904	12·45	11·18	23·64	111	...	5·14			
142		Baduria	56,955	56,767	113,722	1,364	1,225	2,589	11·69	10·77	22·76	111	...	5·09			
143		Haroa	36,001	26,784	62,785	596	536	1,132	9·49	8·53	18·02	111	...	1·89			
144		Diamond Harbour ...	31,637	31,793	63,430	843	776	1,619	13·29	12·23	25·52	109	...	·38			
145		Kalpi	54,958	51,586	106,544	1,214	984	2,198	11·35	9·23	20·59	123	...	8·01			
146		Debipur	24,282	25,533	49,815	758	698	1,456	13·21	12·01	25·22	109	·24	...			
147		Bankipur	61,229	63,224	124,453	1,334	1,018	2,352	10·71	8·17	18·89	131	...	2·02			
148		Mathurapur	29,564	28,774	58,338	773	638	1,411	13·18	10·88	24·06	121	...	15·64			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	796,277	747,422	1,543,699	17,819	15,538	33,357	11·54	10·06	21·60	115	...	3·01	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	989,278	902,755	1,892,033	20,933	18,309	39,242	11·06	9·07	20·74	114	...	4·66	...	...	...
		Towns.															
149		Krishnagar	12,444	13,056	25,500	333	339	672	13·05	13·29	26·35	98	...	5·06	13·19	8·07	18·27
150		Nadia	6,156	7,178	13,334	89	71	160	6·67	5·32	11·99	125	...	9·30	4·72	3·44	8·17
151		Ranaghat	4,082	4,424	8,506	117	128	245	13·75	15·04	28·79	91	...	3·17	5·76	5·76	11·52
152		Birnagar	1,569	1,852	3,421	53	40	93	15·49	11·69	27·18	132	...	19·88	7·30	4·35	11·69
153		Santipur	14,000	16,437	30,437	508	429	937	16·60	14·09	30·78	118	5·06	...	8·04	6·30	14·35
154		Chakdaha	4,608	4,010	8,618	90	66	156	10·44	7·65	18·19	136	...	15·55	2·78	2·20	4·98
155		Kushtia	5,360	5,839	11,199	157	124	281	14·01	11·07	25·08	126	..	7·51	9·10	7·14	16·25
156		Kumarkhali	2,851	3,314	6,165	128	102	230	20·76	16·54	37·30	125	4·21	...	11·67	11·51	23·19
157		Meherpur	2,837	2,983	5,820	68	63	131	11·68	10·82	22·50	107	. .	1·55	6·41	6·36	14·77
		Total of Towns ...	54,407	58,593	113,000	1,543	1,362	2,905	13·65	12·05	25·70	113	...	3·50	7·78	6·26	14·05
		Rural Circles.															
158	NAD	Krishnagar	36,297	37,143	73,440	1,039	970	2,009	14·14	13·20	27·35	107	...	9·15	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
159		Hanskhali	18,599	18,785	37,384	571	509	1,080	15·28	13·61	28·90	112	...	7·88			
160		Kissenganj	15,866	16,792	32,658	579	524	1,103	17·72	16·04	33·77	110	·52	...			
161		Chapra	31,365	32,116	64,481	940	933	1,873	14·80	14·69	29·50	100	...	7·12			
162		Nakasipara	27,214	29,171	56,385	808	771	1,579	14·33	13·67	28·00	104	...	7·52			
163		Kaliganj	22,790	24,055	46,845	866	834	1,700	15·48	17·80	36·28	103	4·78	...			
164		Ranaghat	32,290	33,090	65,380	1,090	989	1,989	16·60	14·82	30·42	105	...	8·73			
165		Santipur	11,700	11,827	23,527	375	319	694	15·93	13·55	29·49	117	...	12·12			
166		Chakdaha	28,788	26,519	55,305	751	577	1,328	13·57	10·43	24·01	130	...	15·42			
167		Haringhatta	17,737	17,105	34,842	486	456	944	14·00	13·08	27·09	107	...	16·65			
168		Kushtia	10,892	11,414	22,306	449	427	876	20·12	19·14	39·27	105	7·18	...			
169		Kumarkhali	47,171	49,788	96,959	1,864	1,760	3,624	19·22	18·15	37·37	105	6·07	...			
170		Daulatpur	40,450	43,696	84,155	1,756	1,616	3,372	20·86	19·20	40·06	108	7·96	...			
171		Nayapara	67,096	73,787	140,883	2,532	2,301	4,833	17·97	16·33	34·30	109	2·78	...			
172		Bhalluka	23,499	25,384	48,883	919	831	1.750	18·79	16·99	35·79	110	...	·70			
173		Bhadalia	35,196	37,181	72,377	1,161	1,090	2,251	16·04	15·06	31·10	106	...	2·84			
174		Chuadanga	9,813	9,947	19,760	311	270	581	15·73	13·66	29·40	115	...	13·89			
175		Alamdanga...	44,045	45,618	89,663	1,437	1,157	2,594	16·02	12·90	28·93	124	...	15·04			
176		Damurhuda	31,058	32,328	63,386	993	865	1,858	15·66	13·64	29·31	114	...	5·69			
177		Kalupol	18,065	18,402	36,467	384	330	714	10·53	9·04	19·57	116	...	45·80			
178		Jibannagar	17,875	18,271	36,146	424	356	780	11·73	9·84	21·57	119	...	26·87			
179		Meherpur	31,023	32,673	63,696	913	850	1,763	14·33	13·34	27·67	107	...	1·46			
180		Tehatta	42,314	44,807	87,121	1,548	1,320	3,068	17·76	17·44	35·21	101	4·01	...			
181		Karimpur	51,057	55,795	106,852	2,053	1,898	3,941	19·21	17·66	36·88	108	2·14	...			
182		Gangani	35,533	37,694	73,227	1,320	1,201	2,521	18·02	16·40	34·42	109	...	·90			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	747,740	783,368	1,531,108	25,591	23,324	48,825	16·65	15·23	31·88	109	...	4·29	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	802,147	841,961	1,644,108	27,044	24,686	51,730	16·44	15·01	31·46	109	...	4·23	...	...	...

[App. I.

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—BIRTHS *registered in the Districts of Bengal during* 1892—continued.

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	Towns and Rural Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of births registered.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
		Towns.															
183	JESSORE ...	Jessore	5,040	3,962	8,302	39	36	75	4·69	4·33	9·03	108	...	26·98	6·50	5·17	11·68
184		Kotchandpur	5,175	4,327	9,502	86	91	177	9·05	9·57	18·62	95	...	12·84	13·57	11·57	25·15
185		Moheshpur	2,118	2,333	4,451	43	38	81	9·66	8·53	18·19	113	...	14·38	10·55	10·78	21·34
		Total of Towns ...	12,333	9,922	22,255	168	165	333	7·54	7·41	14·96	101	...	18·42	6·42	5·61	12·04
		Rural Circles.															
186		Jessore	76,880	72,740	149,620	1,470	1,330	2,800	9·82	8·88	18·71	110	...	25·37	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
187		Bagharpara	28,851	28,533	57,684	575	549	1,124	9·96	9·51	19·48	104	...	26·45			
188		Manirampur	75,959	73,652	149,611	1,482	1,328	2,810	9·90	8·87	18·75	111	...	17·31			
189		Gadkhali	32,240	31,470	63,710	611	495	1,106	9·59	7·76	17·36	123	...	26·14			
190		Kaliganj	42,009	41,059	83,068	710	668	1,378	8·54	8·04	16·58	106	...	31·74			
191		Keshabpur	41,763	41,077	82,840	830	748	1,578	10·01	9·02	19·04	110	...	19·57			
192		Jhenidah	70,809	72,940	143,749	869	763	1,632	6·04	5·30	11·35	113	...	23·98			
193		Kotchandpur	15,897	15,922	31,819	319	277	596	10·02	8·70	18·73	115	...	36·80			
194		Salkopa	60,892	66,021	126,913	2,625	2,479	5,104	20·68	19·53	40·21	105	...	18·89			
195		Magura	81,042	85,029	166,071	1,668	1,542	3,210	10·04	9·28	19·32	108	...	20·23			
196		Salikha	22,312	24,131	46,443	586	542	1,128	12·61	11·67	24·28	108	...	23·15			
197		Muhammadpur	44,597	46,170	90,767	898	778	1,676	9·89	8·57	18·46	115	...	27·61			
198		Narail	76,560	75,954	151,514	2,187	2,085	4,272	14·43	13·76	28·19	104	...	5·39			
199		Barkalia	40,682	40,875	81,557	1,347	1,264	2,611	16·52	15·50	32·02	106	1·65	...			
200		Lohagara	56,749	58,737	115,486	1,790	1,547	3,337	15·49	13·39	28·89	116	...	9·31			
201		Bangaon	27,907	27,634	55,541	796	696	1,492	14·33	12·53	26·86	114	...	20·24			
202		Gaighata	22,872	22,395	45,267	676	569	1,245	14·93	12·56	27·50	118	...	21·60			
203		Ganrapota	27,527	28,660	56,187	727	641	1,368	12·93	11·40	24·34	113	...	17·46			
204		Maheshpur	48,964	49,565	98,529	946	835	1,781	9·60	8·47	18·07	113	...	30·08			
205		Saraha	35,519	34,707	70,226	906	728	1,634	12·90	10·36	23·26	124	...	21·06			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	929,001	937,571	1,866,572	22,018	19,864	41,882	11·78	10·64	22·43	110	...	19·87	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	941,334	947,493	1,888,827	22,186	20,029	42,215	11·74	10·60	22·34	110	...	19·85	...	...	...
		Towns.															
206	MURSHIDABAD.	Berhampore	12,260	11,255	23,515	265	278	543	11·26	11·82	23·09	95	...	9·86	11·22	10·71	21·94
207		Kandi	5,428	5,703	11,131	163	159	322	14·64	14·28	28·92	102	...	1·98	4·49	3·41	7·90
208		Lalbagh or City Murshidabad	18,046	17,530	35,576	343	316	659	9·64	8·88	18·52	108	...	16·73	14·81	12·93	27·74
209		Jangipur	4,761	5,033	9,794	159	171	330	16·23	17·45	33·69	92	...	·41	2·34	2·24	4·59
		Total of Towns ...	40,495	39,521	80,016	930	924	1,854	11·62	11·54	23·17	100	...	10·66	8·64	7·72	16·37
		Rural Circles.															
210		Burwa	33,875	34,820	68,695	1,242	1,126	2,368	18·07	16·39	34·47	110	8·51	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
211		Jalangi	53,578	59,253	112,831	2,102	1,803	3,905	18·62	15·97	34·60	116	5·53	...			
212		Gowas	41,262	44,361	85,623	1,323	1,211	2,534	15·45	14·14	29·59	109	·13	...			
213		Sujaganj	4,496	4,907	9,403	141	97	238	14·99	10·31	25·31	145	...	19·25			
214		Gorabazar	5,874	6,144	12,018	174	180	354	14·47	14·97	29·45	96	...	25·47			
215		Daulatbazar	12,108	19,890	38,998	790	701	1,491	20·25	17·97	38·23	112	...	2·84			
216		Haribarpara	26,667	26,391	55,058	899	858	1,757	16·32	15·58	31·91	104	...	·53			
217		Noada	23,707	25,071	48,778	885	824	1,709	18·14	16·89	35·03	107	7·24	...			
218		Gokaran	19,288	20,178	39,936	801	647	1,448	20·05	16·20	36·25	123	4·78	...			
219		Bharatpur	52,979	56,361	109,240	2,145	1,952	4,100	19·66	17·86	37·53	110	·28	...			
220		Khargaon	27,226	28,755	55,981	1,121	994	2,115	20·02	17·75	37·78	112	6·51	...			
221		Kandi	8,628	8,616	17,244	271	250	521	15·71	14·49	30·21	108	...	2·20			

233		Sarwan	31,195	32,352	63,590	902	7 3	1,685	14·18	12·31	26·49	115	...	·34			
234		Shahanagar	5,313	5,891	11,194	100	110	210	8·33	9·82	18·76	90	...	19·83			
235		Asanpur	5,093	5,124	10,227	135	157	295	13·62	15·50	29·13	87	...	19·48			
236		Bhagwangola	25,498	28,092	53,590	919	802	1,721	17·14	14·98	32·11	114	...	12·15			
236		Kaliangaj	18,326	19,254	37,652	647	628	1,275	17 16	16·67	33·86	103	...	1·72			
237		Manullabazar	2,037	2,126	4,163	65	53	118	15·51	12·73	28·24	122	...	27·14			
238		Sagardighi	14,434	14,990	29,424	411	338	747	13·96	11·41	25·38	123	...	7·34			
239		Raghunathganj	24,113	26,901	51,014	1,143	983	2,126	12·40	19·26	41·67	116	14·09	...			
250		Diwanarai	29,226	31,488	60,714	1,034	1,024	2,058	17·03	16·86	33·89	100	...	5·01			
251		Shamshirganj	37,471	41,907	79,378	1,585	1,303	2,888	19·96	16·41	36·38	121	9·67	...			
252		Suti	32,917	36,615	69,532	1,421	1,289	2,710	20·43	18·53	38·97	110	9·64	...			
253		Mirzapur	22,424	24,323	46,747	736	705	1,441	15·74	15·08	30·82	104	...	1·03			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	565,170	605,760	1,170,930	20,993	18,816	39,814	17·93	16·06	34·00	111	1·58	...	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	605,665	645,281	1,256,946	21,928	19,740	41,668	17·52	15·78	33·30	111	·79	...	...	...	...
		Towns.															
254		Khulna	4,896	3,771	8,667	100	68	168	11·53	7·84	19·38	147	...	10·04	10·84	10·26	21·11
255		Satkhira	4,501	4,049	8,550	84	91	175	9·82	10·64	20·46	92	...	24·56	4·09	3·30	7·48
256		Chanduria	1,300	1,293	2,593	30	33	63	11·56	12·72	24·29	91	...	29·70	8·48	7·32	15·81
257		Debhatta	2,650	2,734	5,384	86	74	160	15·97	13·74	29·71	116	...	3·16	10·77	8·91	19·68
		Total of Towns ...	13,347	11,847	25,194	300	266	566	11·90	10·53	22·46	112	...	15·52	8·29	7·34	15·63
		Rural Circles.															
258	KHULNA ...	Khulna	70,260	63,088	133,348	1,579	1,408	2,987	11·84	10·55	22·40	112	...	·62	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
259		Dumuria	40,461	38,542	79,003	1,679	1,529	3,208	21·25	19·35	40·60	109	...	13·44			
240		Baitaghata	19,870	17,168	37,038	510	411	921	13·76	11·09	24·86	124	...	8·94			
241		Paikgachha	45,384	38,053	83,437	1,002	944	1,946	12·00	11·31	23·32	106	...	3·29			
242		Bágerhat	79,625	71,963	151,778	1,869	1,718	3,587	12·31	11·31	23·63	108	...	10·51			
243		Mollahat	29,850	29,274	59,124	874	814	1,688	14·76	13·76	28·55	107	5·33	...			
244		Rampal	31,054	24,622	55,676	772	738	1,510	13·86	13·25	27·12	104	...	11·01			
245		Morelganj	40,795	33,186	73,981	806	732	1,538	10·89	9·89	20·78	110	...	17·95			
246		Satkhira	48,198	46,886	95,084	1,328	1,191	2,514	13·91	12·52	26·43	111	...	9·51			
247		Kalaroa	38,214	38,968	77,182	1,120	983	2,083	14·51	12·47	26·98	116	...	18·91			
248		Magura	46,009	45,035	91,044	694	675	1,369	7·62	7·41	15·03	102	...	5·18			
249		Assasuni	39,075	32,619	71,694	1,137	1,060	2,197	15·85	14·64	30·50	108	3·79	...			
250		Kaliganj	75,639	68,430	144,069	2,073	1,856	3,929	14·38	12·88	27·27	111	4·03	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	604,634	547,824	1,152,458	15,433	14,029	29,467	13·39	12·17	25·56	110	...	5·96	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	617,981	559,671	1,177,652	15,738	14,295	30,033	13·36	12·13	25·50	110	...	6·16	...	...	...
		Town.															
251		Dinajpur	7,228	4,976	12,204	131	114	245	10·73	9·34	20·07	114	...	20·98	9·42	9·83	19·25
		Rural Circles.															
252		Mahadebpur	37,667	35,598	73,265	1,330	1,284	2,614	18·15	17·52	35·67	103	2·07	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
263		Kaliganj	51,689	48,957	100,646	1,403	1,279	2,682	13·98	12·70	26·64	109	...	5·08			
264		Hemtabad	44,141	40,410	84,551	1,262	1,078	2,340	14·92	12·74	27·07	117	...	3·82			
255		Dinajpur	101,537	94,857	196,394	2,803	2,536	5,339	14·27	12·91	27·18	110	...	6·62			
256		Nawabganj	33,001	31,374	66,375	1,174	1,119	2,293	17·68	16·85	34·54	104	...	3·48			
257	DINAJPUR ...	Parbatipur	36,303	32,856	69,159	878	845	1,723	12·69	12·21	24·91	103	...	3·05			
258		Chintaman	29,005	25,159	54,164	777	732	1,509	14·34	13·31	27·85	106	...	7·78			
259		Patiram	39,621	35,605	75,226	912	911	1,823	12·12	12·11	24·23	100	...	11·39			
260		Patnitala	41,319	37,608	78,927	1,056	1,099	2,155	13·37	13·92	27·30	96	...	5·37			
261		Parsa	27,222	23,412	50,634	668	559	1,227	13·19	11·04	24·23	119	...	7·88			
262		Gangarampur	41,684	37,910	79,594	1,028	882	1,910	12·91	11·08	23·99	116	...	5·93			
263		Bunshihari	42,491	40,397	83,288	875	792	1,667	10·50	9·50	20·01	110	...	6·98			
264		Ranisankail	38,192	35,850	74,042	1,190	1,052	2,242	16·07	14·20	30·28	113	...	6·13			
265		Pirganj	50,338	44,406	94,744	1,303	1,245	2,547	13·74	13·14	26·88	104	...	4·06			
266		Birganj	72,455	65,547	138,002	1,784	1,652	3,436	12·92	11·97	24·89	107	...	6·53			
267		Thakurgaon	115,754	108,866	224,620	3,338	3,006	6,344	14·96	13·38	28·24	111	...	10·15			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	804,819	738,812	1,543,631	21,780	20,071	41,851	14·10	13·00	27·11	108	...	6·48	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	812,047	743,788	1,555,835	21,911	20,185	42,096	14·08	13·97	27·05	108	...	6·55	...	...	...

Annual Form No 1.—BIRTHS *registered in the Districts of Bengal during* 1892—continued.

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	Towns and Rural Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of Births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
		Towns.															
268		Rampur Boalia	11,751	9,656	21,407	270	216	486	12·61	10·09	22·70	125	...	14·95	15·36	14·80	30·17
269		Nator	4,696	4,489	9,185	94	95	189	10·23	10·34	20·57	98	...	17·20	4·13	3·91	8·05
		Total of Towns ...	16,447	14,145	30,592	364	311	675	11·89	10·16	22·06	117	...	15·62	11·99	11·53	23·53
		Rural Circles.															
270		Boalia	38,978	38,589	77,467	1,066	1,034	2,100	13·76	13·34	27·10	103	...	20·23			
271		Tanor	43,292	43,660	86,952	1,750	1,575	3,325	20·12	18·11	38·23	111	...	3·35			
272	Rajshahi ...	Godagari	24,126	22,654	46,780	621	603	1,224	13·27	12·88	26·16	102	...	15·19			
273		Puthia	48,514	47,234	95,748	1,979	1,787	3,766	20·66	18·66	39·33	110	...	1·66			
274		Charghat	60,651	63,573	124,224	1,540	1,788	3,628	14·51	14·39	29·20	102	...	12·28			
275		Bagmara	59,270	59,730	119,000	2,510	2,490	5,000	21·09	20·92	42·01	100	14·41	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
276		Nator	64,225	68,629	132,854	1,665	1,706	3,371	12·53	12·84	25·37	97	...	20·59			
277		Singra	58,544	58,650	117,494	1,546	1,544	3,090	13·15	13·14	26·29	100	...	15·78			
278		Burigaon	56,897	59,683	116,580	1,588	1,490	3,078	13·62	12·78	26·40	106	...	16·78			
279		Lalpur	33,112	34,256	67,398	1,030	964	1,994	15·25	14·30	29·58	106	...	20·48			
280		Naugaon	48,643	47,619	96,262	2,328	1,944	4,272	24·18	20·19	44·37	119	8·49	...			
281		Manda	57,230	56,618	113,848	2,050	1,919	3,969	15·60	16·55	34·87	106	·92	...			
282		Panchupur	44,209	43,928	88,137	1,456	1,440	2,896	14·51	16·33	32·35	101	...	13·47			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	637,891	644,853	1,282,744	21,429	20,284	41,713	16·70	15·81	32·51	105	...	8·48	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	654,338	658,998	1,313,336	21,793	20,595	42,388	16·59	15·68	32·27	105	...	8·64	...	...	...
		Town.															
283		Rangpur	8,720	5,496	14,216	121	104	225	8·51	7·31	15·82	116	...	18·29	9·07	8·65	17·72
		Rural Circles.															
284		Rangpur	57,331	52,803	110,134	1,299	1,220	2,519	11·79	11·07	22·87	108	...	19·05			
285		Nisbetganj or Mahiganj	60,004	57,861	117,865	1,547	1,562	3,109	13·12	13·25	26·37	99	...	10·47			
286		Badarganj or Kourganj ...	44,489	43,231	87,720	1,183	1,076	2,259	13·46	12·26	25·75	109	...	5·77			
287		Pirganj	35,601	32,415	68,016	896	764	1,660	13·17	11·23	24·40	117	...	6·16			
288		Mitapokhur	50,482	48,859	99,341	1,195	1,088	2,283	12·12	10·95	22·98	109	...	6·21			
289	Rangpur ...	Kaliganj	77,071	72,025	149,096	1,577	1,516	3,093	10·57	10·16	20·74	104	...	12·49			
290		Ulipur	93,584	93,601	1,87,185	2,191	1,934	4,125	11·70	10·33	22·03	113	...	16·31	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
291		Kurigaon	30,273	28,638	58,911	706	679	1,385	11·98	11·52	23·51	103	...	13·57			
292		Barabari	60,705	59,816	120,521	527	468	995	4·37	3·88	8·25	112	...	22·82			
293		Nageshwari	72,051	69,043	141,094	1,797	1,355	3,152	12·73	9·60	22·33	133	...	14·76			
294		Dimla	70,383	66,314	136,697	1,618	1,403	3,021	11·83	10·26	22·09	115	...	11·30			
295		Jaldhaka	84,053	80,477	164,530	1,953	1,733	3,686	11·87	10·53	22·40	112	...	7·46			
296		Nilphamari or Darwani	78,619	67,918	146,537	1,732	1,727	3,459	11·81	11·78	23·60	100	...	8·44			
297		Gobindganj	104,247	97,668	201,915	2,396	2,364	4,760	11·86	11·70	23·57	101	...	5·21			
298		Gaibanda or Sadullapur	90,292	84,787	175,079	2,234	1,912	4,146	12·75	10·92	23·68	116	...	3·19			
299		Sundarganj	43,907	42,700	86,607	1,231	930	1,961	11·90	10·73	22·64	110	...	13·31			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	1,053,092	998,156	2,051,248	23,882	21,731	45,613	11·64	10·59	22·23	109	...	10·84	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	1,061,812	1,003,652	2,065,464	24,003	21,835	45,838	11·62	10·57	22·19	109	...	10·88	...	...	...
		Towns.															
300		Bogra	3,711	2,894	6,605	91	77	168	13·27	11·65	25·43	118	...	10·90	8·47	6·81	15·29
301		Sherpur	2,190	1,775	3,965	44	33	77	11·09	8·32	19·41	133	...	14·89	11·09	10·34	21·43
		Total of Towns ...	5,901	4,669	10,570	135	110	245	12·77	10·40	23·17	122	...	12·40	9·46	8·13	17·59

		Rural Circles.														
302	BOGRA	Bogra	124,902	123,147	248,049	2,878	2,561	5,439	11·60	10·32	21·92	112	...	4·99	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
303		Sherpur	42,296	38,411	80,709	630	671	1,301	7·80	7·07	14·88	110	...	4·03			
304		Shariakandi	70,409	66,726	137,135	1,819	1,773	3,592	13·26	12·92	26·19	102	6·61	...			
305		Khetlal	23,330	22,944	46,274	2,055	2,016	4,071	44·40	43·56	87·97	101	21·63	...			
306		Sibganj	34,712	32,757	67,449	1,097	1,046	2,143	16·26	15·50	31·77	104	...	3·01			
307		Adamdighi	54,813	54,874	109,687	1,928	1,789	3,717	17·57	16·31	33·88	107	4·26	...			
308		Panchabibi	39,197	33,739	72,936	1,213	1,095	2,308	16·63	15·01	31·64	110	...	3·88			
309		Nawabganj	23,354	21,331	44,685	664	615	1,279	14·85	13·76	28·62	107	...	4·83			
		Total of Rural Circles	413,015	393,909	806,924	12,284	11,406	23,750	15·22	14·20	29·42	107	·13	...	...	...	...
		Total of District	418,916	398,578	817,494	12,419	11,576	23,995	15·19	14·16	29·35	107	...	·03	...	...	...
		Towns.															
310		Pabna	8,234	8,252	16,486	232	210	502	17·71	12·73	30·45	139	...	3·33	20·86	18·98	39·85
311		Sirajganj	13,090	10,177	23,267	347	304	651	14·91	13·06	27·97	114	9·67	...	8·03	6·36	14·39
		Total of Towns	21,324	18,429	39,753	630	514	1,153	16·07	12·92	29·00	124	4·28	...	13·35	11·59	24·95
		Rural Circles.															
312	PABNA	Pabna, including Sara outpost	83,454	86,287	169,741	3,102	2,715	5,817	18·27	15·99	34·26	114	·73	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
313		Dulai	90,552	93,293	184,145	3,259	3,302	6,561	17·69	17·93	35·62	98	7·66	...			
314		Chatmahar	66,258	68,156	134,414	2,576	2,269	4,845	19·16	16·88	36·04	113	1·54	...			
315		Mathura	47,340	48,402	95,742	1,369	1,339	2,708	14·30	14·09	29·29	102	·65	...			
316		Sirajganj	109,271	105,615	214,886	3,878	3,724	7,602	18·04	17·33	35·37	104	16·31	...			
317		Shahzadpur	116,853	123,903	240,756	3,754	3,473	7,227	15·59	14·42	30·01	108	4·21	...			
318		Ulapara	90,773	93,312	184,085	3,154	2,913	6,067	17·13	15·82	32·95	108	10·20	...			
319		Raiganj	51,826	47,084	98,910	1,853	1,693	3,546	18·73	17·11	35·85	109	4·85	...			
		Total of Rural Circles	656,587	666,052	1,322,639	22,945	21,428	44,373	17·34	16·20	33·54	107	6·43	...	...	...	...
		Total of District	677,911	684,481	1,362,392	23,584	21,942	45,526	17·31	16·10	33·41	107	6·37	...	...	...	...
		Towns.															
320	DARJEELING	Darjeeling	8,923	5,223	14,145	73	56	129	5·16	3·95	9·11	130	...	7·85	10·10	6·92	17·03
321		Kurseong	2,147	1,375	3,522	52	35	87	14·76	9·93	24·70	148	...	32·93	33·21	17·60	50·82
		Total of Towns	11,070	6,597	17,667	125	91	216	7·07	5·15	12·22	137	...	12·85	14·71	9·05	23·77
		Rural Circles.															
322		Darjeeling	23,904	22,914	46,818	636	550	1,186	13·58	11·74	25·33	115	...	46·90	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
323		Kurseong	22,709	18,414	41,123	163	132	295	3·96	3·20	7·17	123	...	34·70			
324		Phansedewah, including Siliguri.	65,363	52,343	117,706	552	441	993	4·68	3·74	8·43	125	...	21·12			
		Total of Rural Circles	111,976	93,671	205,647	1,351	1,123	2,474	6·56	5·46	12·03	120	...	29·70	...	...	...
		Total of District	123,046	100,268	223,314	1,476	1,214	2,690	6·60	5·43	12·04	121	...	28·37	...	...	...
		Town.															
325	JALPAIGURI	Jalpaiguri	6,409	3,273	9,682	68	74	142	7·02	7·64	14·66	92	...	10·12	9·60	9·29	18·90
		Rural Circles.															
326		Jalpaiguri	37,721	35,505	73,226	899	944	1,843	12·27	12·89	25·16	95	...	8·27	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
327		Rajganj	38,808	36,193	75,001	1,148	1,057	2,205	15·30	14·09	29·39	108	...	7·36			
328		Boda	86,626	79,752	166,378	2,346	2,111	4,457	14·10	12·68	26·78	111	...	10·26			
329		Pathgram	30,983	29,118	60,101	670	602	1,272	11·14	10·01	21·16	111	...	15·17			
330		Mayaguri	53,452	45,670	99,122	1,390	1,222	2,612	14·02	12·32	26·35	113	...	11·77			
331		Damdim	47,727	36,138	83,865	628	552	1,180	7·48	6·58	14·07	113	...	10·06			
332		Alipore	22,853	18,788	41,640	594	549	1,143	14·26	13 18	27·44	108	...	8·91			
333		Salbari	40,081	32,236	72,337	1,171	1,104	2,275	16·18	15·26	31·45	106	...	4·25			
		Total of Rural Circles	358,250	313,420	671,670	8,846	8,141	16,987	13·17	12·12	25·29	108	..	9·61	...	...	...
		Total of District	364,659	316,693	681,352	8,914	8,215	17,129	13·06	12·05	25·13	108	...	9·63	...	...	...

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—BIRTHS *registered in the Districts of Bengal during* 1892—continued.

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	Towns and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females born	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
		Towns.															
334		Dacca	46,498	37,135	83,633	1,105	970	2,075	13·21	11·59	24·81	113	...	7·23	8·34	7·10	15·44
335		Narayanganj	12,116	5,599	17,715	226	255	481	12·75	14·39	27·15	88	...	9·37	12·98	11·62	24·61
		Total of Towns ...	58,614	42,734	101,348	1,331	1,225	2,556	13·13	12·08	25·22	109	...	7·60	9·15	7·89	17·05
		Rural Circles.															
336		Keraniganj	91,472	95,062	186,534	2,645	2,490	5,135	14·17	13·34	27·52	106	...	·61	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
337		Kapasia	74,381	68,217	142,598	1,856	1,763	3,619	12·87	12·30	25·37	102	1·17	...			
338	DACCA ...	Sabhar	100,096	107,378	207,474	2,344	2,075	4,419	11·29	10·00	21·29	112	..	2·90			
339		Nawabganj	81,350	89,347	170,697	2,776	2,538	5,314	16·26	14·86	31·13	109	5·05	...			
340		Narayanganj	63,834	56,656	120,490	1,873	1,663	3,536	15·54	13·80	29·34	112	7·90	...			
341		Raipura	123,343	115,916	239,259	3,217	2,876	6,093	13·44	12·02	25·46	111	4·89	...			
342		Rupganj	100,172	96,880	197,052	3,325	3,100	6,425	16·57	15·73	32·60	107	5·78	...			
343		Munshiganj	142,556	150,291	292,847	4,352	3,915	8,267	14·86	13·36	28·22	111	5·94	...			
344		Srinagar	144,074	169,184	313,258	4,684	4,312	4,996	14·95	13·76	28·71	108	6·74	...			
345		Manikganj	98,094	101,944	200,038	3,027	2,980	6,007	15·13	14·89	30·02	101	·22	...			
346		Sealoo Aircha	73,207	75,546	148,753	1,997	1,874	3,871	13·42	12·59	26·02	106	...	1·06			
347		Harirampur	49,390	50,918	100,308	1,327	1,345	2,672	13·22	13·40	26·63	98	2·40	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	1,141,969	1,177,330	2,319,308	33,463	30,951	64 354	14·40	13·34	27·74	107	3·28	...	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	1,200,583	1,220,073	2,420,656	34,734	32,176	66,910	14·34	13·29	27·64	107	2·80	...	...	...	...
		Towns.															
348		Faridpur	6,176	4,598	10,774	98	92	190	9·09	8·53	17·63	106	...	15·96	7·70	6·68	14·38
349		Madaripur	6,978	6,794	13,772	170	160	330	12 34	11 61	23·96	106	4·43	...	11·39	9·22	20·62
		Total of Towns ...	13,154	11,392	24,546	268	252	520	10·91	10·26	21·18	106	...	4·52	8·51	7·04	15·56
		Faridpur	44,067	42,144	86,211	940	841	1.781	10·90	9·75	20·65	111	...	13·13	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
350		Bhushana	50,377	51,805	102,182	1,184	1,059	2.243	11·58	10·36	21·95	111	...	25·05			
351		Awanpur	49,924	53,024	102,948	1,764	1,675	3,439	17·13	16·27	33·40	105	...	·78			
352		Maksudpur	86,058	90,360	176,418	2,810	2,461	5,291	15·92	14·06	29·99	113	3·72	...			
353	FARIDPUR ...	Bhanga	93,099	94,790	187,889	2,953	2,774	5,727	15·71	14·76	30·48	106	6·18	...			
354		Madaripur	88,877	90,899	179,776	3,135	3,059	6,2?5	17·71	17·01	34·72	104	9 98	...			
355		Palang	134,563	144,521	279,084	4,508	4.208	8.806	16·47	15·07	31·55	109	...	2·38			
356		Gopalganj	48,573	48,261	96,834	1,507	1,394	2,901	15·56	14·39	29·95	108	4·65	...			
357		Sibchar	66,802	65,050	131,852	1,463	1,418	2,881	11·09	10·75	21·85	103	...	·15			
358		Kotalipara	39,235	39,894	79,129	1,217	1,067	2,284	15·37	13·48	28·86	114	7·22	...			
359		Goalundo	67,055	58,983	126,038	1,811	1,736	3,547	14·36	13·77	28·14	104	...	3·52			
360		Pangsa	62,847	63,768	126,615	1,588	1,476	3,064	12·54	11·65	24·19	107	...	13·88			
361		Balakandi	48,460	49,338	97,798	1,246	1,172	2,418	12·74	11·98	24·72	106	...	16·20			
362		Total of Rural Circles ...	879,937	892,937	1,772,774	26,266	24,359	50,625	14·81	13·74	28·55	107	...	2·04	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	893,091	904,229	1,797,320	26,534	24,611	51,145	14·76	13·69	28·45	107	...	2·07	...	...	...
		Towns.															
363		Barisál	10,384	5,098	15,482	186	164	350	12·01	10·59	22·60	113	...	3·94	9·62	6·52	16·14
364		Jhalukati	1,966	899	2,765	3	8	11	1·26	3·38	4·65	37	...	18·18	11·41	4·22	15·64
365		Nalchiti	1,216	459	1,675	6	8	14	3·58	4·77	8·35	75	...	7·17	6·56	9·55	16·11
366		Pirojpur	6,463	5,783	12.246	102	128	230	8·32	10·45	18·78	80	...	9·14	10·53	8·08	18·61
		Total of Towns ...	20,029	11,739	31,768	297	308	605	9·34	9·69	19·04	96	...	7·18	9·94	7·11	17·06
		Rural Circles.															
367		Barisál	59,517	58,357	117,874	2.609	2,536	5,145	22·13	21·51	43·64	102	5·72	...			
368		Jhalukati	79,736	81,484	161,220	3,074	2,961	6,035	19·06	18 36	37·43	103	1·36	...			

369	BAKERGUNGE.	Nalchiti	38,294	38,497	76,791	1,563	1,377	2,939	20·35	17·94	38·30	113	1·72	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
370		Backergunge	71,408	68,253	139,661	2,467	2,339	4,806	17·66	16·74	34·41	105	...	8·15			
371		Mehdiganj	81,015	75,006	156,021	3,516	3,180	6,696	22·53	20·38	42·91	110	2·56	...			
372		Gaurnudi	102,483	105,665	208,148	4,127	3,759	7,886	19·82	18·05	37·88	109	7·55	...			
373		Pirojpur	56,418	55,553	111,971	2,064	2,049	4,113	18·43	18·29	36·73	107	...	8·87			
374		Mattari	62,682	56,691	119,353	2,024	1,917	3,941	16·95	16·06	33·01	105	...	32·25			
375		Surupkati	87,921	93,338	181,259	3,602	3,490	7,092	19·87	19·25	39·12	103	1·44	...			
376		Bhandaria	47,570	47,204	94,774	1,791	1,759	3,550	18·89	18·55	37·45	101	...	8·10			
377		Patuakhali	90,861	94,604	194,465	3,174	3,063	6,237	16·32	15·75	32·07	103	...	17·62			
378		Banphal	57,482	53,602	111,084	1,827	1,706	3,533	16·45	15·36	31·81	107	...	8·28			
379		Gulsakhali	58,598	53,156	112,054	1,753	1,690	3,473	15·91	15·08	30·99	105	...	17·34			
380		Galachipa	42,678	36,504	79,182	1,720	1,503	3,223	21·72	18·98	40·70	114	...	15·33			
381		Bhola	76,193	68,168	144,361	2,735	2,697	5,432	18·94	18·68	37·62	101	...	12·31			
382		Barmuddin Havildars ...	62,328	51,761	114,089	2,524	2,311	4,835	22·12	20·25	42·37	109	...	12·58			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	1,084,414	1,037,753	2,122,197	40,599	38,537	78,936	19·13	18·06	37·19	105	...	6·69	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	1,104,443	1,049,522	2,153,965	40,896	38,645	79,541	18·98	17·94	36·92	105	...	6·70	...	...	...
		Towns.															
383		Nasirabad	8,431	3,124	11,555	57	49	106	4·03	4·24	9·17	116	...	17·23	3·72	3·20	6·92
384		Muktagachha	3,224	1,699	4,923	36	72	7·31	7·31	14·62	100	...	3·45	3·04	2·84	5·89	
385		Netrakona	5,615	4,206	9,821	131	118	249	13·33	12·01	25·35	111	4·17	...	11 30	9·16	20·46
386		Jamálpur	8,192	7,196	15,388	224	281	505	14·55	18·26	32 81	79	1·95	...	14·29	13·32	27·61
387		Sherpur	6,217	4,527	10,744	143	125	268	13·30	11·63	24·94	115	3·26	...	11·91	10·33	22·24
388		Kishorganj	7,163	6,825	13,988	210	196	406	15·01	14·01	29·02	107	14·16	...	4·07	3·78	7·85
389		Bajitpur	4,647	4,752	9,399	146	120	266	15·53	12·76	28·30	121	5·54	...	5·19	2 87	6·06
390		Tangail	10,132	7,841	17,973	229	220	449	12·74	12·24	24·98	104	10·46	...	6·84	6·06	12·90
		Total of Towns ...	53,621	40,170	93,791	1,176	1,145	2,321	12·53	12·20	24·74	102	3·50	...	6·27	5·65	11·93
		Rural Circles.															
391		Nasirabad	112,425	102,522	214,947	2,097	1,954	4,051	9·73	9·09	18·84	107	1·25	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
392		Phulbaria	48,168	44,561	92,729	1,784	1,580	3,364	19·23	17·03	36·27	112	5·87	...			
393	MYMENSINGH	Iswarganj	128,762	120,470	249,232	2,789	2,580	5,369	11·19	10·35	21·54	108	...	2·08			
394		Ghafargaon	73,024	67,581	140,605	1,545	1,450	2,995	10·98	10·31	21·30	106	3·50	...			
395		Phulpur	73,913	65,116	139,029	1,249	1,198	2,447	8·98	8·61	17·60	104	...	2·56			
396		Netrakona	126,359	113,370	239,729	2,412	2,220	4,632	10·06	9·26	19·32	108	·04	...			
397		Kendua	149,425	139,645	289,070	3,181	2,883	6,044	11·00	9·90	20·90	111	1·32	...			
398		Durgapur	61,745	53,982	115,727	1,007	1,045	2,052	8·70	9·02	17·73	96	...	4·37			
399		Jamálpur	118,678	109,565	228,243	2,339	2,077	4,415	10·24	9·09	19·34	112	3·13	...			
400		Sherpur	56,709	53,430	110,139	1,735	1,559	3,294	15·75	14·15	29·90	111	7·14	...			
401		Nahtabari	44,863	40,776	85,639	1,112	1,015	2,127	12·38	11·84	24·83	109	3·43	...			
402		Diwangauj	67,051	62,538	129,589	1,486	1,257	2,743	11·46	9·69	21·16	118	1·41	...			
403		Kishorganj	69,752	68,571	138,323	2,418	2,265	4,683	17·48	16·37	33·85	106	5·67	...			
404		Bajitpur	114,453	110,397	224,850	2,312	2,132	4,444	10·28	9·48	19·76	108	4·03	...			
405		Nikli or Agarosindur ...	68,689	69,353	138,042	1,861	1,631	3,492	13·38	11·73	25·11	114	1·75	...			
406		Tangail	199,454	205,523	404,977	4,724	4,299	9,023	11·66	10·61	22·38	109	4·50	...			
407		Gopalpur	157,007	149,879	306,886	2,789	2,488	5,277	9·08	8·10	17·19	112	6·22	...			
408		Pingna	63,318	66,121	129,639	2,549	2,335	4,884	19·65	18·01	37·67	109	9·05	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	1,734,995	1,643,400	3,378,395	39,388	35,948	75,336	11·65	10·64	22·30	109	2·71	...	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	1,788,616	1,683,570	3,472,186	40,564	37,093	77,657	11·63	10·68	22·36	109	2·73	...	...	...	...
		Towns.															
409		Chittagong	14,254	9,915	24,069	412	366	778	17·11	15·20	32·32	112	...	4·03	6·93	6·14	13·08
410		Cox's Bazar	2,027	2,320	4,347	63	58	121	14·49	13·34	27·83	108	...	5·52	8·51	8·97	17·48
		Total of Towns ...	16,281	12,135	28,416	475	424	899	16·71	14·92	31·63	112	...	4·26	7·17	6·58	13·75
		Rural Circles.															
411		Chittagong...	31,101	34,498	65,599	1,206	1,052	2,258	18·39	16·03	34·42	114	10·37	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
412		Raojan	75,760	84,081	159,841	2,641	2,471	5,132	16·64	15·45	32·10	108	...	·11			
413		Mirsarai	45,331	48,221	93,552	1,711	1,465	3,176	18·28	15·65	33·94	116	13·30	...			
414	CHITTAGONG	Kumira	32,596	34,798	67,394	1,276	1,181	2,457	15·93	17·52	36·45	108	8·86	...			
415		Banskhali	59,332	68,400	127,732	2,657	2,327	4,984	20·79	18·20	39·00	114	10·15	...			
416		Satkania	74,524	83,822	158,346	2,831	2,455	5,286	17·87	15·50	33·38	115	3·37	...			
417		Phatikchari	52,502	57,130	109, 632	1,845	1,640	3,485	16·52	14·95	31·78	112	...	1·61			
418		Patiya	96,078	110,486	206,564	4,196	3,680	7,876	20·31	17·81	38·12	114	8·33	...			
419		Hathhazari...	42,810	46,562	89,372	1,790	1,494	3,284	20·02	16·71	36 74	119	8·67	...			
420		Cox's Bazar	31,570	33,188	64,758	1,331	1,177	2,508	20·55	18·17	38·72	113	...	·36			
421		Maskhal	17,940	19,731	37,691	940	829	1,729	23·87	21·99	45·87	108	10·91	...			
422		Chakiria	22,480	24,104	46,584	889	809	1,698	19·08	17·36	36·45	109	...	6·93			
423		Teknaf	17,483	17,143	34,626	850	746	1,596	24·54	21·54	46·09	113	13·23	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ..	599,587	662,164	1,261,751	24,143	21,326	45,469	19·13	16·90	36·03	113	5·69	...	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	615,868	674,299	1,290.167	24,618	21,750	46,368	19·08	16·85	35·93	113	5·47	...	...	...	...

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—BIRTHS *registered in the Districts of Bengal during* 1892—continued.

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	Towns and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
		Town.															
424		Sudharam	3,539	1,920	5,479	74	62	136	19·50	11·31	24·82	119	...	7·12	3·65	2·55	6·20
		Rural Circles.															
425	NOAKHALI ...	Sudharam	56,824	58,029	114,853	2,350	2,117	4,467	20·72	18·43	39·15	112	...	·84	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
426		Lakhmipur	72,159	67,837	139,996	3,184	2,879	6,063	22·74	20·56	43·30	110	17·39	...			
427		Ramganj	51,037	48,323	99,360	2,265	2,089	4,354	22·79	21·02	43·82	107	20·96	...			
428		Begamganj	81,735	78,211	159,946	3,443	3,265	6,708	21·51	20·40	41·93	105	16·35	...			
429		Companyganj or Bamni	23,872	25,300	49,172	1,032	866	1,898	20·98	17·61	38·59	119	...	3·60			
430		Sandip	50,652	50,359	101,011	2,217	2,060	4,277	21·94	20·39	42·34	107	6·51	...			
431		Hattia	26,571	22,775	49,346	1,094	924	2,018	22·16	18·72	40·89	118	...	10·98			
432		Fenny	81,945	84,297	166,242	3,302	3,054	6,356	19·86	18·37	38·23	108	13·82	...			
433		Bhagalpur	60,373	63,915	124,288	2,706	2,668	5,374	21·77	21·46	43·23	100	15·84	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	505,168	499,046	1,004,214	21,623	19,922	41,545	21·53	19·83	41·37	108	10·45	...	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	508,727	500,966	1,009,693	21,697	19,984	41,681	21·48	19·79	41·28	108	10·35	...	...	...	...
		Towns.															
434	TIPPERA ...	Comilla	8,580	6,100	14,680	244	199	443	16·62	13·55	30·17	122	·54	...	15·53	14·44	29·97
435		Brahmanbaria	9,224	8,782	18,006	322	309	631	17·88	17·16	35·04	104	11·00	...	17·32	16·66	33·98
		Total of Towns ...	17,804	14,882	32,686	566	508	1,074	17·31	15·54	32·85	111	6·39	...	16·52	15·66	32·18
		Rural Circles.															
436		Comilla	73,313	69,912	143,225	1,758	1,707	3,465	12·27	11·91	24·19	102	·32	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
437		Chandina	47,773	45,539	93,312	1,267	1,244	2,511	13·57	13·33	26·90	101	4·99	...			
438		Daudkandi	57,045	86,023	173,068	2,469	2,575	5,044	14·26	14·87	29·37	95	9·38	...			
439		Moradnagar	89,409	87,502	176,911	1,793	1,564	3,357	10·13	8·84	18·97	114	2·02	...			
440		Chandagram	59,838	56,850	116,688	1,938	1,855	3,793	16·60	15·89	32·50	104	6·17	...			
441		Laksam	53,610	49,791	103,401	1,510	1,414	2,924	14·60	13·67	28·27	108	7·65	...			
442		Brahmanbaria	123,462	121,465	244,927	3,790	3,782	7,572	15·47	15·44	30·91	100	9·66	...			
443		Kasba	64,187	63,131	127,318	1,731	1,518	3,249	13·59	11·92	25·51	114	3·11	...			
444		Nabinagar	101,025	98,821	199,846	3,140	3,028	6,168	15·71	15·15	30·86	103	11·19	...			
445		Chandpur	136,449	124,239	260,688	4,476	4,124	8,600	17·16	15·81	32·98	108	16·22	...			
446		Hajiganj	57,884	52,931	110,865	2,053	2,035	4,088	18·51	18·35	36·87	100	18·21	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	893,995	856,254	1,750,249	25,925	24,846	50,771	14·81	14·19	29·00	104	8·75	...	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	911,799	871,136	1,782,935	26,491	25,354	51,845	14·85	14·22	29·07	104	8·71	...	...	...	...
		Towns.															
447		Patna City	82,006	83,184	165,192	2,093	1,992	4,085	12·67	12·05	24·72	105	...	10·03	8·07	6·44	14·52
448		Bihar	22,917	24,806	47,723	857	849	1,706	17·95	17·79	35·74	100	...	11·99	14 37	13·49	27·86
449		Dinapore Nizamut ...	21,893	22,526	44,419	320	332	652	7·20	7·47	14·67	96	...	4·64	Data not available.		
450		Barh	6,411	5,952	12,363	190	190	380	15·36	15·36	30·72	100	...	14·85	18·52	15·61	34·13
		Total of Towns ...	133,229	136,468	269,697	3,460	3,363	6,823	12·82	12·46	25·29	102	...	6·52	9·98	8·44	18·42
		Rural Circles.															
451		Patna	6,558	8,449	15,007	43	44	87	2·56	2·93	5·79	97	...	2·98			
452		Bankipore	49,223	51,643	100,866	1,322	1,258	2,580	13·09	12·47	25·57	105	...	7·57			

453	PATNA ...	Bikram	89,227	91,225	180,512	2,208	1,898	4,106	12·23	10·51	22·74	111	...	8·08	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
454		Masaudhi buzurg ...	60,423	62,817	123,239	1,862	1,754	3,616	15·10	14·24	29·34	106	...	11·55			
455		Dinapore	13,070	14,622	27,692	458	398	856	16·53	14·37	13·91	115	...	6·97			
456		Maner	44,403	50,746	95,149	1,537	1,365	2,902	16·16	14·34	30·49	112	...	5·89			
457		Barh	93,742	98,766	192,508	2,795	2,623	5,418	14·51	13·62	28·14	106	...	7·41			
458		Mokameh	55,942	59,177	114,119	1,674	1,667	3,341	14·66	14·60	29·27	100	...	6·18			
459		Fatua	43,394	45,872	89,266	1,584	1,381	2,965	17·74	15·47	33·21	114	...	4·56			
460		Bihár	105,276	110,067	215,343	3,151	2,997	6,148	14·63	13·91	28·54	105	...	16·11			
461		Silao	44,013	45,719	89,732	1,293	1,258	2,554	14·44	14·01	28·46	103	...	5·46			
462		Islampur	40,406	40,995	81,401	1,058	1,044	2,102	12·99	12·82	25·82	101	...	4·44			
463		Hilsa	48,312	48,603	96,915	1,357	1,135	2,492	12·97	11·70	24·68	110	...	10·76			
464		Chandi	38,455	39,103	77,558	1,029	929	1,958	13·26	11·97	25·24	110	...	19·13			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	732,503	766,804	1,499,307	21,274	19,751	41,025	14·18	13·17	27·36	107	...	9·21	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	865,732	963,272	1,769,004	24,734	23,114	47,848	13·98	13·06	27·04	107	...	9·26	...	...	...
		Towns.															
465		Gaya	40,993	39,490	80,383	1,116	969	2,085	13·98	13·05	25·93	115	...	21·80	12·30	12·10	24·40
466		Tikari	5,381	6,151	11,532	152	158	310	15·18	13·70	26·88	96	...	8·93	Data not available.		
467		Daudnagar	4,807	5,044	9,851	186	173	359	18·88	17·56	36·44	107	5·48	...	Ditto.		
		Total of Towns ...	51,081	50,685	101,766	1,454	1,300	2,754	14·26	12·77	27·03	111	...	17·69	12·30	12·10	24·40
		Rural Circles.															
468		Gaya	87,929	92,088	180,017	3,313	3,266	6,579	18·40	18·14	36·54	101	...	3·54	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
469	GAYA ...	Sherghati	73,247	80,982	154,229	2,527	2,239	4,766	16·38	14·51	30·90	112	...	5·37			
470		Atari	61,031	62,640	123,671	1,186	1,252	2,438	9·53	10·12	19·71	94	·60	...			
471		Tikari	85,371	87,751	173,122	2,968	1,560	4,528	13·67	12·47	26·15	109	...	2·16			
472		Barachati	53,666	55,822	109,488	2,097	1,923	4,020	19·15	17·56	36·71	109	·95	...			
473		Aurangabad	121,221	137,152	258,373	3,549	3,456	7,005	13·73	13·37	27·11	102	...	6·41			
474		Daudnagar	48,074	48,176	96,250	1,868	1,732	3,600	19·40	17·99	37·40	107	...	1·95			
475		Nabinagar	52,135	55,898	108,033	1,367	1,331	2,698	12·65	12·32	24·97	102	...	12·37			
476		Jahanabad	139,118	139,777	278,895	3,586	3,480	7,065	13·92	11·40	25·33	122	...	2·89			
477		Arwal	56,768	58,154	114,922	1,697	1,595	3,292	14·76	13·87	28·64	106	...	11·57			
478		Nawadah	138,264	144,657	282,923	5,125	5,117	10,240	15·10	15·09	30·19	100	...	2·64			
479		Rajauli	36,228	38,631	74,859	1,171	1,165	2,336	15·04	15·56	31·20	100	...	1·43			
480		Pakribarwan	40,826	40,957	81,783	1,443	1,397	2,840	17·64	17·08	34·72	103	1·98	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	993,930	1,042,635	2,036,565	31,594	29,813	61,407	15·51	14·63	30·15	105	...	3·76	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	1,045,011	1,093,320	2,138,331	33,048	31,113	64,161	15·45	14·53	30·00	106	...	4·43	...	...	...
		Towns.															
481		Arrah	23,426	23,479	46,905	664	672	1,336	20·55	18·59	39·14	110	4·91	...	12·49	10·44	22·93
482		Buxar	8,163	7,343	15,506	272	219	491	17·54	14·12	31·66	124	...	21·02	9·15	8·70	17·86
483		Dumraon	8,699	9,685	18,384	371	334	705	20·18	18·16	38·34	111	...	·42	16·64	14·03	30·67
484		Jagadishpur	5,946	6,529	12,475	206	233	439	18·51	19·67	35·19	88	·81	...	27·81	24·12	51·94
485		Sasarám	9,769	12,944	22,713	484	437	921	21·30	19·24	40·54	110	...	·03	8·14	8·05	16·20
486		Bhabhua	5,130	5,086	10,216	166	181	347	16·24	17·71	33·96	91	3·33	...	11·35	8·61	19·96
		Total of Towns ...	61,133	65,066	126,199	2,463	2,276	4,739	19·51	18·03	37·55	108	...	·46	11·58	10·01	21·60
		Rural Circles.															
487	SHAHABAD ...	Arrah	139,506	163,701	303,207	3,878	3,398	7,276	12·78	11·20	23·99	114	...	4·34	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
488		Belauti	88,652	97,728	186,380	2,649	2,013	4,662	14·21	10·80	25·01	131	...	8·08			
489		Piaro	95,980	101,983	197,963	2,638	2,183	4,821	13·32	11·02	24·35	120	...	5·13			
490		Buxar	72,573	78,359	150,932	2,182	1,868	4,050	14·45	12·37	26·83	116	...	5·89			
491		Dumraon	119,407	133,920	253,327	3,672	3,098	6,768	14·49	12·23	26·71	118	...	3·90			
492		Sasarám	68,582	72,779	141,361	2,149	1,990	4,139	15·20	14·07	29·27	107	...	1·68			
493		Kharghar	50,671	52,884	103,555	1,537	1,349	2,886	14·84	13·02	27·86	113	...	2·77			
494		Dhangain	88,672	93,674	182,346	2,424	2,229	4,653	13·29	12·22	25·51	108	...	·34			
495		Dehri	41,044	42,297	83,391	1,272	1,160	2,432	15·25	13·91	29·16	109	...	·53			
496		Bhabhua	84,528	87,221	171,749	2,267	2,096	4,363	13·19	12·20	25·40	108	...	·18			
497		Mohanea	80,011	82,926	162,937	2,147	1,956	4,103	13·17	12·00	25·18	109	...	2·18			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	929,666	1,007,472	1,937,138	26,815	23,338	50,153	13·84	12·04	25·88	114	...	3·43	—	...	...
		Total of District ...	990,799	1,072,538	2,063,337	29,278	25,614	54,892	14·18	12·41	26·60	114	...	3·24	...	...	...

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—BIRTHS *registered in the Districts of Bengal during* 1892—continued.

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
	Districts.	Towns and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
		Towns.															
496		Muzaffarpur	27,165	22,027	49,192	800	746	1,546	16·26	15·16	31·42	107	...	20·35	8·49	7·26	15·75
499		Sitamarhi	5,075	3,640	8,715	117	118	235	13·42	13·53	26·96	99	...	15·63	13·31	13·08	26·39
500		Hajipur	9,917	11,570	21,487	385	403	788	17·91	18·75	36·67	95	...	13·45	12·89	10·28	23·17
501		Lalganj	5,583	6,910	12,493	233	221	454	18·65	17·68	36·34	105	...	22·97	17·20	14·72	31·93
		Total of Towns ...	47,740	44,147	91,887	1,535	1,488	3,023	16·70	16·19	32·89	103	...	18·67	11·16	9·54	20·71
		Rural Circles.															
502	MUZAFFAR PUR.	Muzaffarpur	250,277	273,280	523,557	7,529	6,733	14,262	14·38	12·36	27·24	112	...	6·67			
503		Paru	144,695	165,048	309,143	5,145	4,867	10,012	16·64	15·74	32·38	105	...	7·49			
504		Katra	93,932	97,146	191,078	3,830	3,498	7,328	20·04	18·30	38·35	109	1·58	...			
505		Sitamarhi	153,390	155,979	309,369	6,434	6,282	12,721	20·81	20·30	41·11	102	...	3·56	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
506		Pupri	114,502	117,612	232,114	4,823	4,670	9,493	20·77	20·11	40·89	103	2·40	...			
507		Shiuhar	91,435	91,322	182,757	2,681	2,479	5,160	14·66	13·56	28 23	108	...	·51			
508		Hajipur	112,379	130 226	242,605	4,239	3,978	8,217	17·47	16·39	33 86	106	...	2·66			
509		Mahuwa	138,385	156,821	295,206	4,509	4,386	8,895	15·27	14·85	30·13	103	...	7·11			
510		Lalganj	64,440	77,848	142,288	2,259	2,028	4,287	15·87	14·25	30·12	111	...	17·67			
511		Belsund	94,799	96,642	191.441	3,573	3,676	7,549	20·23	19·20	39·43	105	3·60	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	1,257,634	1,361,924	2.619,558	45,327	42,597	87,924	17·30	16·26	33·56	106	...	4·09	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	1,305,374	1,406,071	2,711,445	46.862	44,085	90,947	17·28	16·25	33 54	106	...	4·58	...	...	...
		Towns.															
512		Darbhanga	38,267	35,294	73,561	1,351	1,251	2,602	16·36	17·00	35·37	107	...	5·95	14·77	13·74	28·52
513		Roserha	5,064	5,823	10,887	193	161	354	17·72	14·78	32·51	119	...	9·28	12·49	10·65	23·14
514		Madhubani...	8,939	8,605	17,544	331	291	622	18·86	16·58	35·45	113	...	13·39	14·36	13·05	27·41
		Total of Towns ...	52,270	49,722	101,992	1,875	1,703	3,578	16·38	16·69	35·08	110	...	7·59	14·19	13·06	27·26
		Rural Circles.															
515	DARBHANGA	Darbhanga	179,862	188,031	367,893	4,649	4,260	8,909	12·83	11·57	24·21	109	...	1·25			
516		Roserha	125,667	125,239	250,906	3,642	3,229	6,871	14·51	12·86	27·38	112	·32	...			
517		Bahera	170,033	175,526	345,559	4,486	3,840	8,326	12·98	11 11	24·09	116	...	·42			
518		Tajpur or Samastipur ...	145,353	159,845	305,181	3,613	3,150	6,763	11·83	10·32	22·16	114	...	8·69			
519		Dalsingh Sarai	124,613	137,663	262,276	3,680	3,347	7,027	14·03	12·76	26·79	109	...	6·86	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
520		Nagarbasti	82,728	88,264	170,992	2.346	2,065	4,411	13·71	12 07	25·79	113	...	10·61			
521		Madhubani	111,097	115,588	226,685	3,701	3,396	7,097	16·32	14·99	31·30	108	...	2·69			
522		Khajauli	113,418	115,572	228,990	3,113	2,925	6,038	13·59	12·77	26·36	106	5·75	...			
523		Banipati	119,721	125.094	244,815	5,432	5,109	10,541	22·18	20·86	43 05	106	2·49	...			
524		Phulparas	146,240	150,426	296,666	6,066	5,429	11,495	20·44	18·30	38·74	111	8·34	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	1,318,715	1,381,248	2,699,963	40,728	36,750	77,478	15·08	13·61	28·70	110	...	1·20	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	1,370,985	1,430,970	2,801,955	42,603	38,453	81,056	15·20	13·72	28·92	110	...	1·44	...	...	...
		Towns.															
525		Chapra	25,748	28,609	57,352	756	658	1,413	13·18	11·47	24·65	114	...	4·20	9·02	8·17	17·20
526		Revelganj	6,061	7,412	13,473	227	217	444	16·84	16·10	32·95	104	...	4·60	15·06	15·36	30·42
527		Siwán	8,639	9,070	17,709	452	393	845	25·52	22·19	47·71	115	12·20	...	13·77	12·87	26·65
		Total of Towns ...	43,443	45,091	88,534	1,435	1,268	2,703	16·20	14·32	30·53	113	...	·98	10·89	10·21	21·11

		Rural Circles.															
528	SARAN	Chapra	137,902	172,254	310,056	4,442	3,523	7,965	14·32	11·36	25·68	126	...	5·23	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
529		Manjhi	68,665	87,570	156,235	2,311	2,097	4,408	14·79	13·42	28·21	111	1·04	...			
530		Mashrak	64,933	86,849	145,782	1,778	1,399	3,177	12·19	9·39	21·79	127	...	4·52			
531		Parsa	104,335	131,824	236,159	3,062	2,626	5,688	12·96	11·11	24·08	116	...	4·37			
532		Sonpur or Digwara	48,490	64,562	113,052	1,608	1,336	2,944	14·22	11·31	26·04	120	...	4·93			
533		Siwán	147,405	169,252	316,657	3,309	2,793	6,102	10·44	8·82	19·27	118	...	4·91			
534		Daraulí	107,030	119,010	226,040	3,465	3,096	6,561	15·32	13·69	29·02	111	...	1·20			
535		Basantpur	106,249	132,083	240,332	2,996	2,480	5,476	12·46	10·31	22·78	120	...	6·99			
536		Gopalganj	129,162	145,861	275,023	3,983	3,544	7,527	14·48	12·88	27·36	112	...	3·57			
537		Mirganj or Baragaon	174,412	185,195	359,607	5,075	4,724	9,799	14·11	13·13	27·24	107	...	5·42			
		Total of Rural Circles	1,090,483	1,288,460	2,378,943	32,029	27,618	59,647	13·46	11·60	25·07	115	...	4·26	...	...	...
		Total of District	1,133,926	1,333,551	2,467,477	33,464	28,856	62,320	13·56	11·70	25·26	115	...	4·15	...	...	...
		Towns.															
538		Bettiah	11,799	10,961	22,760	344	306	650	15·10	13·43	28·53	112	...	7·46	16·59	15·23	31·82
539		Motihari	7,824	5,284	13,108	157	142	299	11·97	10·83	22·81	110	...	25·25	11·51	10·37	21·89
		Total of Towns	19,623	16,265	35,888	501	448	949	13·96	12·49	26·44	111	...	13·96	14·74	13·45	28·19
		Rural Circles.															
540	CHAMPARAN	Bettiah	157,368	153,939	311,307	4,345	3,937	8,282	13·95	12·64	26·60	110	...	12·49	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
541		Bagaha	111,097	104,957	216,054	2,761	2,367	5,068	12·50	10·95	23·45	114	...	15·10			
542		Hardi or Lauria	108,445	101,279	209,724	3,243	3,111	6,354	15·46	14·83	30·29	104	...	22·95			
543		Motihari	89,468	87,629	177,097	2,216	1,995	4,211	12·51	11·26	23·77	111	...	14·77			
544		Gobindganj	82,964	90,076	179,040	1,868	1,600	3,468	10·43	8·93	19·37	116	...	17·18			
545		Dhaka Ramchandra	134,364	135,355	269,719	3,670	3,344	7,014	13·00	12·39	26·00	109	...	7·96			
546		Kesaria	85,818	94,855	183,673	2,112	1,878	3,990	11·49	10·22	21·72	112	...	16·71			
547		Adapur	84,561	82,860	167,421	2,890	2,428	5,318	17·26	14·50	31·76	119	...	6·16			
548		Madhuban	53,427	56,115	109,542	1,450	1,454	2,904	13·23	13·27	26·51	99	...	13·54			
		Total of Rural Circles	916,512	907,065	1,823,577	24,495	22,114	46,609	13·43	12·12	25·55	110	...	13·93	...	...	...
		Total of District	936,135	923,330	1,859,465	24,996	22,562	47,558	13·44	12·13	25·57	110	...	13·92	...	...	...
		Towns.															
549		Monghyr	27,188	29,889	57,077	1,072	1,035	2,107	18·78	18·13	36·91	103	1·54	...	18·01	16·81	34·83
550		Jamálpur	9,547	8,542	18,089	379	331	710	20·95	18·29	39·25	114	2·66	...	18·90	17·46	36·37
551		Jamui	4,718	4,601	9,319	200	180	380	21·46	19·31	40·77	111	4·61	...	15·23	13·62	28·86
		Total of Towns	41,453	43,032	84,485	1,651	1,546	3,197	19·54	18·30	37·84	106	2·12	...	17·88	16·61	34·50
		Rural Circles.															
552	MONGHYR	Monghyr	41,125	44,440	85,565	1,580	1,456	3,036	18·46	16·78	35·24	110	·09	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
553		Jamálpur	1,739	1,820	3,609	61	66	127	16·90	18·28	35·18	92	...	1·94			
554		Gogri	188,151	193,971	382,122	6,166	5,810	11,976	16·13	15·20	31·34	106	...	2·86			
555		Khargpur	72,407	76,564	148,971	3,209	2,892	6,101	21·54	19·41	40·95	110	...	1·10			
556		Surajgarh	80,442	88,072	168,474	3,264	3,126	6,390	19·37	18·55	37·92	104	...	3·32			
557		Begu Sarai	190,963	209,294	400,257	7,505	6,915	14,420	18·75	17·27	36·02	108	·51	...			
558		Tegra	100,765	117,175	217,940	4,203	3,961	8,164	19·28	18·17	37·45	106	·59	...			
559		Shaikhpura	96,637	100,019	196,656	3,351	3,260	6,611	17·19	16·57	33·76	103	...	8·72			
560		Jamui	57,972	58,370	116,342	1,985	1,844	3,829	17·06	15·84	32·91	107	4·01	...			
561		Sikandra	56,565	57,887	114,452	1,790	1,768	3,558	15·63	15·44	31·08	101	...	6·09			
562		Chakai	58,843	58,303	117,146	1,981	1,957	3,938	16·91	16·70	33·61	101	...	1·23			
		Total of Rural Circles	945,619	1,005,917	1,951,536	35,125	33,035	68,160	17·99	16·92	34·92	106	...	1·83	...	..	...
		Total of District	987,072	1,048,949	2,036,021	36,776	34,581	71,357	18·06	16·98	35·04	106	..	1·67	...	...	...
		Towns.															
563	BHAGALPUR	Bhágalpur	34,708	34,398	69,106	1,193	1,141	2,334	17·26	16·51	33·77	104	··	8·74	12·96	11·35	24·32
564		Colgong	2,600	2,545	5,145	99	77	176	19·24	14·96	34·20	128	...	5·45	12·44	10·68	23·12
		Total of Towns	37,308	36,943	74,251	1,292	1,218	2,510	17·40	16·40	33·80	106	...	8·51	12·92	11·31	24·23

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—BIRTHS *registered in the Districts of Bengal during* 1892—continued.

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	Towns and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
		Rural Circles.															
563	BHÁGALPUR —*concluded.*	Bhágalpur	50,907	55,027	105,934	1,865	1,712	3,577	17·60	16·16	33·76	108	...	6·66	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
566		Sultanganj	44,749	47,529	92,278	1,738	1,693	3,431	18·83	18·34	37·18	102	...	4·32			
567		Colgong	90,424	95,890	186,314	3,731	3,601	7,332	20·02	19·32	39·35	103	4·27	...			
568		Behipur	44,395	49,107	93,502	1,879	1,820	3,699	20·09	19·46	39·56	103	...	·26			
569		Supaul	173,369	173,491	346,860	5,905	5,376	11,371	17·28	15·49	32·78	111	6·98	...			
570		Pratapganj	68,401	66,301	134,702	2,589	2,641	5,227	21·42	19·60	41·03	109	13·50	...			
571		Bangaon	80,843	82,165	163,008	2,264	2,044	4,308	13·58	12·53	26·42	110	·59	...			
572		Madhipura	143,159	144,163	287,322	4,300	3,650	7,950	14·96	12·70	27·66	117	...	·14			
573		Kishanganj	64,485	60,690	125,175	1,701	1,615	3,316	13·58	12·90	26·49	105	...	12·67			
574		Banka	79,323	84,136	163,459	2,868	2,656	5,524	17·54	16·24	33·79	107	·08	..			
575		Amarpur	70,537	74,495	145,032	2,414	2,186	4,600	16·64	15·07	31·71	110	...	8·21			
576		Katauria	56,965	57,894	114,859	1,893	1,999	3,892	16·48	17·40	33·88	94	...	3·99			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	967,557	990,885	1,958,445	33,534	30,993	64,527	17·12	15·82	32·94	108	·38	...	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	1,004,865	1,027,831	2,032,696	34,826	32,211	67,037	17·13	15·84	32·97	108	·05	...	...	...	...
		Towns.															
577		Purnea	8,759	5,706	14,555	115	94	209	7·90	6·45	14·35	122	...	10·10	8·17	6·59	14·77
578		Kishanganj	4,713	3,753	8,466	59	65	124	6·96	7·68	14·64	90	...	18·90	8·74	7·67	16·41
		Total of Towns ...	13,472	9,549	2,3021	174	159	333	7·55	6·90	14·46	109	...	13·24	6·42	5·29	11·72
		Rural Circles.															
579	PURNEA ...	Purnea	71,010	71,284	142,294	1,777	1,494	3,271	12·48	10·49	22·98	119	...	4·35	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
580		Gondwara	59,591	56,151	115,742	1,172	927	2,099	10·12	8·00	18·12	126	...	4·02			
581		Kadwa	69,262	70,025	139,287	1,410	1,235	2,645	10·12	8·86	18·98	114	...	15·95			
582		Balarampur	62,830	60,360	123,190	1,420	1,222	2,642	11·52	9·91	21·44	116	...	9·39			
583		Kasba Amur	61,334	61,147	122,481	1,139	1,092	2,231	9·20	8·91	18·21	104	...	16·19			
584		Dhamdaha	76,791	67,978	144,769	1,385	1,208	2,553	9·56	8·06	17·63	118	...	1·04			
585		Manihari	29,231	28,645	58,876	707	635	1,342	12·60	10·78	22·79	111	...	3·50			
586		Kishanganj	76,175	73 253	149,428	1,462	1,361	2,853	9·98	9·10	19·09	109	...	19·18			
587		Kaliaganj	144,432	133,723	278,155	3,502	3,312	6 814	12·50	11 90	24·49	105	...	17·82			
588		Bahadurganj	109,479	105,511	214,990	1,690	1,421	3 111	7·86	6·69	14·47	118	...	13·67			
589		Araria	106,195	104,531	210,729	2,911	2,303	5,214	13·81	10·92	24·74	126	...	1·09			
590		Raniganj	45,992	43,780	89,772	1,150	942	2,098	12·80	10·56	23·39	122	7·99	...			
591		Matiari	67,802	64,222	132,024	1,841	1,786	3,627	13·94	13 52	27·47	103	8·61	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ..	980,024	941,613	1,921,637	21,602	18,898	40,500	11·24	9·83	21·07	114	...	8·30	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	993,496	951,162	1,944,658	21,776	19,057	40,833	11·19	9·79	20·99	114	...	8·36	...	...	...
		Towns.															
592		English Bazar	7,381	6,437	13,818	143	137	280	10·34	9·91	20·26	104	...	19·39	12·88	11·86	24·75
593		Malda	2,112	2,066	4,178	43	36	79	10·29	8·61	18·90	119	...	33·27	12·20	12·68	24·89
		Total of Towns ...	9,493	8,503	17,996	186	173	359	10·33	9·61	19·94	107	...	22·62	12·72	12·05	24·78
		Rural Circles.															
594	MALDA ...	English Bazar	40,068	42,577	82,645	866	797	1,663	10·47	9·64	20·12	108	...	16·94	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only		
595		Malda	25,080	25,608	54,688	718	590	1,308	13·12	10·78	23·91	121	...	10·11			
596		Gajol	33,620	29,978	63,798	1,016	896	1,912	15·92	14·04	29·96	113	...	3·16			
597		Ratua	51,779	56,070	107,849	1,632	1,410	3,042	15·13	13·07	28·20	115	21	...			

596		Kharba	55,346	56,740	112,095	1,975	1,960	3,935	17·61	17·48	35·10	100	...	1·25	introduced from the commencement of 1892.	
599		Gurmahitapur	28,531	28,044	56,575	703	634	1,337	12·42	11·20	23·63	110	...	18·08		
600		Kalia Chak	62,433	67,222	129,655	2,025	1,799	3,815	15·61	13·80	29·42	113	6·64	...		
601		Sibganj	54,413	60,585	114,998	1,742	1,561	3,303	15·14	13·57	28·72	111	...	9·31		
602		Nawabganj	35,954	38,666	74,620	1,177	1,126	2,303	15·77	15·08	30·86	104	1·13	...		
		Total of Rural Circles ...	390,424	406,499	796,923	11,854	10,764	22,618	14·87	13·50	28·38	110	...	4·29	...	... ...
		Total of District ...	389,917	415,002	814,919	12,040	10,937	22,977	14·77	13·42	28·19	110	..	4·70	...	... ...
		Towns.														
603		Sahibganj	6,141	5,156	11,297	66	50	116	5·84	4·42	10·26	132	...	12·31	5·22	4·60 9·82
604		Deoghur	5,067	3,600	8,667	75	65	140	8·65	7·49	16·15	115	...	23·07	9·23	8·30 17·53
		Total of Towns ...	11,208	8,756	19,964	141	115	256	7·06	5·76	12·82	122	...	16·08	5·35	4·75 10·11
	SONTHAL PARGANAS.	*Rural Circles.*														
605		Dumka	222,139	226,049	448,188	2,500	2,335	4,835	5·57	5·25	10·83	106	...	2·71	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.	
606		Rajmahal	109,380	111,952	221,332	2,112	1,138	3,050	9·54	8·76	18·30	108	...	3·17		
607		Pakaur	114,168	116,489	230,677	3,210	3,055	6,265	13·91	13·24	27·15	103	2·18	...		
608		Deoghur	137,681	137,767	275,448	4,727	4,368	9,095	17·16	15·85	33·01	108	2·62	...		
609		Jamtara	86,780	86,946	173,726	1,712	1,621	3,333	9·85	9·33	19·18	105	3·69	...		
610		Godda	189,281	195,690	384,971	5,161	4,883	10,044	13·40	12·68	26·09	105	·03	...		
		Total of Rural Circles .	859,359	874,873	1,734,232	19,422	18,220	37,642	11·19	10·50	21·70	106	...	·02	...	... ...
		Total of District ...	870,567	883,629	1,754,196	19,563	18,335	37,898	11·15	10·45	21·61	106	...	·21	...	... ...
		Towns.														
611		Cuttack	25,235	21,951	47,186	489	446	935	10·36	9·45	19·81	109	...	4·96	9·60	9·07 18·67
612		Kendrapara	8,666	8,981	17,647	329	358	687	18·64	20·28	38·93	91	...	3·62	15·07	15·07 30·14
613		Jajpur	5,727	6,265	11,992	148	137	285	12·34	11·42	23·76	108	...	13·18	9·84	8·33 18·17
		Total of Towns ...	39,628	37,197	76,825	966	941	1,907	12·37	12·24	24·82	102	...	5·93	10·90	10·33 21·24
	CUTTACK ...	*Rural Circles.*														
614		Cuttack	82,652	85,488	168,140	1,925	1,562	3,487	11·44	9·28	20·73	123	...	9·03	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.	
615		Banki	28,628	28,740	57,368	1,023	958	1,981	17·83	16·69	34·53	106	8·04	...		
616		Salepur	128,326	142,242	270,568	3,977	3,863	7,840	14·89	14·27	29·17	102	...	10·80		
617		Jajatsingpur	118,423	119,997	237,420	2,662	2,379	5,041	11·21	10·02	21·23	111	...	21·05		
618		Kendrapara	96,055	101,322	197,377	3,042	2,867	5,909	15·41	14·53	29·94	106	...	10·00		
619		Patamandi	54,475	58,971	113,446	1,988	1,713	3,601	16·64	15·09	31·74	110	...	12·38		
620		Tirtol	97,572	103,737	201,309	2,184	1,964	4,148	10·34	9·75	20·60	111	...	22·77		
621		Aul	49,737	51,633	101,370	2,192	1,989	4,181	21·62	19·62	41·24	110	...	9·35		
622		Jajpur	115,510	130,898	246,408	3,225	2,833	6,058	13·09	11·49	24·58	113	...	5·32		
623		Dharmsala	129,521	137,980	267,510	4,638	4,295	8,933	17·33	16·05	33·39	107	...	5·90		
		Total of Rural Circles ...	900,929	959,917	1,860,846	26,756	24,423	51,179	14·37	13·12	27·50	109	...	11·15	...	... ...
		Total of District ...	940,557	997,114	1,937,671	27,722	25,364	53,086	14·30	13·09	27·39	109	...	10·94	...	... ...
		Town.														
624		Puri	15,930	12,864	28,794	298	287	585	10·34	9·96	20·31	103	...	22·49	8·96	7·84 16·80
	PURI ...	*Rural Circles.*														
625		Puri	105,222	104,051	209,273	3,429	3,165	6,594	16·38	15·12	31·50	108	...	11·03	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.	
626		Pipli	120,607	120,983	241,470	3,706	3,416	7,122	15·34	14·14	29·49	101	...	12·78		
627		Gop	67,716	66,322	134,038	1,636	1,383	3,019	12·20	10·31	22·52	101	...	23·65		
628		Khurda	116,560	118,161	234,730	3,744	3,487	7,231	15·95	14·85	30·80	107	...	·64		
629		Bhanpur	48,486	48,207	96,693	1,618	1,530	3,148	16·73	15·82	32·55	105	7·22	...		
		Total of Rural Circles ...	458,600	457,604	916,204	14,133	12,991	27,114	15·12	14·16	29·59	108	..	8·75	...	... ...
		Total of District ...	474,530	470,468	944,998	14,431	13,278	27,709	15·27	14·04	29·31	108	...	9·38	...	... ..

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—BIRTHS *registered in the Districts of Bengal during* 1892—continued.

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	Towns and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
		Town.															
630		Balasore	10,550	10,225	20,775	310	268	578	14·92	12·90	27·82	115	...	7·51	15·65	13·76	29·41
		Rural Circles.															
631	BALASORE ...	Balasore	45,458	46,337	91,795	1,458	1,387	2,845	15·88	15·10	30·99	105	...	11·77	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
632		Basta	37,305	36,878	74,186	1,227	1,103	2,330	16·53	14·86	31·40	111	...	5·79			
633		Jellasore	27,560	27,779	55,344	808	746	1,554	14·59	13·47	28·07	108	...	12·81			
634		Soro	102,766	109,236	212,002	3,687	3,322	7,009	17·40	15·76	33·16	110	...	14·73			
635		Balispal	46,933	45,808	92,741	1,701	1,501	3,202	18·54	16·43	35·17	105	3·03	..			
636		Bhadrak	81,598	95,848	177,406	2,854	2,588	5,342	16·07	14·29	30·37	112	...	9·67			
637		Basudebpur	35,152	39,070	74,222	1,565	1,419	2,987	21·13	19·11	40·24	110	...	11·88			
638		Dhamnagar	64,464	73,537	138,001	1,087	1,864	3,851	14·36	13·47	27·84	106	...	15·38			
639		Chandbali	29,843	27,920	57,763	899	818	1,717	15·56	14·16	29·72	109	...	24·36			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	471,089	502,762	973,850	16,189	14,758	30,947	16·62	15·14	31·77	109	...	12·01	...	...	...
		Total of District ..	481,638	512,987	994,625	16,499	15,026	31,525	16·58	15·10	31·69	109	...	11·91	...	...	...
		Towns.															
640	HAZÁRIBÁGH	Hazáribágh	8,328	8,344	16,672	291	301	592	17·45	18·05	35·50	96	1·56	...	15·71	15·41	31·13
641		Chatra R.	4,957	5,826	10,783	198	198	396	18·36	18·36	36·72	100	...	3·25	18·91	17·24	36·16
		Total of Towns ...	13,285	14,170	27,455	489	499	988	17·81	18·17	35·98	98	...	·33	16·97	16·13	33·10
		Rural Circles.															
642		Hazáribágh	38,966	45,704	84,670	1,601	1,448	3,049	18·90	17·10	36·01	110	...	1·80	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1893.		
643		Chatra	24,567	26,039	50,606	891	852	1,743	17·60	16·83	34·44	104	...	13·13			
644		Bagodar	31,062	33,660	64,722	1,304	1,183	2,487	20·14	18·27	38·42	110	4·90	...			
645		Simaria	17,842	18,745	36,587	579	643	1,222	15·82	17·57	33 39	90	...	27·94			
646		Kasmar	25,355	25,496	50,851	1,109	1,055	2,164	21·80	20·74	42·55	105	15·08	...			
647		Chorparan	30,352	32,560	62,912	1,114	1,143	2,257	17·70	18·16	35·87	97	·51	...			
648		Jageswar	29,513	30,649	59,962	1,201	1,156	2,357	23·61	22·73	46·35	105	9·58	...			
649		Barhi	24,847	26,746	51,593	877	825	1,702	16·99	15·99	32·99	106	·35	...			
650		Hunterganj	28,406	30,090	58,496	1,122	1,091	2,213	19·18	18·65	37·83	102	...	2·09			
651		Ramgur	39,050	40,609	79,659	1,447	1,302	2,749	18·41	16·34	34·70	112	1·05	...			
652		Tundwa	27,301	30,010	57,311	1,043	1,018	2,062	18·21	17·76	35·97	102	...	15·86			
653		Ganwan	27,909	29,380	57,289	1,044	955	1,999	18·22	16·68	34·89	109	5·29	...			
654		Giridih or Pachamba ...	54,209	53,288	107,497	1,978	1,940	3,918	18·40	18·04	36·45	101	5·70	...			
655		Dumurhi	39,787	40,490	80,277	1,641	1,547	3,188	20·44	19·27	39·71	106	9·93	...			
656		Kharagdiha	76,815	79,933	156,748	2,638	2,579	5,217	16·82	16·45	33·28	102	6·29	...			
657		Kodarma	37,898	39,788	77,686	1,335	1,295	2,630	17·18	16·66	33·85	103	6·62	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	553,679	583,187	1,136,866	20,945	20,032	40,977	18·42	17·62	36·04	104	1·47	...	...	...	...
		Total of District ...	566,964	597,357	1,164,321	21,434	20,531	41,965	18·40	17·63	36·04	104	1·43	...	...	...	...

		Towns.														
658		Ranchi	10,798	9,508	20,306	331	288	619	16·30	14·18	30·48	114	1·68	...	19·13	8·32	7·23	15·56
659		Lohardaga	3,588	3,522	7,110	113	138	251	15·89	19·40	35·30	81	...	19·13		3·51	3·51	7·03
		Total of Towns ...	14,386	13,030	27,416	444	426	870	16·19	15·53	31·73	104	...	3·72		6·52	5·72	12·25
		Rural Circles.																
660	LOHARDAGA	Ranchi	77,147	80,151	157,298	2,337	2,237	4,574	14·65	14·22	29·07	104	...	1·59	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.			
661		Silli	37,758	38,413	76,201	1,421	1,311	2,732	18·04	17·20	35·85	108	7·09	...				
662		Tamar	50,930	51,242	102,222	1,477	1,330	2,807	14·44	13·01	27·45	111	2·66	...				
663		Karra	45,688	50,983	96,671	1,660	1,756	3,416	17·17	18·16	35·33	94	...	4·17				
664		Mandar	34,008	39,691	73,759	1,127	1,124	2,251	15·27	15·23	30·51	100	...	13·95				
665		Khunti	47,925	48,583	96,508	1,615	1,546	3,161	16·73	16·01	32·75	104	3·28	...				
666		Chainpur	27,526	27,197	54,723	1,101	1,084	2,185	20·11	19·80	39·92	101	...	2·32				
667		Toto	50,865	53,983	104,848	1,909	1,776	3,685	18·20	16·93	35·14	107	...	11·01				
668		Lohardaga	48,200	55,264	103,464	1,652	1,464	3,116	15·96	14·14	30·11	112	...	15·85				
669		Palkot	33,115	34,062	67,177	1,182	1,096	2,278	17·59	16·31	33·91	107	...	10·95				
670		Kochdega	37,281	36,480	73,761	1,067	974	2,041	14·46	13·20	27·67	109	...	15·18				
671		Basia	46,904	47,933	94,837	1,658	1,517	3,175	17·48	15·99	33·47	109	...	6·17				
		Total of Rural Circles ...	537,487	563,982	1,101,469	18,206	17,215	35,421	16·52	15·62	32·15	105	...	5·37		...	...	...
		Total of District ...	551,873	577,012	1,128,885	18,650	17,641	36,291	16·52	15·62	32·14	105	...	5·33		...	...	...
		Town.																
672		Daltonganj	2,901	2,292	5,193	65	52	117	12·51	10·01	22·53	125	...	8·66		10·97	11·16	22·14
		Rural Circles.																
673	PALÁMAU ...	Daltonganj	47,925	50,346	98,271	1,544	1,406	2,950	15·71	14·30	30·01	109	...	7·13	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.			
674		Patan	40,937	41,898	82,835	1,472	1,456	2,928	17·77	17·57	35·34	101	...	8·09				
675		Chhatarpur	20,471	20,595	41,066	794	766	1,560	19·33	18·05	37·99	103	...	8·27				
676		Husainabad	54,744	57,199	111,943	1,940	1,811	3,751	17·33	16·17	33·50	107	3·02	...				
677		Garhwa	42,451	44,576	87,027	1,310	1,171	2,481	15·05	13·45	28·50	111	...	7·23				
678		Ranka	17,106	17,062	34,168	547	493	1,040	16·01	14·42	30·43	109	...	25·23				
679		Mahuadanr	13,086	13,067	26,153	409	371	780	15·63	14·18	29·52	110	...	5·62				
680		Latehar	21,253	21,513	42,766	541	410	951	12·65	9·58	22·23	131	...	16·59				
681		Balumath	33,446	33,902	67,348	793	757	1,550	11·77	11·24	23·01	104	...	19·81				
		Total of Rural Circles ...	291,419	300,158	591,577	9,350	8,641	17,991	15·80	14·60	30·40	108	...	8·09		...	...	...
		Total of District ...	294,320	302,450	596,770	9,415	8,693	18,108	15·77	14·56	30·34	108	...	8·09		...	...	...
		Town.																
682		Chaibassa	3,553	3,297	6,850	76	61	137	11·09	8·91	20·00	124	...	17·37		9·19	6·13	15·32
		Rural Circles.																
683	SINGHBHUM	Chaibassa	109,046	113,290	222,336	2,235	2,058	4,293	10·05	9·25	19·30	108	6·14	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.			
684		Chakardharpur	43,741	43,215	86,956	799	729	1,528	9·19	8·38	17·57	109	·27	...				
685		Monarpur	19,110	15,707	34,877	429	393	822	12·30	11·26	23·56	109	...	3·30				
686		Ghatsila	95,907	98,502	194,409	3,424	3,027	6,451	17·60	15·56	33·17	113	7·83	...				
		Total of Rural Circles ...	267,864	270,774	538,638	6,887	6,207	13,094	12·78	11·52	24·30	110	5·18	...		...	...	...
		Total of District ...	271,417	274,071	545,488	6,903	6,268	13,231	12·76	11·49	24·25	111	4·91	...		...	...	...
		Towns.																
687	MANBHUM ...	Purulia	6,549	5,579	12,128	155	159	314	12·78	13·11	25·89	97	...	6·18		10·55	8·65	19·21
688		Raghunathpur	3,062	3,154	6,216	98	86	184	15·76	13·83	29·60	113	...	·80		15·12	13·19	28·31
89P		Jhalda	2,663	2,227	4,890	91	74	165	18·60	15·13	33·74	122	11·05	...		10·02	8·38	18·40
		Total of Towns ...	12,274	10,960	23,234	344	319	663	14·80	13·72	28·53	107	...	1·13		7·96	6·62	14·59

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—BIRTHS *registered in the Districts of Bengal during* 1892—concluded.

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	Towns and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
		Rural Circles.															
690	MANBHUM—*concluded.*	Purulia	97,890	100,061	197,951	3,487	3,202	6,689	17·61	16·17	33·79	108	8·87	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
691		Raghunathpur	54,576	56,040	110,616	1,383	1,332	2,715	12·50	12·04	24·54	103	...	4·12			
692		Jhalda	48,655	48,775	97,430	1,650	1,557	3,207	16·93	15·98	32·91	105	13·19	...			
693		Manbazar	38,505	39,455	77,960	1,459	1,380	2,839	18·71	17·70	36·41	105	14·03	...			
694		Baghmandi	19,403	19,099	38,502	712	672	1,384	18·49	17·45	35·94	105	11·27	...			
695		Para	21,265	22,213	43,478	730	653	1,383	16·70	15·01	31·80	111	5·40	...			
696		Chandil	45,853	46,820	92,673	1,714	1,461	3,175	18·49	15·76	34·24	117	12·48	...			
697		Barabhbum	68,155	68,768	136,923	1,695	1,657	3,352	12·37	12·10	24·48	102	0·72	...			
698		Gaurandi	26,459	26,181	52,640	882	833	1,715	16·75	15·82	32·58	105	4·96	...			
699		Chas	49,842	50,645	100,487	1,669	1,473	3,082	16·61	14·65	30·67	109	8·01	...			
700		Gobindpur	39,693	40,242	79,935	1,068	1,330	2,398	20·11	16·13	36·25	115	1·78	...			
701		Nirsha	29,508	29,167	58,675	1,075	972	2,047	18·32	16·56	34·89	103	...	3·58			
702		Topchanchi	26 325	26,804	53,229	1,021	968	1,989	19·18	17·18	37·37	105	8·96	...			
703		Tundi	14,796	14,799	29 595	552	513	1,065	18·65	17·33	35·99	107	8·56	...			
		Total of Rural Circles ...	680,925	589,169	1,170,094	19,577	18 063	37,640	16·73	15·43	32·16	107	7·05	...			
		Total of District ...	593,199	600,129	1,193,328	19,921	18,382	38,303	16·69	15·40	32·09	108	6·89	...			
	TOTAL FOR ALL TOWNS ...		1,464,116	1,304,265	2,768,381	36,437	33,651	70,088	13·16	12·15	25·31	108	...	8·26	10·30	9·14	19·44
	TOTAL FOR ALL RURAL CIRCLES ...		33,507,103	34,112,599	67,619,702	996,465	915,407	1,911 872	14·73	13·53	28·27	108	..	3·58	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		
	TOTAL FOR THE WHOLE PROVINCE ...		34,971,219	35,416,864	70,388,083	1,032,902	949,058	1,981,960	14·67	13·48	28·15	108	...	3·77			

OFFICE OF SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 3rd April 1893.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon Lieut.-Col.*,
DIP. PUBL. HEALTH, CAMB.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the* DISTRICTS *of Bengal during* 1892.

Number.	Districts, Towns, and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of Deaths Registered.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
	BURDWAN.												
	Towns.												
1	Burdwan	12	2,873	854	665	1,519	128	46·09	41·63	44·05	27·58	26·30	26 94
2	Kalna	3·8	2,547	209	183	392	114	43·77	37·30	40·49	24·08	22·02	23·34
3	Katwa	4·3	1,557	123	168	291	73	39 18	47·19	43·43	28·35	22·75	25·37
4	Dainhati	1·4	3,074	118	107	225	110	48·55	39·42	43·74	25·51	28·37	27·02
5	Baniganj	6·6	2,086	468	263	731	177	58·62	45·43	53·07	29·43	26·60	28·24
	Total of Towns ...	28·1	2,480	1,772	1,386	3,158	127	48·08	42·10	45·26	25·01	22·06	23·92
	Rural Circles.												
6	Burdwan	173	210	509	434	943	117	28·46	23·39	25·88	21 58	18·54	20·03
7	Jamálpur	113	635	1,378	1,218	2,596	113	39·89	32·71	36·17	25·42	21·16	23·21
8	Raona	194	388	1,155	1,371	2,826	106	31·43	27·94	29·64	20·70	18·42	19·53
9	Khandaghosh	115	486	873	772	1,645	113	32 29	26·70	29·40	23·63	20·19	21·86
10	Satgachia	181	546	1,720	1,583	3,303	108	35·34	31·12	33·37	28·36	24·32	26·28
11	Shahebganj	124	509	1,333	1,183	2,516	112	34·29	30·84	33·87	23·21	19·91	21·51
12	Bood-bood	161	464	1,220	1,144	2,364	106	33·03	30·25	31·62	23·09	21·71	22·39
13	Ausgram	109	461	1,353	1,375	2,728	98	35·75	34·28	35·00	26·74	25·01	25·85
14	Kalna	140·2	573	1,332	1,408	2,740	93	34·35	33·81	34·07	27·28	24·20	25·69
15	Purbasthali	116	664	1,533	1,485	3,078	107	42·05	37·86	39·92	29·00	26 82	28 34
16	Manteshwar	172	373	1,056	1,010	2,066	104	33·96	30·38	32·11	24·80	22·47	23·59
17	Katwa	136 3	512	997	904	1,901	110	29·63	24 96	27·21	26·24	22·05	24·53
18	Kougaon	136	565	1,495	1,278	2,773	117	40·31	32·06	36·04	25·75	21·67	23 64
19	Mangalkot	74	967	1,465	1,317	2,782	111	42·27	35·37	38·85	26·54	23·27	24·86
20	Baniganj	211·4	634	2,012	1,717	3,729	117	30·77	24·95	27·78	19 19	15·23	17·24
21	Kaksa	181	193	547	491	1,038	111	31·35	28·02	29·68	25·79	24·08	24·93
22	Asansol	272	468	2,356	1,901	4,257	123	35·94	30·76	33·43	15·74	12·88	14·35
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,068·9	495	22,694	20,591	43,285	110	35·12	30·15	32·73	23·80	20·83	22·28
	Total of District ...	2,097	516	24,466	21,977	46,443	111	35·82	30·39	33·36	23·87	20·91	22·36
	BANKURA.												
	Towns.												
23	Bankura	3·4	5,512	260	225	485	116	28·01	23·78	25·87	20·68	16·80	18·72
24	Vishnupur	2	9,095	172	140	312	123	19·49	14·94	17·15	17·56	12·06	14·75
25	Sonamukhi	3·6	3,730	159	180	339	88	25·41	24·97	25·18	11·09	8·74	10·25
	Total of Towns ...	9	5,599	591	545	1,136	108	24·26	20·93	22·54	17·32	12·86	15·02
	Rural Circles.												
26	Bankura	328·0	361	1,545	1,353	2,898	114	26·58	22·01	23·78	19·19	15·78	17·4
27	Gangajalghati	300	392	1,579	1,293	2,872	122	27·03	21·76	24·37	} 20·82	17·32	19·04
28	Barjora	165	365	646	540	1,186	120	21·99	17·42	19·64			
29	Onda	329	371	1,308	1,123	2,431	116	21·55	18·22	19·88	16·47	15·53	16·00
30	Khatra	343	355	996	848	1,844	117	17·95	15·01	16·47	15·52	12·65	14·07
31	Raipur	333	307	1,127	901	2,028	125	22 46	17·27	19·81	18·77	14·39	16·54
32	Simlapal	119	311	468	394	862	119	25·33	21·25	23·29	18·19	16·39	17·29
33	Vishnupur	300	392	1,447	1,360	2,807	106	25·33	22·41	23·83	23·70	19·12	21·34
34	Sonamukhi	137·4	451	730	668	1,407	111	24·23	21·18	22·68	18·72	15·82	17·25
35	Indas	124	601	1,016	883	1,899	115	27·75	23·22	25·44	21·43	18·64	20·01
36	Kotalpur	133	686	1.249	1,109	2,358	113	28·09	25·69	25·84	24·25	21·36	22·77
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,612	390	12,119	10,472	22,591	115	24·16	20·22	22·16	20·00	16·67	18·31
	Total of District ...	2,621	408	12,710	11,017	23,727	115	24·16	20·26	22·18	19·88	16·48	18·15
	BIRBHUM.												
	Town.												
37	Suri	2	3,740	128	117	245	109	33·33	32·10	32·74	17·08	14·81	16·44
	Rural Circles.												
38	Suri	309	384	2,165	1,976	4,141	109	37·12	32·71	34·87	32·71	29·63	31·14
39	Dubrajpur	275	434	1,885	1,746	3,611	108	32·04	28·49	30·22	27·67	24·67	26·14
40	Bolpur	257	384	2,018	1,939	3,957	104	41·49	38·66	40·05	32·96	31·00	32·27
41	Sakulipur	148	460	1,442	1,459	2,901	98	43·75	41·46	42·57	43·20	39·58	41·33
42	Labpur	117	492	1,171	974	2,145	120	41·78	32·90	37·22	30·72	28·13	29·39
43	Rampur Hát	187	400	1,324	1,192	2,516	111	28·98	24·96	26·92	23·79	22·11	22 93
44	Nalhati	276	535	2,266	2,000	4,266	113	31·58	26·31	28·87	23·89	20·14	21·90
45	Mayureshwar	182	474	1,338	1,177	2,515	113	31·67	26·63	29·09	27·22	24·57	25·87
	Total of Rural Circles ...	1 751	450	13,589	12,463	26,052	109	35·22	30·80	32·96	28·54	25·83	27·16
	Total of District ...	1,753	455	13,717	12,580	26,297	109	35·20	30·81	32·96	28·44	25·73	27·06
	MIDNAPORE.												
	Towns.												
46	Midnapore	6	5,877	775	603	1,378	128	47·68	37·66	42·71	26·36	22·54	25·47
47	Ghatal	4	3,485	155	125	280	124	22·21	17·94	20·08	19·35	19·37	19·36
48	Chandrakona	6	1,884	239	231	470	103	42·48	40·94	41·55	30·57	31 84	31·21
49	Ramjibanpur	2	4,988	125	105	230	119	25·74	20·40	23·05	23·06	19·13	21·04
50	Tamluk	3	2,204	84	96	180	88	24·77	29·80	27·28	9·73	8·38	9·07
51	Khirpai	2	2,854	117	129	246	90	41·66	44·48	43·09	14·25	14·48	14·71
52	Kharar	2·7	3,734	134	88	222	152	26·13	17·75	22·01	9·94	8·47	9·22
	Total of Towns ...	25·7	3,497	1,039	1,377	3,006	118	36·17	30·69	33·43	22·33	19·77	21·10

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the* DISTRICTS *of Bengal during* 1892—contd.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
Number.	DISTRICTS, TOWNS, AND RURAL CIRCLES.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Rural Circles.												
53	Midnapore	388	360	2,022	2,439	5,061	107	37·20	35·08	36·15	25·44	22·48	23·97
54	Binpur	370	270	1,290	958	2,248	134	25·51	18·42	21·92	21·06	17·15	19·37
55	Dantan	226	534	2,601	2,412	5,013	107	42·48	40·49	41·50	31·75	29·78	30·75
56	Debra	192	520	1,157	1,189	2,346	97	34·18	34·06	34·12	28·77	28·51	28·64
57	Garhbeta	409	309	1,611	1,342	2,953	120	25·50	21·29	23·35	23·87	20·03	21·96
58	Gopiballabhpur	530	286	2,070	1,633	3,703	126	27·48	21·30	24·36	21·73	18·48	20·00
59	Jhargaon	204	241	733	566	1,299	129	20·71	15·88	18·29	17·41	13·74	15·57
60	Keshpur	187	448	1,334	1,171	2,505	114	31·84	27·95	29·89	26·39	22·74	24·57
61	Narayangarh	286	410	2,631	2,412	5,043	109	44·38	41·47	42·94	29·07	26·71	28·20
62	Salbani	215	257	900	700	1,600	128	32·44	25·24	28·84	24·33	19·00	21·67
63	Sabang	292	745	3,435	3,085	6,520	111	35·39	31·38	33·37	26·43	25·14	25·52
64	Ghatal	84·3	812	878	883	1,761	99	25·93	25·48	25·70	21·12	18·70	19·89
65	Chandrakona	141	528	1,113	1,042	2,155	107	29·94	27·86	28·90	25·23	23·37	24·30
66	Daspur	150	1,029	1,857	1,779	3,636	104	28·04	25·53	27·16	24·02	20·85	22·37
67	Tamluk	82	1,033	1,110	980	2,090	112	26·80	22·74	24·76	20·20	17·11	18·63
68	Muslandapur	120	746	1,493	1,377	2,870	108	33·40	30·69	32·04	24·72	22·00	23·35
69	Nandigram	165	712	1,739	1,758	3,497	98	31·53	31·77	31·65	27·58	24·92	26·25
70	Panskura	152	906	2,068	2,034	4,102	101	31·05	27·80	29·77	24·95	21·49	23·12
71	Sutahata	98	645	1,091	923	2,014	118	35·81	29·74	31·81	21·63	19·49	20·38
72	Contai	224	657	2,611	2,278	4,889	114	35·52	30·83	33·17	22·47	21·42	21·05
73	Egra	129	576	1,223	1,153	2,376	106	32·52	31·00	32·18	25·05	24·92	24·99
74	Pataspur	138	577	1,568	1,448	3,016	108	33·14	31·32	32·24	25·84	25·05	25·45
75	Ramnagar	120	577	1,067	1,079	2,146	99	31·20	30·71	30·95	25·20	24·64	24·92
76	Bhagwanpur	164	677	1,944	1,743	3,687	111	35·06	31·26	33·16	25·70	24·93	25·32
77	Khajri	75	668	871	791	1,662	110	34·06	32·15	33·12	22·91	23·00	22·96
	Total of Rural Circles ...	5,119·3	496	41,017	37,184	78,201	110	32·47	29·08	30·76	24·81	22·34	23·57
	Total of District ...	5,145	511	42,646	38,561	81,207	110	32·60	29·13	30·85	24·72	22·25	23·48
	HOOGHLY.												
	Towns.												
78	Hooghly and Chinsura ...	6	5,510	847	655	1,502	129	40·77	40·83	45·43	37·13	33·16	35·20
79	Jahánabad	3	2,775	136	157	293	86	32·74	37·62	35·19	20·94	20·60	20·77
80	Bansburiya	3·5	1,938	149	131	280	113	45·62	37·24	41·27	37·04	41·32	39·21
81	Serampore	5	7,100	809	548	1,357	148	40·04	34·78	37·74	34·75	33·55	34·18
82	Uttarpara	1	6,892	141	71	212	199	37·79	25·74	32·07	30·28	22·11	26·81
83	Kotrung	1	5,164	93	96	189	97	33·94	30·60	36·59	23·72	28·87	26·14
84	Baidabati	4	4,335	330	268	604	125	33·61	31·94	32·86	17·10	17·17	17·13
85	Bhadreswar	7	4,377	221	189	410	117	42·26	42·85	42·52	42·26	51·92	46·68
	Total of Towns ...	30·5	4,058	2,732	2,115	4,847	129	41·18	36·80	39·15	28·14	26·59	27·42
	Rural Circles.												
86	Balagarh	82·3	566	966	951	1,917	101	42·63	39·50	41·02	28·55	26·83	27·67
87	Polba	80	560	936	820	1,756	114	42·05	36·35	39·18	30·32	27·84	29·07
88	Hooghly	24	602	364	317	681	114	43·08	38·27	40·98	42·96	40·80	41·88
89	Dhaniakhali	135	708	1,862	1,731	3,593	107	40·18	35·07	37·54	28·67	24·01	26·27
90	Pandua	111	503	1,331	1,333	2,664	99	41·84	39·07	40·41	34·23	29·00	31·83
91	Jahánabad	144	700	1,586	1,399	2,985	113	30·56	24·25	27·24	20·73	16·51	18·51
92	Khanakul	145	964	1,979	1,710	3,689	115	29·95	23·19	26·39	20·89	16·57	18·61
93	Goghat	146	749	1,894	1,860	3,754	101	35·06	32·77	34·30	24·01	20·91	22·40
94	Serampore	15	2,147	92	88	180	105	5·23	5·03	5·58	6·50	6·40	6·45
95	Singur	60	650	1,126	919	2,045	123	30·57	44·43	51·68	44·07	34·83	39·25
96	Haripal	115	826	1,758	1,470	3,228	120	37·29	30·65	33·95	24·58	21·37	22·97
97	Chanditala	72	1,355	1,277	1,072	2,349	119	26·09	22·03	24·07	19·31	16·40	17·86
98	Krishnagar	63	951	991	886	1,877	112	34·81	28·16	31·31	26·27	22·11	24·09
	Total of Rural Circles ...	1,192·5	799	16,162	14,556	30,718	111	34·92	29·69	32·23	25·10	21·42	23·21
	Total of District ...	1,223	880	18,894	16,671	35,565	113	35·70	30·44	33·03	25·48	21·97	23·69
	HOWRAH.												
	Towns.												
99	Howrah	9	12,056	1,703	1,059	2,762	160	24·16	22·95	23·68	16·24	16·95	16·52
100	Bally	2	8,350	293	252	545	116	30·79	35·07	32·63	19·23	19·06	19·16
	Total of Towns ...	11	12,118	1,996	1,311	3,307	152	24·95	24·58	24·80	16·60	17·23	16·85
	Rural Circles.												
101	Damjor	89	1,660	2,121	1,725	3,846	122	27·05	23·99	26·03	23·23	21·49	22·45
102	Jagatballabhpur	73	1,167	1,242	1,164	2,406	106	30·00	25·84	28·22	27·36	21·82	24·43
103	Uluberia	77	1,138	1,377	1,066	2,443	129	31·79	24·01	27·85	24·45	19·82	22·11
104	Amta	103	1,171	1,613	1,454	3,067	110	29·24	22·20	25·42	25·87	18·84	21·66
105	Bagnan	56	1,229	1,064	862	1,926	123	32·48	23·80	27·98	23·81	18·37	20·96
106	Syampur	67	1,160	1,167	1,023	2,190	114	30·75	25·48	28·16	26·10	24·48	22·69
	Total of Rural Circles ...	465	1,264	8,584	7,294	15,878	117	30·13	24·07	27·00	24·95	20·08	22·44
	Total of District ...	476	1,315	10,580	8,605	19,185	122	28·99	24·14	26·60	23·12	19·66	21·41
	24-PARGANAS.												
	Towns.												
107	Cossipore and Chitpur ...	7	9,184	279	232	511	120	14·36	19·39	16·26	32·84	40·67	35·83
108	Maniktala			341	351	692	97	16·46	28·87	21·05	11·87	17·27	13·87
109	South Suburban	18·7	3,724	703	605	1,308	116	19·80	18·90	18·78	11·48	12·02	11·73
110	Barnagore	7	4,896	481	382	863	126	25·58	24·67	25·17	29·68	27·38	28·64
111	Bajpur	2	5,470	193	140	333	131	34·26	25·00	29·52	32·39	29·11	30·71
112	Baruipur	3	1,307	88	81	169	109	43·97	42·16	43·09	20·98	27·58	23·81
113	Jaynagar	2	4,116	129	109	238	118	31·94	25·98	28·90	21·05	20·26	20·64
114	South Dum-Dum	4·9	2,252	205	153	358	134	33·70	30·88	32·43	34·52	33·50	34·06
115	North Dum-Dum	5·7	1,823	152	112	264	136	23·82	27·88	25·39	10·86	17·67	13·37
116	South Barrackpore ...	12·5	2,851	559	449	1,008	124	27·44	29·34	28·27	17·47	21·20	19·07
117	North Barrackpore ...	7·5	2,797	407	293	700	139	33·96	32·67	33·36	27·94	31·57	29·50
118	Naihati	10	2,972	588	420	1,008	140	36·70	30·64	33·90	21·28	21·01	21·16
119	Barasat	9	1,083	124	114	238	109	25·50	23·30	24·40	18·51	15·33	16·91
120	Baduria	11	1,168	160	150	310	107	25·66	23·04	24·32	16·84	15·05	15·92
121	Basirhat	15	1,007	201	181	382	111	27·56	25·15	25·28	24·25	20·47	22·30
122	Taki	2	2,468	59	54	113	109	24·06	20·98	22·89	22·85	18·65	20·66
123	Gobardanga	3	2,234	100	79	179	127	30·27	23·22	26·70	21·79	20·58	21·18
	Total of Towns ...	120·3	2,895	4,769	3,905	8,664	122	24·6	25·13	24·87	29·98	29·01	29·55

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the* DISTRICTS *of Bengal during* 1892—contd.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
Number.	DISTRICTS, TOWNS, AND RURAL CIRCLES.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Rural Circles.												
124	Tollygunge	52·3	1,122	697	518	1,215	135	22·12	19·03	20·68	20·21	18·62	19·48
125	Budge-Budge	53	1,363	935	663	1,598	141	25·01	18·99	22·10	20·08	17·33	18·75
126	Vishnupur	81	976	993	689	1,882	112	25 36	22·26	23·79	21·30	17·30	19·27
127	Bhangar	127	584	717	605	1,322	119	20·51	18·33	19·45	25·18	23·51	24·37
128	Baruipur	105	789	933	771	1,704	121	21·99	19·06	20·56	22·25	20·20	21·25
129	Jaynagar	71	1,166	1,018	738	1,756	138	23·78	18·45	21·21	17·59	14·00	15·85
130	Mathe or Canning ...	261	216	705	510	1,215	138	22·47	20·25	21·48	23·40	15·96	18·42
131	Sonarpur	51	613	501	391	892	128	31·98	25·00	28·48	28·08	25·38	26·73
132	Dum-Dum	45·4	715	510	412	922	124	30·82	25·86	28·39	30·05	27·68	29·19
133	Khardaha	7·5	958	136	137	273	99	37·12	38·84	37·96	Data not available, as these two thanas have recently been created from the commencement of 1892.		
134	Nawabganj	·5	3,416	28	27	55	104	29·56	35·47	32·20			
135	Barrackpore	14	352	112	107	219	105	44·62	44·17	44·40	63·52	59·04	63·86
136	Naihati	91	619	997	842	1,839	118	33·92	31·22	32·63	27·60	27·22	27·52
137	Barasat	95	692	831	684	1,515	121	24·61	21 33	23·01	22·42	20·42	21·45
138	Diganga	79	706	833	707	1,540	118	29 37	25·78	27·61	28·66	25·30	26·05
139	Habra	108	597	1,049	888	1,937	118	31·40	28·47	29·09	22·63	20·42	21·58
140	Basirhat	84	765	874	727	1,601	120	27·69	22·81	25·23	25·87	23·15	24·52
141	Hasanabad	58	2,119	1,325	993	2,318	133	28·81	28·73	28·78	20·66	21·81	21·14
142	Baduria	155	733	1,697	1,471	3,168	115	29·79	25·91	27·85	27·30	23·58	25·44
143	Haroa	53	1,207	689	556	1,245	124	19·13	20 75	19·82	17·08	19·07	18·33
144	Diamond Harbour ...	68	932	910	733	1,643	124	28·78	23·05	25·90	19·66	14·84	17·24
145	Kalpi	110	968	1,719	1,330	3,048	129	31·26	25·75	28·60	19·57	15·81	17·76
146	Debipur	50	996	751	693	1,444	108	30·92	27·14	28·98	21·29	15·58	18·34
147	Bankipur	118	1,054	1,519	1,196	2,715	127	24·80	18·91	21·81	15·82	12·81	14·29
148	Mathurapur	71	825	1,270	1,058	2,328	120	42·52	36·76	39·70	19·05	15·39	17·25
	Total of Rural Circles ...	1,987·7	776	1 ,748	17,646	39,394	123	27·31	23·00	25·51	21·84	19·14	20·53
	Total of District ...	2,103	897	26,507	21,551	48,058	123	26·79	23·87	25·40	23·44	20 84	22·19
	NADIA.												
	Towns.												
149	Krishnagar	7	3,643	436	365	801	119	35·03	27·95	31·41	19·76	16·39	18·03
150	Nadia	3	4,444	152	133	284	115	24·69	18·38	21·29	14 94	13·32	14·09
151	Ranaghat	2·5	3,402	131	141	272	92	32·09	31·87	31·97	15·18	12·20	13·65
152	Birnagar	1·5	2,280	74	87	161	85	47·16	46·07	47·06	26·13	24·29	25·13
153	Santipur	2	15,218	404	379	783	106	28·85	28·05	25·72	13 00	10·28	11·53
154	Chakdaha	4	2,154	164	126	290	130	35 59	31·42	33·65	11·28	9·97	10·67
155	Kushtia	5	2,240	192	173	365	110	32·76	32·40	32·59	19·62	17·98	18·84
156	Kumarkhali	1	6,165	105	99	204	106	36·82	29·87	33·09	21·94	15·99	18·32
157	Meherpur	5	1,104	84	56	140	150	29·60	18·77	24·05	22·91	20·78	21·82
	Total of Towns ...	31	3,045	1,742	1,658	3,300	111	32·01	26·59	29·20	15·10	12·76	13·89
	Rural Circles.												
158	Krishnagar	156	470	1,316	1,365	2,681	96	36·25	30·74	36·50	29·00	25·52	27·28
159	Hanskhali	104	359	715	652	1,367	109	39·44	34·74	36·58	31·39	28·45	29·92
160	Kissenganj	57	572	591	495	1,086	119	37·24	29·47	33·25	27·92	23·93	25·87
161	Chapra	130	488	1,204	1,121	2,325	107	38·38	34·90	36·62	27·51	23·57	25·01
162	Nakasipara	135	417	1,039	964	2,003	107	38·17	33·04	35·52	32·53	28·21	30·29
163	Kaliganj	109	429	742	734	1,476	101	32·55	30·51	31·50	30·49	26·23	28·30
164	Ranaghat	157	416	1,333	1,227	2,560	108	41·28	37·08	39·15	34·12	28·52	31·29
165	Santipur	72	326	503	476	979	105	42·99	40·24	41·61	30·34	30·01	30·17
166	Chakdaha	116	476	1,331	850	2,181	156	46·23	32·05	39·43	40·08	26·13	33·39
167	Haringhatta	72	484	790	734	1,524	107	44·53	42·91	43·74	35·01	34 25	34·64
168	Kushtia	25	892	363	353	716	102	33·32	30·92	32·09	25·61	21·90	23·76
169	Kumarkhali	101	960	1,546	1,440	3,035	109	33·62	29·10	31·30	26·01	21·10	23·40
170	Daulatpur	144	584	1,364	1,338	2,702	101	33·71	30·62	32·10	31·03	27·04	29·70
171	Nayapara	177	795	2,251	2,190	4,441	102	33·54	29·63	31·52	31·80	26·07	28·80
172	Bhalluka	51	958	930	854	1,784	103	39·57	33·04	36·40	30·29	24·00	27·37
173	Bhadalia	93	778	1,248	1,209	2,457	103	35·45	32·51	33·94	29·32	23·29	26·23
174	Chuadanga	33	599	480	417	897	115	48·91	41·92	45·39	26·59	24·73	25·65
175	Alamdanga	152	670	2,211	1,732	3,943	127	50·19	37·96	43·97	27·40	22·81	25·11
176	Damurhuda	116	546	1,169	1,050	2,219	111	37 63	32·47	35·00	28·23	25·36	26·77
177	Kalupol	79	470	1,231	1,153	2,384	104	67·58	63·19	65·37	36·31	34·45	35·37
178	Jibannagar	77	449	934	817	1,751	114	52·25	44·71	48·44	30·86	27·47	29·15
179	Meherpur	128	497	1,027	829	1,856	123	33·10	25·37	29·13	34·55	29·01	31·71
180	Tehatta	180	484	1,420	1,299	2,719	109	33·55	28·99	31·20	28·97	24·46	26·65
181	Karimpur	193	533	1,881	1,832	3,713	102	36·84	32·83	34·74	30·57	25·68	28·02
182	Gangani	126	581	1,325	1,262	2,587	104	37·28	33·48	35·32	29·52	24·43	26·80
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,763	554	28,974	26,412	55,386	109	38·74	33·71	36·17	30·01	25·79	28·14
	Total of District ...	2,794	588	30,716	27,070	58,686	109	38·20	33·22	35·69	29·56	24·89	27·17
	JESSORE.												
	Towns.												
183	Jessore	5	1,660	200	93	293	221	40·87	29·50	36·01	23·41	27·28	24·93
184	Kotchandpur	8	1,187	146	153	299	95	28·21	35·35	31·46	35·94	34·36	37·04
185	Mobeshpur	1	4,451	69	82	145	76	29·74	35·14	32·57	37·20	31·71	34·27
	Total of Towns ...	14	1,589	415	328	743	126	33·64	33·05	33·38	18·16	18·74	18·37

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the* DISTRICTS *of Bengal during* 1892—contd.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
Number.	DISTRICTS, TOWNS, AND RURAL CIRCLES.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Rural Circles.												
186	Jessore	226	602	3,544	3,052	6,596	116	46·09	41·95	44·08	31·64	29·90	30·72
187	Bagharpara	105	549	1,375	1,275	2,650	107	42·85	44·22	43·53	37·05	32·11	34·58
188	Manirampur	219	683	2,860	2,540	5,400	112	37·65	34·48	36·09	31·28	28·29	29·81
189	Godkhali	68	685	1,501	1,271	2,772	118	46·55	40·38	43·50	30·83	27·04	28·95
190	Kaliganj	141	589	2,042	1,972	4,014	103	48·60	48·02	48·32	32·61	28·69	30·67
191	Keshabpur	100	828	1,781	1,418	3,199	125	42·64	34·52	38·61	28·78	25·17	26·99
192	Jhenidah	105	871	2,571	2,508	5,079	102	36·30	34·38	35·33	21·25	18·50	19·86
193	Kotchandpur	50	508	944	823	1,767	114	59·38	51·69	55·53	40·38	30·93	35·65
194	Salkopa	246	515	3,941	3,559	7,500	110	64·73	53·90	59·10	42·49	33·12	37·62
195	Magura	222	748	3,338	3,231	6,569	103	41·18	37·99	39·55	28·02	23·50	25·71
196	Salikha	99	515	1,036	1,137	2,203	93	47·77	47·11	47·43	36·30	31·25	33·13
197	Muhammadpur	113	803	2,205	1,977	4,182	111	49·44	42·82	46·07	28·11	24·84	26·45
198	Narail	232	653	2,797	2,292	5,089	122	37·01	30·17	33·58	33·17	29·88	31·48
199	Barkalia	101	807	1,357	1,120	2,477	121	33·37	27·40	30·37	23·04	20·42	21·73
200	Lohagara	154	749	2,182	2,230	4,412	97	38·45	37·96	38·20	20·96	23·08	24·99
201	Bansaon	113	491	1,324	1,292	2,616	102	47·44	46·75	47·10	31·78	28·76	30·28
202	Gaighata	94	481	1,148	1,084	2,232	105	50·19	48·40	49·30	34·03	32·10	33·00
203	Ganrapota	111	506	1,236	1,113	2,349	111	44·90	38·83	41·80	26·70	23·09	24·88
204	Maheshpur	200	492	2,770	1,975	4,745	140	56·57	39·84	48·15	31·55	25·38	28·44
205	Sarsha	130	540	1,685	1,428	3,113	118	47·43	41·14	44·32	33·05	28·78	30·94
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,911	641	41,667	37,297	78,964	111	44·85	39·78	42·30	30·81	26·80	28·90
	Total of District ...	2,925	645	42,082	37,625	79,707	111	44·70	39·71	42·19	30·64	26·71	28·67
	MURSHIDABAD.												
	Towns.												
206	Berhampore	9	2,612	428	347	775	123	34·91	30·83	32·95	27·65	24·87	26·32
207	Kandi	6	1,855	170	174	344	97	31·31	30·51	30·90	20·44	16·30	18·32
208	Lalbagh or City Murshidabad	16	2,223	697	557	1,254	125	38·62	31·77	35·24	37·73	34·51	36·14
209	Jangipur	1	0,704	167	167	334	100	35·07	33·18	34·10	27·51	20·06	23·68
	Total of Towns ...	32	2,500	1,462	1,245	2,707	117	36·10	31·50	33·83	31·16	27·32	29·26
	Rural Circles.												
210	Burwa	105	654	925	859	1,784	107	27·30	24·66	25·96	21·44	18·26	19·81
211	Jalangi	192	587	1,746	1,532	3,278	113	32·58	28·85	29·65	25·22	22·71	23·92
212	Gowas	157	545	1,308	1,215	2,523	107	31·69	27·38	29·46	20·59	23·00	26·48
213	Sajaganj	18	522	230	189	419	121	51·15	38·51	44·56	32·47	25·27	28·71
214	Gorabazar	10	642	347	289	636	120	50·07	47·52	52·02	34·04	28·48	31·20
215	Daulathazar	63	619	768	834	1,602	92	40·19	41·93	41·07	35·11	30·76	32·89
216	Hariharpara	98	561	935	868	1,803	107	35·06	30·57	32·74	27·86	22·36	25·02
217	Nowda	88	554	694	662	1,356	104	29·27	26·40	27·79	26·53	23·13	24·78
218	Gokarna	89	448	654	603	1,257	109	33·10	29·88	31·47	24·29	21·45	22·86
219	Bharatpur	164	666	2,100	1,970	4,070	106	39·71	34·95	37·25	25·53	21·03	23·31
220	Khargaon	122	458	911	840	1,751	108	33·46	29·21	31·27	20·09	18·36	19·20
221	Kandi	26	663	289	270	559	107	31·49	31·33	32·41	55·63	52·46	54·04
222	Barwan	108	588	892	808	1,700	110	28·59	24·94	26·73	26·86	24·41	26·61
223	Shahanagar	16	639	222	210	432	105	41·16	36·20	38·59	29·85	27·92	28·85
224	Asanpur	12	843	263	229	492	114	52·56	44·69	48·58	36·57	34·73	35·64
225	Bhagwangola	111	482	1,185	1,187	2,372	99	46·04	42·25	44·26	36·63	33·42	34·95
226	Kalianganj	122	308	690	650	1,340	106	37·50	33·75	35·58	29·56	28·09	28·81
227	Manullabazar ...	9	462	125	106	231	117	61·36	49·85	55·48	32·40	22·10	27·14
228	Sagardighi	80	342	536	427	963	125	37·13	28·48	32·72	33·32	28·78	30·90
229	Raghunathganj	70	728	751	656	1,407	114	31·14	24·38	27·58	32·09	23·27	27·44
230	Diwansarai	95	639	1,256	1,106	2,362	113	42·97	35·12	38·90	34·59	28·77	31·55
231	Shamshirganj ...	104	763	1,156	949	2,105	121	30·75	22·64	26·51	34·34	25·81	29·84
232	Suti	137	507	1,136	904	2,040	125	34·51	24·68	29·35	23·27	17·47	20·22
233	Mirzapur	101	462	761	728	1,489	104	33·93	29·93	31·85	27·51	23·10	25·22
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,112	554	19,890	18,091	37,971	109	35·17	29·86	32·42	28·36	23·70	25·95
	Total of District ...	2,144	583	21,342	19,336	40,678	110	35·23	29·96	32·51	28·55	23·92	26·16
	KHULNA.												
	Towns.												
234	Khulna	2·9	2,988	125	130	255	96	25·53	34·47	29·42	15·93	18·03	16·84
235	Satkhira	11	777	202	183	385	110	44·87	45·19	45·02	19·99	18·02	19·06
236	Chanduria	8	324	71	69	140	103	54·61	53·36	53·99	31·53	27·06	29·30
237	Debhatta	5	1,076	96	81	177	118	36·22	29·62	32·87	26·03	24·50	25·26
	Total of Towns ...	26·9	936	494	463	957	106	37·01	30·08	37·98	20·82	20·51	20·67
	Rural Circles.												
238	Khulna	178·1	748	1,748	1,323	3,071	132	24·87	20·97	23·02	22·08	21·69	21·90
239	Dumuria	182	434	2,273	1,997	4,270	113	56·17	51·81	54·04	39·98	37·51	38·78
240	Baitaghata	97	381	688	614	1,302	103	42·10	35·76	38·80	23·04	24·11	23·54
241	Paikgachha	189	441	1,145	1,068	2,213	107	25·22	28·06	26·52	21·65	22·99	22·36
242	Bagerhat	229	662	2,783	2,400	5,183	116	34·86	33·55	34·14	25·83	25·80	25·82
243	Mollahat	111	532	760	613	1,373	124	25·46	20·94	23·22	20·00	18·03	19·02
244	Rampal	150	350	1,138	985	2,123	114	36·64	40·00	38·13	24·18	30·01	26·76
245	Morelganj	180	411	1,426	1,440	2,866	99	34·95	43·39	39·73	22·82	26·39	24·42
246	Satkhira	327	748	1,753	1,665	3,418	105	30·37	35·51	35·94	27·09	24·76	26·25
247	Kalaroa	81	952	1,861	1,681	3,542	110	48·09	43·13	45·89	32·08	27·38	29·79
248	Magura	126	722	970	870	1,840	111	21·08	19·31	20·21	16·14	15·03	16·09
249	Assasuni	137	523	1,018	897	1,915	113	26·05	27·49	26·71	21·49	23·91	22·59
250	Kaliganj	254	567	1,738	1,525	3,263	113	22·97	22·28	22·64	22·35	23·95	23·11
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,050·1	562	19,251	17,078	36,329	112	31·83	31·17	31·52	24·45	24·59	24·52
	Total of District ...	2,077	567	19,745	17,541	37,286	112	31·95	31·34	31·66	24·37	24·50	24·43

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the* DISTRICTS *of Bengal during* 1892—contd.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
Number.	DISTRICTS, TOWNS, AND RURAL CIRCLES.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
	DINAJPUR.												
	Town.												
251	Dinajpur	5	2,441	325	176	501	184	44·96	35·36	41·05	34·72	31·55	33·43
	Rural Circles.												
252	Mahadebpur	171	428	1,320	1,142	2,462	115	35·04	32·08	33·60	26·54	24·83	25·71
253	Kaliganj	300	335	1,781	1,412	3,193	126	34·45	28·54	31·72	31·24	28·40	29·90
254	Hemtabad	243	347	1,469	1,204	2,663	121	33·05	29·79	31·49	31·60	30·04	30·85
255	Dinajpur	389	504	3,545	3,094	6,639	114	34·91	32·61	33·80	32·58	30·32	31·39
256	Nawabganj	238	278	1,327	1,197	2,524	110	37·91	38·15	38·02	31·48	32·57	32·00
257	Parbatipur	166	416	1,058	878	1,936	120	29·14	26·72	27·99	27·13	27·09	27·40
258	Chintaman	160	338	1,029	901	1,930	114	35·47	35·81	35·63	29·16	28·77	28·98
259	Patiram	291	258	1,473	1,200	2,673	122	37·17	33·70	35·53	27·73	24·49	26·20
260	Patnitala	262	301	1,350	1,245	2,595	108	32·67	33·10	32·87	25·17	24·72	24·83
261	Parsa	202	250	822	804	1,626	102	30·19	34·34	32·11	27·01	27·16	27·57
262	Gangarampur	263	302	1,298	1,084	2,382	119	31·13	28·59	29·92	28·97	26·32	27·72
263	Bunshihari	2·7	824	1,224	1,024	2,248	119	28·53	25·34	26·99	30·21	25·44	27·90
264	Ranisankail	189	391	1,444	1,252	2,696	115	37·80	34·02	36·41	33·43	31·24	32·37
265	Pirganj	237	330	1 654	1,278	2,932	129	32·85	28·77	30·94	33·75	32·18	33·01
266	Birganj	304	453	2,457	2,197	4,654	111	33·91	31·51	33·72	35·37	33·94	34·60
267	Thakurgaon	141	509	4,552	4,073	8,625	111	39·32	37·41	38·39	34·04	32·70	33·30
	Total of Rural Circles ...	4,113	375	27,793	23,985	51,778	115	34·53	32·40	33·54	31·20	29·53	30·40
	Total of District ...	4,118	377	28,118	24,161	52,279	116	34·02	32·48	33·09	31·23	29·55	30·43
	RAJSHAHI.												
	Towns.												
268	Rampur Boalia ...	3·5	6,146	444	362	806	122	37·78	37·49	37·65	34·38	34·38	34·38
269	Nator	3	3,061	189	158	347	119	40·24	35·19	37·77	15·97	16·95	16 43
	Total of Towns ...	6·5	4,706	633	520	1,153	121	38 48	36·70	37·68	29·12	28·84	28·99
	Rural Circles.												
270	Boalia	118·5	653	1,791	1,876	3,667	95	46·06	48 61	47·33	36·42	36·56	36·49
271	Tanor	178	498	1,751	1,865	3,616	93	40·44	42·71	41 58	31·32	29·43	30·37
272	Godagari	173	270	1,026	1,049	2,075	97	42·52	46·30	44·35	33 03	32·84	32·94
273	Puthia	140	683	2,028	1,897	3,925	106	41·80	40·16	40 99	34·21	33·11	33·67
274	Charghat	154	806	2,544	2,609	5,153	97	41·94	41·03	41·48	34·43	32·24	33·31
275	Bagmara	142	838	1,742	1,543	3,285	112	29 39	25·83	27·60	29·70	23·54	26·76
276	Nator	196	677	3,037	3,069	6,106	98	47·28	44·71	45·96	41 94	36·85	39·31
277	Singra	310	379	2,557	2,384	4,941	107	43·45	40 64	42·05	31·32	28·21	29·77
278	Burigaon	194	600	2,558	2,477	5,035	103	46·71	41·50	43 18	37·92	31·93	34·87
279	Lalpur	115	580	1,722	1,652	3,374	104	52·00	48 18	50·06	34·42	31·38	32·87
280	Naugaon	139	602	1,803	1,651	3,454	109	37·06	34·07	35·88	28·08	24·19	26·15
281	Manda	290	380	1,956	1,910	3,866	102	34·17	33 73	33 95	27·48	24·02	25·76
282	Panchupur	165	834	2,194	1,889	4,083	116	40·62	43·00	46·32	25·28	21·55	23·42
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,323·5	552	26,709	25,471	52,180	103	41·87	40·11	40·99	32·87	29·62	31 24
	Total of District ...	2,330	553	27,342	26,391	53,733	103	41·78	40·04	40·91	32·73	29·60	31·18
	RANGPUR.												
	Town.												
283	Rangpur	8	1,777	290	195	485	149	33·25	35·48	34·11	34·40	36·20	35·87
	Rural Circles.												
284	Rangpur ...	175	629	2,451	2,166	4,617	113	42·75	41·02	41·92	30·05	30·53	37·84
285	Nisbetganj or Mahiganj..	170	663	2,324	2,019	4,343	115	38·73	34·89	36 84	34·25	32·12	33·20
286	Badarganj or Kourganj ...	167	525	1,531	1,234	2,765	124	34·41	28·54	31·52	32·34	28·15	30·27
287	Pirganj	158	430	1,151	928	2,079	124	32·33	28·02	30·56	29·18	27·54	28·40
288	Mitapokhur...	193	499	1,576	1,324	2,900	119	31·21	27·09	29·19	29·05	25·72	27·43
289	Kaliganj	264	564	2,631	2,324	4,955	113	34·13	32·26	33·23	37·18	34·04	35·91
290	Ulipur	331	478	3,846	3,331	7,177	115	41·09	35·58	38·34	31·74	27·21	29·47
291	Kurigaon	84	701	1,200	985	2,185	121	39·63	34 39	37·08	26·55	22 20	24·44
292	Barabari	1·3	658	2,052	1,693	3,745	121	33·80	28·30	31·07	31 43	27·86	29·06
293	Nageshwari...	279	505	2,884	2,350	5,234	122	40 02	34·03	3, ·09	36 41	30 28	33·41
294	Dimla	192	711	2,410	2,183	4,593	110	34·24	32·91	33·59	31·21	29·42	30·34
295	Jaldhaka	242	679	2,743	2,171	4,914	126	32·63	26·97	29·86	29·51	26·92	28·25
296	Nilphamari or Darwani .	214	684	2,607	2,089	4,696	124	33·15	30·75	32·04	29 43	30·58	29·96
297	Gobindganj...	351	575	3,136	2,677	5,813	117	30·08	27·40	28·78	24·91	21·99	23·49
298	Gaibanda or Sadullapur...	281	623	2,574	2,131	4,705	120	28·50	25·13	26·87	23·78	20·30	22·07
299	Sundarganj	128	676	1,595	1,519	3,114	105	36·32	35·57	35·95	32·81	27·70	30·29
	Total of Rural Circles ...	3,478	589	38,711	31,124	67,835	117	34·86	31·18	33·07	30·93	27·88	29·45
	Total of District ...	3,486	592	37,001	31,319	68,320	118	34·84	31·20	33·07	30·96	27·94	29·49
	BOGRA.												
	Towns.												
300	Bogra	2·2	3,002	152	88	240	172	40·95	30·40	36·33	21·38	17·62	19·68
301	Shorpur	2	1,082	66	70	136	94	30·13	30·43	34·30	36 52	33·23	35·05
	Total of Towns ...	4·2	2,516	218	158	376	137	36·94	33·84	35·57	18·81	15·84	17·50
	Rural Circles.												
302	Bogra	356·8	691	3,572	3,105	6,677	115	28·59	25·21	26·91	23·29	20·15	21·33
303	Sherpur	163	495	748	779	1,527	96	17·68	20·28	18·91	17·65	17·67	17·66
304	Sherlakandi	265	668	1,462	1,224	2,686	119	20·76	18·34	19·58	19·59	16·47	18·07
305	Khetlal	119	388	1 582	1,488	3 070	106	07·80	64·85	66·34	57·60	52·64	55·14
306	Sibganj	123	548	1,249	1,077	2,346	117	30·55	32·89	34·78	27·51	26·42	26·98
307	Adamdighi	191	574	1,772	1,478	3.250	119	32·32	26·93	29·62	23·38	19·42	20·90
308	Panchabibi	203	359	1,436	1,153	2,591	124	30·68	34·27	35·52	26·48	26·46	26·47
309	Nawabganj	85	525	771	724	1,495	106	33·01	33·94	33·45	27 57	25·92	26·78
	Total of Rural Circles ...	1,447·8	567	13,614	11,028	23,642	114	30·54	27·90	29·29	24·56	22·45	23·53
	Total of District ...	1,452	563	13,832	11,186	24,018	114	30·63	28·06	29·38	24·47	22·37	23 45

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the* DISTRICTS *of Bengal during* 1892—contd.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
Number.	DISTRICTS, TOWNS, AND RURAL CIRCLES.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	PABNA.												
	Towns.												
310	Pabna	3	5,494	306	251	557	121	37·16	30·41	33·78	33·27	28·47	30 87
311	Sirajganj	3	7,755	245	181	426	135	18·71	17·78	18·30	19·25	16·50	18·05
	Total of Towns ...	6	6,625	551	432	983	127	25·83	23·44	24·72	24·66	21·86	23·36
	Rural Circles.												
312	Pabna, including Sara O. P.	294	577	2,056	2,737	5,693	108	35·42	31·71	33·53	29·70	24·48	27·05
313	Dulai	239	711	2,820	2,329	5,149	121	31·03	24·06	27·96	29·88	23·49	26·04
314	Chatmahar	211	637	2,531	2,107	4,638	120	38·20	30·91	34·50	30·89	26·45	28·64
315	Mathura	115	832	1,522	1,200	2,722	126	32·17	24·79	28·44	28·09	22·87	25·45
316	Sirajganj	303	709	2,202	1,894	4,096	116	20·15	17·93	19·06	25·16	20·08	22·66
317	Shahzadpur	212	1,135	3 410	2,802	6,212	121	29·18	22·61	25·80	21·04	18·98	21·44
318	Ulapara	218	844	2,252	1,936	4,188	116	24·80	20·74	22·75	23·23	18·00	20·58
319	Raiganj	221	447	1,054	1,512	3,166	109	31·91	32·11	31·00	27·76	26·20	27·03
	Total of Rural Circles ..	1,833	721	19,347	16,517	35,864	117	29·46	24·79	27·11	26·02	21·02	24·40
	Total of District ...	1,839	740	19,898	16,949	36,847	117	29 35	24·76	27·04	26·85	21·02	24·37
	DARJEELING.												
	Towns.												
320	Darjeeling	5·4	2,619	147	93	240	158	16·47	17·80	16·96	16·02	18·76	17·03
321	Kurseong	2	1,761	133	70	203	190	61·94	50·90	57·03	54·49	45·09	50·82
	Total of Towns ...	7·4	2,387	280	163	443	171	25·29	24·70	25·07	23·48	24·25	23·77
	Rural Circles.												
322	Darjeeling	720·6	64	1,863	1,519	3,382	122	77·93	66·29	72·23	35·97	29·15	32·63
323	Kurseong	183	224	1,020	702	1,722	145	44·91	38·12	41·81	39·45	34·86	37·39
324	Phansedewah including Siliguri.	253	465	1,895	1,584	3,479	119	28 99	30·26	29·55	20·09	20·05	20·68
	Total of Rural Circles ...	1,156·6	177	4,778	3,805	8,583	126	42·67	40·62	41·73	27·76	25 53	26·74
	Total of District ...	1,164	191	5,058	3,968	9,026	127	41·10	39·57	40·41	26·81	25·07	26·03
	JALPAIGURI.												
	Town.												
325	Jalpaiguri	3·5	2,766	158	82	240	192	24·65	25·05	24·78	23·09	25·06	23·96
	Rural Circles.												
326	Jalpaiguri	180·5	465	1,501	947	2,449	158	39·79	26·67	33·43	31·70	28·89	30·34
327	Rajganj	324	231	1,469	1,280	2,749	114	37·85	35·36	36·65	33·36	31·80	32·61
328	Boda	381	436	3,196	2,968	6,164	140	36·89	37·21	37·04	34·80	33·01	33·94
329	Pathgram	104	577	1,144	1,040	2,184	110	30·92	35·71	36·33	36·40	32·32	34·42
330	Mayaguri	360	275	2,070	1,700	3,770	122	38 89	37·22	38·12	28·99	30·82	29·84
331	Damdim	322	260	1,093	931	2,024	117	22·90	25·76	24·13	16·89	17·21	16·92
332	Alipore	786	53	862	652	1,514	132	37·73	34·70	36·45	34·87	34·12	34·53
333	Salbari	501	144	1,115	1,108	2,583	121	35·30	36·21	35·70	35·02	38·59	36·62
	Total of Rural Circles...	2,958·5	227	12,759	10,686	23,445	119	35·61	34·09	34·90	31·21	30·84	31·04
	Total of District ...	2,962	230	12,917	10,768	23,685	119	35·42	34·00	34·76	31·00	18·15	30·93
	DACCA.												
	Towns.												
334	Dacca	6	13,939	1,451	1,229	2,680	118	31·21	33·09	32·04	20·32	17·98	19·28
335	Narayanganj	1	17,715	393	254	647	154	32·43	45·36	36·52	21·12	27·50	23·14
	Total of Towns ...	7	14,478	1,844	1,483	3,327	124	31·46	34·70	32·82	20·46	19·23	19·96
	Rural Circles.												
336	Keraniganj	310	601	2,773	2,476	5,249	112	30·31	26·04	28·13	21·12	17·91	19·49
337	Kapasia	420	339	1,802	1,650	3,452	109	24·22	24·18	24·20	19·54	19·01	19·29
338	Sabhar	370	560	2,701	2,228	5,019	143	27·88	20·74	24·19	21·50	16·98	19·16
339	Nawabganj	160	1,066	2,420	2,032	4,452	119	29·74	22·74	26·08	21·07	14·93	17·88
340	Narayanganj	115	1,047	1,327	1,257	2,584	105	20·78	22·18	21·44	17·27	16·85	17·08
341	Raipura	208	802	2,645	2,277	4,922	116	21·44	19·04	20·57	17·17	16·08	16·60
342	Rupganj	227	868	2,779	2,507	5,286	110	27·74	25·87	26·82	20·62	19·29	19·96
343	Munshiganj	198	1,479	3,385	3,142	6,527	107	23·74	20·90	22·28	19·08	15·92	17·46
344	Srinagar	203	1,543	3,999	2,884	6,883	138	27·75	17·04	21·97	19·08	14·04	17·26
345	Manikganj	208	961	3,258	2,705	5,963	120	33·21	26·53	29·80	22·65	18·28	20·42
346	Scaloo Aircha	172	864	2,050	1,979	4,029	103	28·00	26·19	27·08	24·79	20·87	22·80
347	Harirampur	109	920	1,340	1,091	2,431	122	27·13	21·42	24·23	23·60	16·65	19·23
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,790	831	30,568	26,228	56,797	116	26·76	22·27	24·48	20·27	17·02	18·62
	Total of District ...	2,797	865	32,413	27,711	60,124	116	26·99	22·71	24·83	20·28	17·10	18·68
	FARIDPUR.												
	Towns.												
348	Faridpur	8	1,346	197	165	362	119	31·89	35·86	33·39	15·05	15·44	15·23
349	Madaripur	5	2,754	146	123	269	118	20·92	18·10	19·53	17·48	14·86	16·19
	Total of Towns ...	13	1,888	343	288	631	119	26·07	25·28	25·70	10·79	9·74	10·30

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the* DISTRICTS *of Bengal during* 1892—contd.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
Number.	Districts, Towns, and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Rural Circles.												
350	Faridpur	166	519	1,526	1,387	2,913	110	34·62	32·91	33·78	19·85	17·08	17·99
351	Bhushna	135	756	2,506	2,297	4,803	109	40·74	44·33	47·00	25·34	21·56	23·52
352	Awanpur	156	659	1,849	1,670	3,519	110	37·03	31·49	34·18	21·23	16·33	18·70
353	Maksudpur	220	801	2,570	2,066	4,636	124	29·86	22·86	26·27	19·63	16·56	18·06
354	Bhanga	175	1,073	2,484	2,083	4,567	119	27·32	21·97	24·30	21·82	18·46	20·12
355	Madaripur	235	765	2,388	2,000	4,448	115	26·86	22·66	24·74	21·38	18·64	20·00
356	Palang	308	906	5,298	4,172	9,470	126	39 37	28·84	33·93	23 11	18·28	20·41
357	Gopalganj	171	566	1,371	1,079	2,450	127	28·22	22·35	25·30	18·48	14·02	16·26
358	Sibchar	121	1,089	1,581	1,321	2,902	119	23·66	20·30	22·00	15·28	12·31	13·81
359	Kotalipara	139	569	908	805	1,713	112	23·14	20·78	21·64	22·14	19·23	20·67
360	Goalundo	140	900	2,210	1,781	3,991	124	32·95	30·19	31·66	19·93	19·75	19·38
361	Pangsa	165	767	2,537	2,284	4,821	111	40·36	35·81	38·07	21·14	17·12	19·12
362	Baliakandi	123	795	2,116	1,886	4,002	112	43·66	38·22	40·92	21·95	18·58	20·25
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,254	786	29,344	24,891	54,235	117	31·34	27·87	30·59	20·94	17·32	19·22
	Total of District ...	2,267	792	29,087	25,179	54,866	117	33·24	27·84	30·52	20·79	17·42	19·10
	BACKERGUNGE.												
	Towns.												
363	Barisál	6	2,580	246	165	411	149	23·69	32·36	26·54	14·44	19·61	16·14
364	Jhalukati	2	1,182	34	20	54	170	17·29	5·12	22·83	13·73	23·06	15·64
365	Nalchiti	2	837	15	11	26	136	12·32	23·96	15·52	9·04	34·85	16·11
366	Pirojpur	11	1,113	181	161	342	112	28·00	27·84	27·92	19 95	17·11	18·61
	Total of Towns ...	21	1,512	476	357	833	133	23·76	30·41	26·22	15·82	19·16	17·06
	Rural Circles.												
367	Barisál	165	714	2,351	2,119	4,470	110	39 50	36·31	37·92	31·00	31·46	31·57
368	Jhalukati	144	1,119	2,975	2,841	5,816	104	37·31	34·86	36·07	28·79	26·87	27·08
369	Nalchiti	85	902	1,504	1,303	2,807	115	39·27	33·89	36·58	35·86	31·32	32·59
370	Backergunge	151	912	3,077	2,867	5,944	107	43·09	42 00	42·56	28·79	27·01	27·92
371	Mehdiganj	292	581	3,327	2,970	6,297	112	41·06	39·59	40·35	30·00	31·35	30·70
372	Gaurnudi	269	794	3,245	3,029	6,314	108	32·05	28·66	30·33	25·47	22 83	24·13
373	Pirojpur	195	1,066	2,492	2,614	5,106	95	44·17	47·05	45·60	29·56	27·75	28·66
374	Matbari	238	501	3,968	3,821	7,789	103	63·32	67·40	65·26	30·54	31·11	30·81
375	Surupkati	224	809	3,657	3,173	6,830	115	41·70	33·99	37·68	25·31	21·49	23·36
376	Bhandaria	114	831	2,273	2,044	4,317	111	47·78	43·30	45·55	28·08	25·44	27·22
377	Patuakhali	266	731	4,903	4,761	9,664	105	40·09	50·32	49·69	25·04	25·00	25·53
378	Bauptal	160	693	2,316	2,136	4,452	108	40·32	30·84	40·69	24·16	22·29	23·27
379	Gulsakhali	511	219	2,773	2,632	5,405	105	47·08	40·51	48·23	28 37	27·10	27·77
380	Galachipa	294	269	2,244	2,193	4,437	102	52·57	60·07	56·03	30·79	31·31	31·02
381	Bhola	262	551	3,722	3,185	7,207	106	48·86	51·12	49·92	22·41	22·01	23·22
382	Barmuddin Havildars ...	353	323	3,348	2,922	6,270	114	53 71	56·55	54·95	25·23	27·45	26·24
	Total of Rural Circles ...	3,028	584	48,215	44,910	93,125	107	44·16	43 27	43·88	27·08	26·51	27·11
	Total of District ...	3,049	590	48,691	45,267	93,958	107	44·08	43·13	43·63	27·37	26·35	26·88
	MYMENSINGH.												
	Towns.												
383	Nasirabad	1·5	7,703	218	87	305	250	25·85	27·84	26·39	23·01	20·80	22·41
384	Muktagachha	1	4,923	50	39	89	128	15·50	22·95	18·07	15·81	25·30	19·09
385	Netrakona	10	982	110	98	208	112	19·59	23·30	21·18	Data not available.		
386	Jamálpur	8·3	1,810	268	207	475	129	32·71	28·76	30·86	20·75	23·76	22·16
387	Sherpur	0·5	1,130	132	101	233	130	21·23	22·31	21·68	17·53	19·88	18·52
388	Kishorganj	6	2,331	107	101	208	105	14·93	14·70	14·86	8·37	10·25	9·29
389	Bajitpur	2	4,699	113	101	214	111	24·31	21·25	22·76	7·74	7·57	7·66
390	Tangail	13	1,382	136	125	261	108	13·42	15·04	14·52	10·85	10·45	10·68
	Total of Towns ...	51·5	1,821	1,134	859	1,993	132	21·14	21·38	21·24	9·26	10·38	9·74
	Rural Circles.												
391	Nasirabad	473·5	453	2,107	1,676	3,783	125	18·74	16·34	17·59	20·42	18·79	19·64
392	Phulbaria	200	463	1,479	1,340	2,819	110	30·70	30·07	30·40	Data not available.		
393	Iswarganj	341	752	3,066	2,821	5,887	108	23·81	23·41	23·62	16·89	15·19	26·07
394	Ghafargaon	443	317	1,149	1,054	2,503	137	19·84	15·50	17·80	17·51	15·44	16·52
395	Phulpur	399	348	1,658	1,146	2,804	144	22·43	17·50	20·16	22·56	21·20	21·95
396	Netrakona	428	560	2,584	2,039	4,623	126	20·44	17 98	19·28	18·63	16·98	17·84
397	Kendua	569	508	3,104	2,556	5,660	121	20·77	18·30	19·68	Data not available.		
398	Durgapur	382	302	1,425	1,133	2,558	125	23·07	20·08	22·10	21·49	18·83	20·25
399	Jamálpur	410·5	550	2,198	1,501	3,699	146	18·52	13·69	16·21	14·10	10·70	12·03
400	Sherpur	232·5	473	1,300	1,207	2,507	107	22·92	22·59	22·76	18·75	17·13	17·97
401	Nalitabari	286	299	1,011	822	1,833	122	22·53	20·15	21·40	Data not available.		
402	Diwanganj	342	378	1,432	1,128	2,560	126	21·35	18·03	19·75	18·49	16·27	17·42
403	Kishorganj	145	953	2,205	1,694	3,899	130	31·61	24·70	28·18	25·21	21·11	23·18
404	Bajitpur	418	537	2,025	1,513	3,538	133	17·69	13·70	15·73	16·08	14·01	15·06
405	Nikli or Agarosindur ...	173	803	1,756	1,493	3,249	117	25·19	21·52	23·36	20·79	17·54	19·17
406	Tangail	483	935	3,909	3,292	7,201	118	19·59	16·01	17·78	18·05	13·68	15·84
407	Gopalpur	485	632	1,915	1,452	3,367	131	12·19	9·88	10·97	10·44	8·43	9·46
408	Pingna	130	997	2,082	1,629	3,711	127	32·77	24·82	28·03	35·64	27·07	31·27
	Total of Rural Circles ...	6,280·5	537	36,705	29,406	66,201	124	21·15	17·04	19·59	18·58	15·75	17·32
	Total of District ...	6,332	548	37,839	30,355	68,194	123	21·15	18·03	19·64	18·30	15·86	17·12
	CHITTAGONG.												
	Towns.												
409	Chittagong	5·4	4,417	522	353	875	147	36·62	35·96	36·35	16·83	15·99	16·40
410	Cox's Bazar	3	1,449	79	66	145	119	38·97	28·44	33·35	20·60	18·53	23·69
	Total of Towns ...	8·4	3,382	601	419	1,020	143	36·91	34·52	35·89	16·21	14·42	15·44

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the* DISTRICTS *of Bengal during* 1892—contd.

Number.	Districts, Towns, and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Rural Circles.												
411	Chittagong	147·6	444	833	745	1,578	111	26·78	21·59	24·05	17·20	15·21	16·15
412	Raojan	240	666	2,480	2,519	5,149	104	34·71	29·95	32·21	22·97	19·05	20·48
413	Mirsarai	125	748	993	938	1,931	105	21·90	17·37	20·04	17·01	15·55	16·09
414	Kumira	100	635	937	923	1,860	101	28·74	26·52	27·59	19·20	16·17	17·64
415	Banskhali	193	655	1,936	1,751	3,687	110	32·50	25·74	28·85	19·05	17·44	18·60
416	Satkania	240	643	2,483	2,209	4,732	109	33·31	27·06	30·01	16·20	13·18	14·60
417	Phatikchari	312	351	1,847	1,814	3,661	101	35·17	31·75	33·39	24·19	19·81	21·90
418	Patiya	232	819	3,148	3,007	6,155	104	32·76	27 21	29·79	21 76	18·40	19·96
419	Hathhazari	97	921	1,273	1,236	2,509	102	29·73	26·54	28 07	18·36	16·60	17·44
420	Cox's Bazar	264	245	1,377	1,154	2,531	119	43·61	34·77	39·08	22·52	19 28	20·86
421	Maskhal	183	205	664	654	1,318	101	36 97	33·14	34·96	21·10	18·49	19·74
422	Chakiria	232	200	1,059	962	2,021	110	47·10	39·01	43 38	22·33	18·17	20·17
423	Teknaf	255	135	578	560	1,138	103	32·48	32·60	32·86	21 62	20·88	21·25
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,554·6	493	19,758	18,552	38,290	106	32·05	27 98	30·34	20·27	17·33	18·72
	Total of District ...	2,563	503	20,359	18,951	39,310	107	33·05	28·10	30·46	20·16	17·27	18·65
	NOAKHALI.												
	Town.												
424	Sudharam	2	2,739	91	84	175	108	25·56	43 75	31·94	10·11	12·50	10·94
	Rural Circles.												
425	Sudharam	230	499	2,388	2,205	4,593	107	42·02	37·99	39·99	27·36	26 33	26·84
426	Lakhmipur	212	660	1,876	1,752	3,628	105	25·99	25 82	25·91	20·71	21·33	21·01
427	Ramganj	117	849	1,210	1,151	2,361	105	23·70	24·82	23 76	18·10	18·58	18·33
428	Begamganj ..	220	727	2,115	1,977	4,092	106	25·87	25·27	25·57	20·29	21·53	20·90
429	Companyganj or Ramni	74	654	1,019	1,056	2,075	97	42·08	41·73	42·19	28·89	26·91	27·88
430	Sandip	258	191	1,047	1,073	3,620	116	38·43	33 22	35·83	22 32	21·16	21·75
431	Hattia	185	266	1,322	1,168	2,560	119	52 38	51·28	51·87	36·24	35 39	35·84
432	Fenny	216	769	2,158	2,265	4,723	107	29·98	26·86	24·41	21·57	20·16	20·86
433	Chhagalnaia	131	948	1,764	1,641	3,405	107	29·21	25·67	27·32	26·71	24 21	25·43
	Total of Rural Circles ...	1,643	611	16,169	14,888	31,057	108	32·00	29·83	30·92	23·35	22·76	23·05
	Total of District ...	1,645	613	16,260	14,972	31,232	108	31·96	29·88	30·93	24·26	22·72	22·99
	TIPPERA.												
	Towns.												
434	Comilla	4	3,670	224	211	435	106	26·11	34·59	29·63	23·89	28·03	25·61
435	Brahmanbaria	11	1,637	213	220	433	96	23·09	25·05	24·04	24 82	25·84	25·32
	Total of Towns ...	15	2,179	437	431	868	101	24·54	28 96	26·55	24 37	26·74	25·45
	Rural Circles.												
436	Comilla	176	813	1,846	1,573	3,419	177	25·17	22·49	23·87	19·12	16·24	17·72
437	Chandina	172	542	1,033	1,012	2,045	102	21·02	22·22	21·91	19 21	18·97	19·09
438	Daudkandi	205	844	1,913	1,443	3,356	132	21·96	16 77	19·39	19·74	17·41	18·59
439	Moradnagar	225	786	1,634	1,305	2,939	119	18·27	15·59	16·95	18·09	15·88	17·00
440	Chaudagram	163	715	1,584	1,489	3,073	106	26·47	26·19	26·33	24·86	24·15	24·51
441	Laksam	197	524	1,085	1,048	2,133	103	20·23	21·04	20·62	20·08	20·56	20·78
442	Brahmanbaria	368	665	2,834	2,367	5,201	119	22·55	19·48	21·23	22·62	19·92	21·28
443	Kasba	157	811	1,571	1,281	2,852	122	24·47	20·29	22·40	22·09	18·20	20 15
444	Nabinagar	243	857	2,161	1,770	3,931	122	21·39	17·91	19·67	19·50	16·05	17·79
445	Chandpur	356	732	2 372	1,999	4,371	118	17·38	16·08	16·76	14·12	12·42	13·31
446	Hajiganj	224	494	1,083	986	2,069	109	18·70	18·61	18·66	17·41	16·72	17·08
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,476	706	19,116	16,333	35,440	117	21·38	19·07	20·25	19·44	17·36	18·43
	Total of District ..	2,491	715	19,553	16,764	36,317	116	21·44	19·24	20·36	19·54	17·52	18·55
	PATNA.												
	Towns.												
447	Patna City	9	18,354	2,018	2,823	5,741	103	35·88	33·93	34·75	19·48	17·46	18·46
448	Bihár	8·4	5,681	1,160	1,117	2,277	103	50·61	45·02	47·73	21·64	18·06	20·09
449	Dinapore Nizamat ...	4·9	9,005	444	414	858	104	20·28	18·37	19·31	16·16	13·85	14·99
450	Barh	1·2	10,302	288	226	514	127	44·02	37·07	41·57	40·08	42·02	41·00
	Total of Towns ...	23·5	11,476	4,810	4,580	9,390	105	36·10	33·56	31·81	20·30	18·15	19·21
	Rural Circles.												
451	Patna	37	405	78	53	131	147	11·89	6·27	8·72	39·34	28·40	33·18
452	Bankipore	94	1,073	1,734	1,589	3,323	109	35·22	30·76	32·94	26·39	23·30	24·29
453	Bikram	281	642	2,988	2,576	5,564	115	33·46	28·23	30·82	24·30	19·59	21·92
454	Masaudhi buzurg ...	193	638	2,844	2,406	5,040	101	42·10	39·73	40·89	28·11	24·19	25·13
455	Dinapore	20·1	1,377	574	475	1,049	120	43·91	32·48	37·88	42·23	30·84	36·21
456	Maner	118	806	1,863	1,599	3,462	116	41·95	31·50	36·38	30·94	24·31	27·40
457	Barh	285·8	724	3,592	3,252	6,844	110	35·31	32·92	35·55	25·68	21·95	23·77
458	Mokameh	161	708	2,218	1,828	4,046	121	39·64	31·42	35·45	27·24	22·41	24·18
459	Fatua	98	910	1,763	1,609	3,372	109	40·62	35·07	37·77	28·46	24·45	26·40
460	Bihár	288·6	746	4,958	4,659	9,617	106	47·09	42·32	44·65	27·75	24·77	26·23
461	Silao	142	631	1,028	1,416	3,044	114	36·98	30·97	33·92	29·10	26·79	27·92
462	Islampur	117	695	1,332	1,132	2,464	117	32·06	27·61	30·26	27·96	27·12	27·54
463	Hilsa...	146	663	1,799	1,636	3,435	109	37·23	33·66	35·44	30·04	28·09	29·30
464	Chandi	91	852	1,842	1,600	3,442	115	47·90	40·91	44·37	Data not available.		
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,052·5	730	28,913	25,920	54,833	111	39·47	33·80	36·57	27·83	24·13	25·94
	Total of District ...	2,076	852	33,723	30,500	64,223	110	38·95	33·76	36·30	26·67	23·23	24·91

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the* DISTRICTS *of Bengal during* 1892—contd.

Number.	Districts, Towns, and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	GAYA.												
	Towns.												
465	Gaya	7	11,483	2,043	1,794	3,837	113	49·05	45·42	47·73	43·01	43·64	42·83
466	Tikari	1	11,532	214	199	413	107	39·70	32·35	35·81	30·84	25·68	28·09
467	Daudnagar	5	1,970	160	145	305	110	33·28	28·74	30·96	27·45	22·20	24·76
	Total of Towns ..	13	7,828	2,417	2,138	4,555	113	47·31	42·18	44·75	38·31	36·69	37·50
	Rural Circles.												
468	Gaya	402	447	3,835	3,381	7,216	113	43·61	36·71	40·08	39·12	35·43	37·23
469	Sherghati	547	281	2,050	2,685	5,594	112	40·37	32·55	36·37	34·81	29·62	32·09
470	Atari	250	404	1,350	1,014	2,364	133	22·11	16·18	19·11	16·36	15·42	15·89
471	Tikari	282	613	2,524	2,378	4,902	106	29·56	27·09	28·31	28·78	26·09	27·41
472	Barachati	416	261	2,128	1,788	3,916	119	29·85	32·03	35·76	31·17	27·19	29·14
473	Aurangabad	667	387	4,527	4,134	8,661	109	37·34	30·14	33·52	34·78	28·52	31·46
474	Daudnagar	233	467	1,888	1,900	3,788	99	39·27	39·44	39·35	29·76	27·29	28·52
475	Nabinagar	338	319	2,074	1,961	4,035	105	39·78	35·08	37·34	33·79	28·67	31·14
476	Jahanabad	402	693	4,213	3,660	7,873	115	30·28	26·18	28·22	24·74	22·06	23·40
477	Arwal	204	563	2,353	2,269	4,622	103	41·44	39·01	40·21	27·51	24·31	25·84
478	Rajaul	280	267	1,341	1,102	2,443	121	37·01	28·52	32·63	30·36	26·37	28·30
479	Nawádah	462	612	5,907	5,080	10,987	116	42·72	35·11	38·83	29·46	28·04	28·74
480	Pakribarwan	213	383	1,458	1,220	2,678	119	35·71	29·78	32·74			
	Total of Rural Circles ...	4,699	433	36,557	32,522	69,079	112	36·78	31·19	33·91	30·09	26·83	28·42
	Total of District ...	4,712	473	38,974	34,660	73,634	112	37·29	31·70	34·43	30·49	27·29	28·85
	SHAHABAD.												
	Towns.												
481	Arrah	2	23,452	845	761	1,606	111	36·07	32·41	34·23	19·63	18·39	19·01
482	Buxar	2	7,753	467	350	817	133	57 20	47·66	52·64	24·99	20·01	22·63
483	Dumraon	5·3	3,464	405	306	711	132	46·55	31·59	38·67	40·34	34·58	37·31
484	Jagadishpur	10	1,247	234	195	429	120	39·35	29·96	34 38	22·53	16·54	19·39
485	Sasaram	1	27,713	464	458	922	101	47·49	35·38	40 69	45·96	38·76	39·00
486	Bhabhua	1·5	6,810	160	153	313	104	31·18	30·09	3 1·63	23·58	15·92	19 77
	Total of Towns ...	21·8	5,788	2,575	2,223	4,798	115	42·12	34·16	38·01	21·21	17·90	19·50
	Rural Circles.												
487	Arrah	352	861	4,608	3,984	8,592	115	33·03	24·33	28,33	24·20	18·23	20·98
488	Behauti	242	770	3,080	3,089	6,169	99	34·76	31·60	33·09	25·45	20·09	22·64
489	Piaro	309	640	3,071	2,803	5,874	108	31·57	27·44	29 47	24·96	20·46	22·64
490	Buxar	307	491	2,537	2,313	4,850	109	34·95	29·51	32 13	38·41	32·17	35·17
491	Dumraon	341·7	741	3,979	3,776	7,755	105	33·32	28·19	30·61	27·61	22·40	24·86
492	Sasaram	690	204	2,338	2,038	4,376	114	34·09	28·00	30·95	38·11	31·34	34·62
493	Kharghar	266	389	1,671	1,501	3,172	111	32·97	28·18	30·63	38·60	31·04	34·74
494	Dhangain	367	496	2,636	2,078	4,714	126	29·72	2 :18	25·85	28·96	27·29	28·91
495	Dehri	169	493	1,326	1,150	2,476	115	32·27	27·18	29·69	31·00	26·02	28·48
496	Bhabhua	912·5	188	2,334	2,001	4,395	113	27·61	23 62	25·58	33·85	28·54	31·16
497	Mohanea	387	421	2,274	2,185	4,459	104	28·42	26·34	27·36	36·22	30·56	33·34
	Total of Rural Circles ...	4,343·2	446	29,814	26,978	56,792	110	32·06	26·77	29·31	30·42	24·57	27·38
	Total of District ...	4,365	472	32,389	29,201	61,590	110	32·68	27·22	29·84	29·85	24·17	26·90
	MUZAFFARPUR.												
	Towns.												
498	Muzaffarpur	6	3,198	1,349	1,198	2,547	112	40·65	54·38	51·77	15·01	16·93	15·87
499	Sitamarhi	1	8,715	102	181	373	106	37·83	49·73	42·79	19·11	22·25	20·42
500	Hazipur	9	2,387	544	533	1,077	102	54·85	46·06	50·12	28·73	18·66	23·31
501	Lalganj	10	1,249	348	393	741	88	62·33	56·85	59·31	37·61	28·07	32·35
	Total of Towns ...	26	3,534	2,433	2,305	4,738	105	50·96	52·18	51·56	20·94	19·57	20·28
	Rural Circles.												
502	Muzaffarpur	566	925	9,759	7,997	17,756	122	38·99	29·20	33·91	16·55	11·38	13·85
503	Paru	418	739	6,573	5,753	12,326	114	45·61	34·85	39·87	23·01	16·47	19·52
504	Katra	228	838	3,676	3,351	7,027	109	39·13	34·49	36·77	16·83	12·88	14·82
505	Sitamarhi	356	869	7,331	6,490	13,821	113	47·79	41·60	44·67	33·18	25·93	29·53
506	Pupri	249	932	4,650	4,285	8,935	108	40·61	35·58	38·49	19·24	15·17	17·17
507	Shiuhar	203	900	2,726	2,527	5,253	107	29·81	27·67	28·74	11·85	12·14	13·49
508	Hajipur	277	876	4,724	4,136	8,860	114	42·03	31·76	36·52	21·09	15·65	18·17
509	Mahuwa	314	940	5,794	5,200	10,994	111	41·86	39·15	37·24	21·22	15·75	18·30
510	Lalganj	161	883	3,525	3,176	6,801	114	56·25	40·79	47·79	26·48	17·93	21·80
511	Belsund	205	933	3,636	3,224	6,860	113	38·35	33·36	35·83	Data not available.		
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,977	879	52,494	46,139	98,633	113	41·74	33·87	37·65	19·64	14·62	17·03
	Total of District ...	3,003	902	54,927	48,444	103,371	113	42·07	34·45	38·12	19·69	14·78	17·14
	DARBHANGA.												
	Towns.												
512	Darbhanga	6	12,260	1,513	1,527	3,040	99	39·53	43·26	41·32	24·72	24·28	24·51
513	Rosera	5	2,177	223	232	455	96	44·03	39·84	41·79	35·15	26·79	30·67
514	Madhubani	4	4,386	425	432	857	98	41·54	50·20	48·84	29·86	30·33	30·09
	Total of Towns ...	15	6,799	2,161	2,191	4,352	98	41·34	44·06	42·67	31·50	20·59	21·06

Annual Form No. II.—*Deaths registered in the* DISTRICTS *of Bengal during* 1892—contd.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
Number.	Districts, Towns, and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square miles.	Number of deaths registered.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Rural Circles.												
515	Darbhanga	423	871	5,109	4,427	9,626	117	28·90	23·54	26·16	14·05	11·22	12·59
516	Roserha	342	733	3,731	3,060	6,791	121	29·08	24·43	27·06	20·72	16·57	18·65
517	Bahera	447	773	4,602	3,871	8,473	118	27·06	22·05	24·51	12·96	9·73	11·33
518	Tajpur or Samastipur ...	296	1,031	5,110	4,305	9,415	118	33·15	26·93	30·85	16·63	11·70	14·05
519	Dalsingh Sarai	273	961	4,823	4,003	8,826	120	38·70	29·07	33·65	25·06	19·04	21·99
520	Nagarbasti	195	876	3,354	2,871	6,225	116	40·54	32·52	36·40	24·29	19·48	21·81
521	Madhubani	272	833	3,996	3,810	7,706	102	35·06	32·96	33·99	19·00	15·84	17·39
522	Khajauli	323	709	2,475	2,246	4,721	110	21·82	19·43	20·61	18·00	16·27	17·42
523	Banipati	292	838	5,222	4,710	9,932	111	43·61	37·65	40·56	25·65	21·43	23·40
524	Phulparas	458	647	4,626	4,393	9,019	105	31·03	29·20	30·40	23·37	20·40	21·86
	Total of Rural Circles ...	3,320	813	43,138	37,896	80,734	114	32·71	27·21	29 90	19·40	15·62	17·47
	Total of District ...	3,335	840	45,299	39,787	85,086	113	33·04	27·60	30·36	19·48	15·70	17·60
	SARAN.												
	Towns.												
525	Chapra	7	8,193	868	787	1,655	110	30·19	27·50	28·85	17·08	15·17	16·12
526	Revelganj	4	3,368	276	230	506	120	43·53	31·03	37·55	33·98	28·06	30·73
527	Siwán	4	4,427	310	319	629	97	35·88	35 17	35·51	25·11	20·72	22·86
	Total of Towns ...	15	5,902	1,454	1,336	2,790	108	33·46	29·62	31·51	21·03	18·40	19·69
	Rural Circles.												
528	Chapra	326	951	5,276	4,309	9,585	120	38·28	25·01	30·91	21·40	14·05	10·86
529	Manjhi	142	1,100	2,353	1,893	4,246	124	34·26	21·61	27·17	24 93	15·87	19·85
530	Mashrak	178	819	2,224	1,612	3,836	137	34·25	19·93	26·31	16·83	10·10	13·10
531	Parsa	269	877	3,871	2,850	6,721	135	37·10	21·61	28·45	20·04	12 23	15·68
532	Sonpur or Digwara ...	109	1,037	1,940	1,562	3,502	124	40·08	24 19	30·97	23·05	13·84	17·79
533	Siwan	322	983	4,238	3,421	7,659	123	28·75	20·21	24·18	20·68	14·39	17·32
534	Darauli	263	833	3,609	3,223	6,832	111	33 71	27·08	30·22	30·56	22·35	25·94
535	Basantpur	246	976	4,111	3,046	7,157	134	37·97	23·06	29·77	24·34	15·02	19·22
536	Gopalganj	358	768	4,796	3,712	8,508	129	37·13	25·44	30·93	25·58	17·67	21·39
537	Mirganj or Baragaon ...	435	826	6,409	5,336	11,745	120	36·74	28·81	32·66	24·00	19·57	21·72
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,638	865	38,827	30,964	69,791	128	35·60	24·03	29·33	23·25	15 83	19·23
	Total of District ...	2,653	930	40 281	32,300	72,581	124	35·52	24·22	29 41	23·16	15·92	19·25
	CHAMPARAN.												
	Towns.												
538	Bettiah	10·3	2,211	457	363	820	125	38·73	33·05	35·99	36·78	33·96	35·42
539	Motihari	6·5	2,016	347	283	630	122	44·35	53·55	48·06	21·60	24·79	22·12
	Total of Towns ...	16·8	2,136	804	646	1,450	124	40·97	39·71	40·40	25·58	26·12	25·83
	Rural Circles.												
540	Bettiah	526·7	591	6,651	5,521	12,172	120	42·26	35·85	39·09	26·35	22·62	24·48
541	Bagaha	710	304	4,542	3,749	8,331	122	41·24	35·76	38·55	21·02	20·89	22·96
542	Hardi or Lauria	766	273	6,011	5,155	11,166	116	55·42	50·80	53·24	29 76	27·19	23·75
543	Motihari	281·5	629	3,704	3,122	6,826	118	41·40	35·61	38·54	24·31	20·03	22·19
544	Gobindganj	272	658	3,643	2,901	6,544	125	41·17	32·19	36·55	21·91	17·16	19·52
545	Dhaka Ramchandra ...	336	802	4,941	4,220	9,161	116	36·77	31·17	33·96	17·51	13·25	15·27
546	Kesaria	269	682	3,892	3,167	7,059	122	43·93	33·38	38·13	25·07	19·39	22·08
547	Adapur	224	747	3,370	2,980	6,350	113	39·85	35·96	37·92	24·84	21·50	23·19
548	Madhuban	129	849	2,388	2,000	4,388	114	44·69	35·64	40·05	18·13	13·65	15·83
	Total of Rural Circles ...	3,514·3	518	39,183	32,815	71,097	119	42·75	36·17	39·48	23·87	19·73	21·81
	Total of District ...	3,531	526	39,986	33,461	73,447	119	42·70	36·23	39·49	23·91	19·85	21·89
	MONGHYR.												
	Towns.												
549	Monghyr	8	7,134	1,090	929	2,019	117	40·09	31·08	35·37	31·37	25·32	28·20
550	Jamálpur	2	9,044	340	322	662	105	35·61	37·69	36·59	27·44	25·75	26·64
551	Jamui	3·8	2,432	191	146	337	130	40·48	31·73	36·16	22·67	22·82	22·74
	Total of Towns ...	13·8	6,268	1,621	1,397	3,018	116	39·10	32·46	35·72	27·03	23·08	25·76
	Rural Circles.												
552	Monghyr	158	541	1,581	1,428	3,009	110	38·44	32·13	35·15	32·51	28·19	30·26
553	Jamálpur	2	1,804	73	61	134	119	40·80	33·51	37·12	30·12	30·31	34·63
554	Gogri	719	531	6,912	6,159	13,071	112	36·73	31·23	34·20	30·06	25·68	27·83
555	Khargpur	360	413	3,189	3,076	6,265	103	44·04	40·17	42 05	32·33	29·42	30·85
556	Surajgarh	310	543	3,613	3,335	6,948	108	44·93	37·86	41·24	34·45	26·86	30·48
557	Begu Sarai	476	840	7,464	6,752	14,216	110	39·08	32·26	35·51	29·25	24·54	26·79
558	Tugra	293	713	4,402	3,630	8,032	121	43·68	30·97	36·86	42·89	33·68	37·94
559	Shaikhpura	345	571	4,303	4,051	8,354	106	44·52	40·50	42·48	31·57	28·56	30·04
560	Jamui	529·2	219	1,794	1,569	3,363	114	30·94	26·88	28·90	26·32	24·15	25·23
561	Sikandra	233	491	2,173	2,082	4,255	104	38·41	35·96	37·17	33·82	30·80	32·29
562	Chakai	483	242	2,158	1,924	4,082	112	36·67	32·09	34·34	25·48	22·19	23·84
	Total of Rural Circles ...	3,907·2	499	37,662	34,007	71,729	110	39·33	33·86	36·75	31·07	27·17	29·36
	Total of District ...	3,921	519	39,283	35,464	74,747	110	39·79	33·80	36·71	31·52	27·03	29·21
	BHÁGALPUR.												
	Towns.												
563	Bhágalpur	9	7,678	1,570	1,368	2,938	114	45·23	39·76	42·51	24·74	21 19	22·97
564	Colgong	1	5,145	112	92	204	121	43·07	36·14	39·65	33·46	27·89	30·79
	Total of Towns ...	10	7,425	1,682	1,460	3,142	115	45·08	39·32	42·31	26·35	21·65	23·51

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the* DISTRICTS *of Bengal during* 1892—*contd.*

Number.	Districts, Towns, and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
	Rural Circles.												
568	Bhágalpur	172	615	2,220	2,062	4,282	107	43·60	37·47	40·42	30·42	26·62	28·16
566	Sultanganj	165	589	1,951	1,879	3,830	103	43·59	39·53	41·50	32·78	27·85	30·23
567	Colgong	412	452	3,342	3,194	6,536	104	36·95	33·30	35·08	34·69	28·63	31·07
568	Behipur	175	534	1,985	1,730	3,724	114	44·71	36·41	39·92	40·43	32 31	36·17
569	Nupaul	593	584	4,743	4,207	8,950	112	27 35	24·24	25·80	28·06	20·12	21·59
570	Pratapganj	341	395	1,913	1,796	3,709	106	27·96	27·08	27·53	37·57	34·96	36·28
571	Bangaon	203	619	2,176	2,036	4,212	106	26·91	24·77	25·83	25·30	20·44	22·85
572	Madhipura	547	525	4,130	3,858	7,988	107	28·84	26·74	27·80	25·84	21·37	23·60
573	Kishanganj	360	342	2,514	2,388	4,902	105	38·98	39·36	39·16	34·93	31·07	34·51
574	Banka	354	401	2,902	2,609	5,511	111	36·58	31·00	33·71	23·96	20·16	22·01
575	Amarpur	294	403	2,995	2,796	5,791	107	42·45	37·53	3.·92	32·02	28·20	30·35
576	Katauria	534	215	2,264	2,086	4,350	108	30·74	36·03	37·87	20·53	1·.25	19·58
	Total of Rural Circles ...	4,216	464	33,135	30,650	63,785	108	34·24	30·93	32·56	28·84	24·86	26·82
	Total of District ...	4,226	480	34,817	32,110	66,927	108	34·64	31·24	32·92	28·66	24·70	26·65
	PURNEA.												
	Towns.												
577	Purnea	5·5	2,646	200	147	356	142	23·86	25·30	24·45	23·86	26·74	25·07
578	Kishanganj	8	1,058	150	134	284	111	31·82	35·70	33·54	22·40	21·58	22·08
	Total of Towns ...	13·5	1,705	359	281	640	127	26·64	29·42	27·70	18·70	19·08	19·11
	Rural Circles.												
579	Purnea	418·5	340	2,105	1,784	3,889	118	29·64	25·02	27·33	30·00	25·36	27·68
580	Gondwara	421	274	1,385	1,178	2,563	117	23·24	20·97	22·14	26·05	25·12	26·05
581	Kadwa	365	381	2,547	2,319	4,866	109	36·77	33·11	34·03	29·62	25·50	27·55
582	Baharampur	323	381	2,022	1,776	3,798	113	32 18	29·42	30·83	24·78	23·22	24·01
583	Kasba Amur	279	439	2,272	1,942	4,214	116	37·04	31·75	34·40	32·31	27·84	30·08
584	Dhamdaha	519	278	1,514	1,189	2,703	127	19·71	17·49	18·67	22·04	21·46	21·77
585	Maniharí	240	245	823	725	1,548	113	28·15	24·45	26 29	29·08	24·70	26·92
586	Kishanganj	319	408	3,163	2,557	5,720	125	41·52	34·96	38·27	28·22	24·91	26·60
587	Kaliaganj	626	444	6,441	5,330	11,771	120	44·59	39·85	42·31	26·81	24·70	25·80
588	Bahadurganj	393	547	3,304	2,747	6,051	120	30·17	26·05	28·14	21·77	17·71	19·78
589	Araria	431	488	2,975	2,470	5,445	120	28·01	23 62	25·83	26·49	23·99	25·25
590	Raniganj	270	332	752	649	1,381	112	15·95	14·82	15·40	39·15	37·02	38·11
591	Matiari	375	352	1,347	1,143	2,490	117	19·86	17·79	18·86	26·00	24·92	25·48
	Total of Rural Circles ...	4,979·5	385	30,630	25,809	56,439	118	31·25	27·40	29·37	27·19	24·46	25·85
	Total of District ...	4,993	389	30,989	26,090	57,079	118	31·19	27·42	29·35	27·08	24·41	25·77
	MALDA.												
	Towns.												
592	English Bazar	2	6,999	335	213	548	157	45·38	33 08	39·65	31·70	26·56	29·38
593	Malda	2	2,089	114	104	218	109	53·97	50·33	52·17	63·02	64·85	64·36
	Total of Towns ...	4	4,499	449	317	766	141	47·29	37·28	42 56	30·33	26·57	28·56
	Rural Circles.												
594	English Bazar	126	655	1,627	1,436	3,063	113	40·60	33·72	37·06	33·31	26·07	29·58
595	Malda	234	233	1,017	844	1,861	120	36 21	31·71	34·02	33·19	25 74	29·75
596	Gajol	273	234	1,203	910	2,113	132	35·57	30·35	33·12	28·26	23·45	26·00
597	Ratua	270	369	1,701	1,318	3,019	129	32·85	23·50	27·99	30·54	22·06	26 35
598	Kharba	294	381	2,182	1,893	4,075	115	30·42	33 35	36·35	30·04	25·67	27·83
599	Gumashtapur	170	332	1,252	1,108	2,360	113	43·88	39·50	41·71	36·87	30·91	33·91
600	Kalia Chak	197	658	1,665	1,289	2,954	129	26·66	19·17	22·78	23·76	16·55	20·03
601	Sibganj	186	618	2,363	2,011	4,374	117	43·42	33·19	38 03	29·12	23·12	25·96
602	Nawabganj	149	500	1,139	1,080	2,219	105	31·67	27·03	29·73	35·74	24 31	29·81
	Total of Rural Circles ...	1,898	419	14,149	11,889	26,038	119	36·24	29·24	32·67	30·41	23·48	26·87
	Total of District ...	1,902	428	14,598	12,206	26,804	119	36·50	29·41	32·89	30·40	23·54	26·91
	SONTHAL PARGANAS.												
	Towns.												
603	Sahibganj	1	8,667	142	113	255	125	23·12	21·91	22·57	52·76	44·02	48·86
604	Deoghur	1·5	7,531	211	129	340	163	41·64	35·83	39·22	26·24	21·06	24·34
	Total of Towns ...	2·5	7,985	353	242	595	145	31·40	27·63	29·80	23·46	19·30	21·63
	Rural Circles.												
605	Dumka	1,429	313	3,536	2,535	6,071	130	15·91	11·21	13·54	9·66	7·16	8·40
606	Rajmahal	739	290	2,629	2,072	4,751	129	24·51	18·51	21·47	18·17	13·68	15·90
607	Pakaur	683	337	3,315	2,447	5,762	135	29·03	21·00	24·97	19·17	14·52	16·82
608	Deoghur	952·5	289	4,508	3,864	8,372	116	32·74	28·04	30·39	29·68	25·29	27·58
609	Jamtara	696	249	1,405	1,289	2,692	108	16·16	14·82	15·49	Data not available.		
610	Godda	967	308	5,618	4,416	10,034	127	29·68	22·56	26·06	17·99	13·25	15·53
	Total of Rural Circles ...	5,466·5	317	21,059	16,623	37,682	126	24·50	19·00	21·72	16·08	12·48	14·26
	Total of District ...	5,469	320	21,412	16,865	38,277	126	24·59	19·08	21·81	16·18	12·55	14·35
	CUTTACK.												
	Towns.												
611	Cuttack	5	9,427	635	534	1,169	118	25·16	24·32	24·77	16·04	16·99	16·48
612	Kendrapara	5	3,529	373	378	751	98	43·04	42·08	42·55	26·19	22·86	24·53
613	Jajpur	5	2,308	214	229	443	93	37·36	36·55	36·94	24·09	20·20	22·09
	Total of Towns ...	15	5,121	1,222	1,141	2,363	107	30·83	30·67	30·75	19·40	18·98	19·19

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the* DISTRICTS *of Bengal during* 1892—contd.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
Number.	Districts, Towns, and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Rural Circles.												
614	Cuttack	384	437	2,594	2,410	5,004	107	31·38	28·19	29·76	20 68	18·21	19·43
615	Banki	116	494	828	692	1,520	119	28·92	24·07	26·49	31·99	29·57	30·78
616	Salepur	286	946	5,380	5,381	10,761	99	41·92	37 83	39 77	23·70	19·86	21·68
617	Jagatsingpur	314	756	5,215	4,824	10,039	108	44·03	40 53	42 28	20 64	19·71	20·17
618	Kendrapara	289	682	3,963	3,919	7,882	101	41 24	38 71	39·94	21·72	19·54	20·60
619	Patamundi	323	351	2,546	2,460	5,006	103	46·73	41·71	44·12	23·08	21·06	22·31
620	Tirtol	419	480	4,433	4,298	8,731	103	45·43	41·13	43·37	24·52	21·63	23·03
621	Aul	398	261	2 628	2,501	5,129	105	52·83	48·43	50 59	34·88	32·07	33·45
622	Jajpur	316	779	3,701	3,608	7,309	104	32·55	27·56	2 990	19·21	16·71	17·58
623	Dharmsala	783	341	5,330	5,155	10, 485	103	41·15	37·35	39·19	25·03	22·89	23·92
	Total of Rural Circle ...	3,618	514	36,674	35,248	71,926	104	4··71	36·71	38·65	23·39	20·88	22·10
	Total of District ...	3,633	533	37,900	36,389	74,289	104	40·29	36 49	38 33	23·22	20·81	21·98
	PURI.												
	Town.												
624	Puri	3	9,598	835	599	1,434	139	52·41	46·56	49·80	47·52	48·14	45·60
	Rural Circles.												
625	Puri	805	241	4,559	4,342	8,901	104	43·32	41 72	42·53	28·25	26·86	27·56
626	Pipli	325	743	5,372	4,838	10,210	111	44·54	40·02	42·28	25 29	23·68	24·49
627	Gop	337	307	3,237	2,952	6,189	109	47·81	44·50	46 17	23·00	21·60	22·31
628	Khurda	583	402	3,875	3,507	7,382	110	33·24	29·67	31·44	34·56	32·32	33·43
629	Bhanpur	360	268	1,329	1,121	2,450	118	27·40	23·25	25·33	33·82	30·76	32·29
	Total of Rural Circles ...	2,470	370	18,372	16,760	35,132	109	40·06	36·62	38·34	28·89	27·08	27·99
	Total of District ...	2,473	382	19,207	17,359	36,566	110	40 47	36 89	38·69	29·51	27·53	28·53
	BALASORE.												
	Town.												
630	Balasore	8	2,597	398	336	734	115	37·72	32·82	35·33	27·01	19·36	23·24
	Rural Circles.												
631	Balasore	220	417	2,090	1,836	3,926	113	45·97	39·62	42·76	27·26	23·63	25·42
632	Basta	190	390	1,442	1,319	2,761	109	38 65	35·74	37·19	30·34	27·22	28·79
633	Jellasore	139	398	1,203	1,060	2,263	110	43·64	38·15	40·88	28·58	26 89	27·75
634	Soro	397	534	5,127	4,920	10,047	104	46·87	45·04	47·79	24·75	23·15	23·46
635	Baliapal	204	454	1,641	1,501	3,142	109	34·96	32·76	32·14	28·80	26·01	27·87
636	Bhadrak	287	618	3,480	3,628	7,108	95	42·64	37·83	40·04	29·41	24·39	26·67
637	Basudebpur . ..	194	382	1,962	1,907	3,869	102	55·81	48·80	52·12	28·84	24·39	26·50
638	Dhamnagar	233	593	3,073	3,326	6,399	92	47·67	45·08	46 22	31·25	26·16	28·53
639	Chandbali	194	297	1,652	1,472	3,124	112	55·35	52·75	54·08	25·19	25·00	25·05
	Total of Rural Circles ..	2,058	473	21,070	20,069	42,659	103	45·99	41·70	43·78	28·12	24·69	26·35
	Total of District ...	2,066	481	22,068	21,305	43,373	103	45·81	41·53	43 60	29·09	24·59	26·29
	HAZARIBAGH.												
	Towns.												
640	Hazaribagh	3	5,557	328	238	566	137	39·38	28·52	33·94	30·49	24·08	27·29
641	Chatra	1	10,783	240	191	431	125	48·41	32·78	39·97	58·50	41·36	49·24
	Total of Towns ...	4	6,863	568	429	997	132	42·75	30·27	36·31	37·90	20·95	34·33
	Rural Circles.												
642	Hazaribagh ...	474	186	1,645	1,557	3,202	105	42·21	34·06	37·81	31·20	24·39	27·53
643	Chatra	330	150	1,216	1,192	2,408	102	49 49	45·00	47 57	37 77	33·71	35·68
644	Bagodar	442	146	1,114	1,056	2,170	105	35 86	31·37	33 52	27·75	22·37	24·95
645	Simaria	377	97	1,102	1,142	2,244	96	61·76	50·92	61·33	35·53	32·00	33·72
646	Kasmar	321	158	683	714	1,397	95	26 93	28·00	27·47	24·72	22·74	23·71
647	Chorparan	366	176	1,150	1,075	2,225	107	37·88	33·08	35·36	27·97	23·86	25·84
648	Jageswar	599	100	1,088	1,099	2,187	99	37·11	35·85	36·47	27·46	24·89	26·14
649	Barhi	353	146	908	776	1,684	117	36·54	29·01	32·04	25·79	21·19	23·41
650	Hunterganj	490	121	1,219	1,169	2,388	104	42·91	38·85	40·89	34·99	30·67	32·77
651	Ramgar	364	218	1,399	1,287	2,686	109	35·82	31·69	33·71	25·00	21·44	23·48
652	Tundwa	489	117	1,493	1,478	2,971	101	54·42	49·25	51·83	33 03	28·75	30·79
653	Ganwan	432	132	895	801	1,696	111	32·06	27·26	29·60	25·33	21 44	23·33
654	Giridih or Pachamba ...	460	238	1,743	1,563	3,306	111	32·15	29·33	30·75	23·79	21·71	22·76
655	Dumurhi	509	157	1,290	1,093	2,391	118	32·57	27·04	29·79	28·25	24·03	26·13
656	Kharagdiha	613	255	2,174	2,058	4,232	105	28·30	25·74	26·99	22 13	19·30	20·68
657	Kodarma	442	175	1,135	981	2,116	105	29·94	32·19	27·23	23·72	18·84	19·98
	Total of Rural Circles ...	7,017	162	20,530	19,043	39,303	108	30·59	32·65	34·57	27·33	23·56	25·36
	Total of District ...	7,021	165	20,828	19,472	40,300	106	36·73	32·59	34·61	27·25	23·50	25·33
	LOHARDAGA.												
	Towns.												
658	Ranchi	3	6,769	327	258	585	126	30·28	27·13	28·80	17·68	14·28	16·39
659	Lohardaga	4	1,777	224	163	387	137	62·43	46·28	54·43	7·53	5·96	6·75
	Total of Towns ...	7	3,916	551	421	972	130	38·30	32·31	35·45	13·97	11·58	12·83

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the* DISTRICTS *of Bengal during* 1892—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
Number.	Districts, Towns and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Male	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Rural Circles.												
660	Ranchi	669	235	2,546	2,278	4,824	111	33·00	28·42	30·66	21·05	17·16	19·37
661	Silli	323	235	1,178	1,014	2,192	116	31·17	26·89	28·76	21·82	17·75	19·77
662	Tamar	616	166	1,397	1,148	2,535	120	27·20	22·40	24·79	18·20	13·26	16·72
663	Karra	481	201	2,005	1,814	3,819	110	43·88	35·58	39·50	21·38	17·02	19·56
664	Mandar	372	198	1,735	1,545	3,280	112	50·92	38·92	44·46	20·08	22·52	25·55
665	Khunti	550	172	1,487	1,358	2,845	109	31·27	27·95	29·47	21·05	18·89	19·96
666	Chainpur	635	86	1,208	1,104	2,312	109	43·88	40·59	42·24	23·03	19·70	21·38
667	Toto	573	183	2,524	2,315	4,839	109	91·62	42·88	46·15	23·84	20·32	22·03
668	Lohardaga	592	174	2,584	2,172	4,756	118	53·60	39·30	45·90	29·73	21·40	25·28
669	Palkot	574	117	1,558	1,456	3,014	107	47·04	42·74	44·80	22·85	18·31	20·55
670	Kochdega	877	84	1,646	1,515	3,161	108	44·15	41·52	42·85	14·72	12·17	13·46
671	Basia	862	110	2,013	1,737	3,760	115	42·91	36·44	39·64	18·13	16·21	17·15
	Total of Rural Circles ...	7,133	154	21,871	19,460	41,337	112	40·60	34·51	37·52	22·02	18·13	20·03
	Total of District ...	7,140	158	22,492	19,887	42,379	112	40·62	34·46	37·47	21·82	17·98	19·86
	PALAMAU.												
	Town.												
672	Daltonganj	3	1,731	85	77	162	110	29·30	33·59	31·10	26·54	24·86	25·80
	Rural Circles.												
673	Daltonganj	587	167	1,903	1,747	3,650	108	39·70	34·69	37·14	32·98	26·77	29·80
674	Patan	530	156	1,806	1,792	3,598	100	44·11	42·77	43·43	28·84	25·56	27·18
675	Chhatarpur	350	117	969	931	1,900	104	47·33	45·20	46·26	31·41	28·55	29·97
676	Husainabad	650	172	1,576	1,537	3,113	103	37·44	28·61	30·48	26·70	22·86	24·74
677	Garhwa	588	148	1,601	1,509	3,110	106	37·71	33·85	35·78	31·38	26·07	29·07
678	Ranka	640	53	959	943	1,902	101	56·06	55·26	55·66	34·02	31·00	32·39
679	Mahuadanr	502	52	470	457	927	102	35·21	34·97	35·14	18·79	16·07	17·43
680	Latehar	391	109	857	889	1,746	96	40·32	41·32	40·82	33·64	30·58	32·10
681	Bahunath	664	101	1,518	1,366	2,884	111	45·38	40·29	42·82	22·96	19·43	21·18
	Total of Rural Circles ...	4,902	120	11,859	11,271	23,130	105	40·69	37·55	39·09	29·24	25·19	27·18
	Total of District ...	4,905	121	11,944	11,348	23,292	105	40·58	37·52	39·03	29·06	25·07	27·04
	SINGHBHUM.												
	Town.												
682	Chaibassa	1	6,850	142	114	256	124	39·96	34·57	37·37	20·83	21·23	25·69
	Rural Circles.												
683	Chaibassa	1,257	170	1,647	1,281	2,928	128	15·10	11·30	13·16	10·80	13·03	14·88
684	Chakardharpur	616	111	845	660	1,505	128	19·31	15·27	17·30	21·81	16·19	19·04
685	Monarpur	732	47	532	405	937	131	27·83	25·68	26·76	18·05	15·03	16·68
686	Ghatsila	1,147	169	2,647	2,281	4,928	116	27·58	23·15	25·34	22·03	18·19	20·09
	Total of Rural Circles ...	3,752	143	5,671	4,627	10,298	122	21·17	17·08	19·12	18·81	15·00	16·90
	Total of District ...	3,753	145	5,813	4,741	10,554	122	21·41	17·29	19·34	18·95	15·08	17·01
	MANBHUM.												
	Towns.												
687	Purulia	4	3,032	233	156	389	149	35·57	27·06	32·07	31·91	23·66	28·11
688	Raghunathpur	5	1,213	94	95	189	98	30·69	30·12	30·40	26·78	20·60	23·64
689	Jhalda	4	1,222	72	39	111	184	27·03	17·51	22·49	15·77	16·16	15·95
	Total of Towns ...	13	1,787	399	290	689	137	32·50	26·46	29·65	21·10	15·69	18·55
	Rural Circles.												
690	Purulia	707	280	2,665	2,269	4,934	117	27·22	22·67	24·92	20·54	15·83	18·16
691	Raghunathpur	295	375	1,682	1,489	3,171	112	38·10	29·70	28·66	20·99	18·04	19·49
692	Jhalda	302	248	1,028	894	1,922	114	21·12	18·53	19·72	17·32	14·16	15·74
693	Manbazar	258	302	920	825	1,745	111	23·89	20·90	22·38	18·72	16·14	17·41
694	Baghmandi	176	218	521	429	950	121	26·85	21·93	24·67	22·52	19·37	20·95
695	Para	119	365	659	509	1,148	125	30·00	27·41	29·40	34·09	27·59	30·75
696	Chandil	395	234	1,114	899	2,013	123	24·29	19·20	21·78	19·84	16·14	17·97
697	Barabhubhum	579	236	1,317	1,116	2,433	118	19·33	16·23	17·76	16·38	13·20	14·78
698	Gaurandi	173	304	748	706	1,454	105	28·27	26·96	27·62	20·40	17·83	18·93
699	Chas	237	424	1,241	1,037	2,278	119	24·89	20·47	22·66	19·02	15·87	17·73
700	Gobindpur	294	271	1,473	1,283	2,756	114	37·10	31·88	34·47	25·29	21·07	23·16
701	Nirsha	170	345	1,236	1,019	2,255	121	41·88	34·04	38·47	20·80	17·02	19·20
702	Topchanchi	155	343	824	694	1,518	118	31·30	25·79	28·51	25·77	21·52	23·63
703	Tundi	184	160	434	378	812	114	20·33	25·50	27·43	20·47	20·20	20·34
	Total of Rural Circles ...	4,134	283	15,842	13,547	29,389	116	27·27	22·99	25·11	20·68	17·11	18·88
	Total of District ...	4,147	287	16,241	13,837	30,078	117	27·37	23·05	25·20	20·69	17·08	18·87
	TOTAL FOR ALL TOWNS...	717·9	3,886	50,419	42,520	92,939	118	34·43	32·60	33 57	23·45	21·83	22·69
	TOTAL FOR ALL RURAL CIRCLES	143,064·1	470	1,144,055	1,010,281	2,154,336	113	34·14	29·61	31·85	24·94	21·46	23·18
	TOTAL FOR THE WHOLE PROVINCE ...	144,382	487	1,194,474	1,052,801	2,247,275	113	34·15	29·72	31·92	24·87	21·47	23·16

OFFICE OF THE SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 3rd April 1893.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.*,
DIP. PUBL. HEALTH, CAMB.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—*Deaths registered in the Districts of the Bengal Province during* EACH MONTH *of the year* 1892.

1	2	3												4
Number.	DISTRICTS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1892.
	Burdwan Division.													
1	Burdwan	3,983	4,548	7,610	5,426	4,379	2,855	2,658	3,070	2,338	2,448	3,053	3,475	46,443
2	Bankura	1,721	2,165	3,870	2,847	2,398	1,563	1,555	1,872	1,262	1,379	1,690	1,495	23,727
3	Birbhum	2,238	2,588	3,093	2,890	2,193	1,404	1,499	1,985	1,449	1,670	2,351	2,441	26,297
4	Midnapore	7,765	9,335	11,594	7,657	6,943	6,077	5,429	5,861	4,171	4,755	5,798	5,832	81,207
5	Hooghly	2,362	2,685	3,082	2,597	1,890	1,280	1,479	1,595	1,165	1,334	1,823	1,884	23,114
6	Serampore	1,245	1,222	1,316	1,390	1,186	652	701	803	667	823	1,301	1,145	12,451
	Total of Hooghly including Serampore	3,607	3,905	4,398	3,987	3,076	1,932	2,180	2,398	1,832	2,157	3,124	3,029	35,565
7	Howrah	1,958	1,908	2,279	1,721	1,632	1,126	1,070	1,289	1,136	1,425	1,902	1,730	19,185
	Presidency Division.													
8	24-Parganas	5,673	5,381	6,505	4,824	3,879	2,627	2,053	3,328	2,726	2,780	3,808	4,394	48,068
9	Nadia	8,132	6,329	9,224	7,108	5,034	3,248	2,194	3,010	2,656	3,334	4,092	4,244	58,080
10	Jessore	11,310	9,963	13,222	9,444	5,329	2,834	2,436	3,739	3,116	3,849	8,101	6,564	79,707
11	Murshidabad	4,266	4,072	5,491	4,559	3,454	1,804	1,987	2,685	2,527	2,928	3,900	3,005	40,078
12	Khulna	3,360	2,926	4,293	3,416	2,667	1,656	1,952	2,887	2,510	2,877	4,576	4,136	37,286
	Rajshahi Division.													
13	Dinajpur	3,870	3,764	7,427	5,298	3,701	2,614	3,048	2,939	2,865	4,187	3,974	4,592	52,279
14	Rajshahi	6,445	5,996	6,637	4,711	3,641	2,108	2,491	3,779	3,006	3,897	5,816	5,056	53,733
15	Rangpur	7,069	7,403	9,535	6,409	5,897	4,215	3,883	[illegible]	3,633	4,300	6,126	5,521	68,320
16	Bogra	1,942	2,040	3,519	1,876	1,874	1,694	1,701	1,684	1,651	2,016	1,941	2,040	24,018
17	Pabna	3,969	3,257	4,198	3,559	3,276	2,036	1,755	2,241	1,888	2,729	4,350	3,835	36,847
18	Darjeeling	654	476	841	662	811	881	893	929	722	685	625	670	9,026
19	Jalpaiguri	1,925	[illegible]	3,034	2,440	2,120	1,548	1,607	1,821	1,331	1,822	1,761	1,650	23,085
	Dacca Division.													
20	Dacca	6,779	5,993	6,180	5,122	4,724	3,979	3,045	3,761	3,089	4,121	7,043	6,748	60,124
21	Faridpur	6,334	4,724	7,541	5,571	4,001	2,339	2,093	2,803	2,705	3,974	6,765	6,094	54,866
22	Backergunge	7,502	7,418	13,735	10,072	7,610	4,037	4,061	5,957	5,557	7,094	10,300	10,565	93,958
23	Mymensingh	7,303	6,140	6,881	5,143	5,573	4,548	4,418	1,178	4,042	5,961	6,355	7,302	68,194
	Chittagong Division.													
24	Chittagong	2,883	3,122	4,384	4,593	4,549	3,131	3,357	3,598	2,437	2,341	2,314	2,001	39,310
25	Noakhali	2,715	2,997	3,497	3,297	3,011	2,068	1,904	2,012	1,572	2,118	2,590	2,691	31,232
26	Tippera	3,873	4,178	4,305	3,081	3,063	2,098	2,097	2,223	1,973	2,512	3,308	3,516	36,317
	Patna Division.													
27	Patna	3,068	3,234	4,802	4,388	5,432	5,341	8,802	8,970	6,223	4,876	5,468	3,616	64,223
28	Gaya	3,304	3,515	4,539	5,113	7,701	7,923	8,072	9,908	7,482	6,122	6,184	4,582	75,634
29	Shahabad	3,273	2,962	3,472	4,435	6,690	4,548	5,152	5,473	5,619	6,931	7,058	5,947	61,590
30	Muzaffarpur	4,875	5,282	8,277	8,959	16,977	9,874	6,962	9,165	7,062	8,940	9,943	6,456	103,371
31	Darbhanga	4,147	4,161	5,971	7,294	12,741	8,586	6,265	7,122	6,632	6,872	8,449	6,510	85,086
32	Saran	4,686	4,850	5,494	4,565	7,274	6,599	7,077	7,971	6,288	5,861	6,599	5,317	72,581
33	Champaran	6,115	6,471	6,010	4,819	7,654	6,127	5,358	7,692	5,449	5,460	7,219	5,073	73,447
	Bhagalpur Division.													
34	Monghyr	4,046	4,479	7,363	6,308	7,552	6,077	6,539	7,662	7,175	7,066	6,758	4,722	74,747
35	Bhagalpur	4,195	4,142	5,904	5,682	5,932	4,279	4,446	7,414	6,413	6,260	6,920	5,340	66,927
36	Purnea	5,569	7,921	9,121	5,233	4,316	2,715	2,515	3,048	3,255	3,541	5,011	4,843	57,079
37	Malda	3,954	2,501	2,978	2,288	1,812	1,350	1,243	1,519	1,384	2,084	2,814	2,427	26,804
38	Sonthal Parganas	2,235	2,345	3,972	3,453	3,306	2,726	3,428	5,110	3,247	3,037	2,881	2,531	38,277
	Orissa Division.													
39	Cuttack	5,804	7,388	9,267	6,715	7,729	6,777	5,041	6,707	3,593	3,771	5,894	5,543	74,289
40	Puri	2,905	2,797	3,564	3,253	4,454	4,759	2,419	3,450	1,749	1,694	2,944	2,537	36,566
41	Balasore	3,377	3,285	5,434	5,125	7,280	5,154	2,405	2,014	1,787	1,699	2,621	2,592	43,373
	Chota Nagpur Division.													
42	Hazaribagh	2,242	2,608	4,173	3,715	3,542	2,906	3,319	4,323	3,887	3,312	3,546	2,667	40,300
43	Lohardaga	2,498	2,674	3,635	3,978	4,080	3,468	4,266	6,220	3,623	2,859	2,448	2,050	42,309
44	Palamau	1,307	2,145	2,644	1,931	2,046	1,785	1,516	2,476	2,446	1,955	1,640	1,402	25,292
45	Singhbhum	799	851	887	989	1,342	1,049	836	885	759	748	801	619	10,554
46	Manbhum...	1,731	2,102	3,222	3,255	3,911	2,699	2,347	3,084	1,907	2,060	1,999	1,705	30,078
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ..	189,124	191,517	254,822	207,117	217,907	156,776	148,849	185,183	148,705	163,111	204,360	179,804	2,247,275
	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION	2·08	2·72	3·62	2·94	3·09	2·22	2·11	2·63	2·11	2·31	2·90	2·55	31·92

OFFICE OF THE SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 3rd April 1893.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon Lieut.-Col.*,
DIP. PUBL. HEALTH, CAMB.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.—*Deaths registered according to* AGE *in the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1892.

No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 and under 10 years.		10 and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.		20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	Burdwan Division.																				
1	Burdwan	4,616	3,921	2,332	2,111	1,588	1,391	1,030	776	1,318	1,397	2,767	2,788	2,960	2,378	2,707	2,163	2,070	1,813	2,979	3,239
2	Bankura	2,576	2,067	1,219	1,192	790	698	578	398	714	669	1,234	1,142	1,419	1,075	1,345	960	1,056	930	1,779	1,886
3	Birbhum	3,344	2,929	1,845	1,628	1,092	845	550	414	582	591	1,144	1,264	1,284	1,124	1,285	1,031	916	904	1,675	1,760
4	Midnapore	7,041	6,348	4,612	4,257	2,983	2,577	2,121	1,415	2,409	2,259	5,634	4,784	5,071	4,335	4,641	3,592	3,544	3,284	5,180	5,410
5	Hooghly	1,710	1,354	1,061	975	730	653	548	404	602	628	1,492	1,405	1,543	1,282	1,571	1,347	1,225	1,149	1,625	1,865
6	Serampore	893	717	649	587	492	405	387	267	428	411	818	738	936	728	859	657	663	551	720	666
	Total of Hooghly, including Serampore ...	2,602	2,071	1,710	1,562	1,222	1,060	935	671	1,030	1,039	2,250	2,143	2,479	2,010	2,433	1,884	1,888	1,700	2,345	2,531
7	Howrah	2,130	1,535	1,312	1,115	849	675	491	298	502	476	1,072	922	1,085	739	923	621	650	543	1,506	1,681
	Presidency Division.																				
8	24-Parganas	3,415	2,864	3,554	3,116	2,848	2,167	1,541	1,010	1,427	1,523	2,938	2,662	2,852	2,001	2,457	1,635	2,012	1,601	3,403	3,002
9	Nadia	4,275	3,783	4,962	4,916	3,731	2,928	1,868	1,175	1,520	1,441	2,604	2,062	2,033	2,496	2,993	2,284	2,159	2,154	3,680	4,131
10	Jessore	4,272	3,809	6,346	6,032	4,953	3,583	2,797	1,887	2,554	2,676	4,394	4,589	4,679	4,157	4,342	3,718	3,128	2,877	4,627	4,367
11	Murshidabad	4,102	3,693	3,513	3,302	1,984	1,538	1,175	729	1,016	914	1,870	1,778	1,949	1,513	1,808	1,447	1,412	1,413	2,523	3,069
12	Khulna	3,093	2,714	2,610	2,586	1,852	1,531	1,102	756	1,013	1,192	1,874	2,324	1,956	1,713	1,885	1,353	1,295	1,095	2,985	2,277
	Rajshahi Division.																				
13	Dinajpur	4,309	3,680	3,608	3,287	2,075	1,493	1,247	877	1,284	1,396	3,296	3,728	3,928	3,298	3,360	2,535	2,151	1,787	2,780	2,080
14	Rajshahi	4,095	4,020	4,499	4,703	2,909	2,204	1,590	1,080	1,902	1,703	2,807	3,246	3,267	3,057	2,705	2,381	1,729	1,664	2,339	2,323
15	Rangpur	5,588	4,477	4,349	3,522	2,644	1,898	1,747	1,371	1,970	2,297	4,396	4,646	5,039	4,198	4,197	3,072	2,869	2,584	4,253	3,259
16	Bogra	3,007	2,520	1,630	1,558	961	701	522	329	469	652	1,102	1,334	1,367	1,098	1,208	894	845	764	1,571	1,356
17	Pabna	3,601	2,788	3,626	3,398	2,157	1,667	1,141	674	751	860	1,490	1,685	1,794	1,328	1,613	1,108	1,190	982	2,535	2,549
18	Darjeeling	552	478	698	627	436	404	326	265	343	282	377	659	783	474	363	281	253	186	387	312
19	Jalpaiguri	2,525	1,910	1,284	1,053	680	496	624	435	786	736	1,470	1,605	1,629	1,434	1,440	1,051	1,127	959	1,563	1,109
	Dacca Division.																				
20	Dacca	6,553	5,385	5,205	4,553	2,933	2,255	1,800	1,019	1,474	1,557	2,442	2,769	2,752	2,285	2,499	1,780	1,934	1,496	4,821	4,612
21	Faridpur	5,010	4,133	5,183	4,701	3,108	2,209	1,696	1,082	1,345	1,598	2,311	2,569	2,509	2,162	2,514	1,734	2,016	1,717	3,576	3,284
22	Backergunge	11,287	9,377	8,578	7,822	5,577	4,540	2,850	2,018	1,829	2,788	3,242	5,335	3,538	3,519	3,253	2,358	2,902	2,313	5,035	5,171
23	Mymensingh	7,047	5,282	4,227	3,620	2,958	2,022	1,830	1,317	1,881	2,264	3,585	3,846	4,206	3,056	3,682	2,199	2,645	1,957	5,778	4,792
	Chittagong Division.																				
24	Chittagong	3,509	2,804	3,010	2,975	2,156	1,766	1,314	824	1,203	1,271	1,943	2,449	1,897	1,781	1,747	1,269	1,277	1,158	2,303	2,724
25	Noakhali	3,429	2,900	2,702	2,802	1,662	1,529	1,108	682	767	803	1,218	1,640	1,119	1,083	1,066	793	958	764	2,231	1,976
26	Tippera	4,462	3,336	2,106	1,926	1,250	999	972	792	1,347	1,446	2,077	2,277	1,915	1,621	1,494	1,197	1,177	982	2,713	2,188
	Patna Division.																				
27	Patna	6,594	5,851	5,956	5,779	2,502	2,038	1,407	1,040	1,012	780	2,019	2,542	2,053	2,064	2,929	2,325	3,189	2,979	4,502	5,122
28	Gaya	7,664	6,978	6,585	6,074	3,077	2,238	1,873	1,324	1,310	1,101	3,118	2,999	3,417	2,718	3,557	2,788	3,416	3,204	4,907	5,236
29	Shahabad	5,956	4,918	4,571	4,289	2,221	1,711	1,446	866	989	748	3,260	2,861	3,307	2,586	3,490	2,475	2,671	2,529	4,823	6,218
30	Muzaffarpur	7,923	7,219	9,408	9,401	5,604	4,245	3,454	1,934	2,182	1,254	5,485	4,935	4,902	3,832	4,983	3,745	4,470	4,907	6,366	7,812
31	Darbhanga	5,689	5,244	7,872	7,251	4,698	3,641	2,801	1,627	1,738	1,198	4,389	3,598	4,476	3,721	4,485	3,549	3,722	3,791	5,434	6,237
32	Saran	5,288	4,088	6,176	4,982	2,933	2,015	1,816	1,004	1,391	804	3,829	2,561	3,980	2,671	4,065	2,855	3,220	2,885	7,593	8,435
33	Champaran	5,484	4,813	5,990	5,557	3,277	2,436	1,966	1,190	1,397	875	3,928	3,171	4,200	3,113	4,359	3,032	3,566	3,168	5,819	6,106
	Bhagalpur Division.																				
34	Monghyr	7,718	7,033	7,990	7,465	3,980	2,328	1,865	1,223	1,079	829	2,915	2,380	2,920	2,208	3,186	2,442	3,377	3,089	5,153	6,467
35	Bhagalpur	7,020	6,332	6,409	6,202	2,681	2,078	1,564	1,088	1,197	1,041	3,153	3,054	3,395	2,823	3,467	2,598	2,592	2,798	3,899	4,096
36	Purnea	3,820	3,076	3,507	2,962	2,017	1,454	1,564	942	1,346	1,087	3,502	3,094	4,260	3,515	4,184	3,221	2,824	2,541	3,905	4,196
37	Malda	2,118	1,812	2,811	2,376	1,576	1,167	895	524	761	591	1,410	1,191	1,417	1,061	1,157	882	779	782	1,474	1,820
38	Sonthal Parganas ...	3,613	2,998	3,277	2,738	1,791	1,331	1,374	883	1,317	1,173	2,270	1,912	2,165	1,377	1,762	1,125	1,420	1,212	2,393	2,110
	Orissa Division.																				
39	Cuttack	8,024	7,522	5,940	6,021	3,404	2,786	1,828	1,402	1,782	2,071	3,558	3,639	3,698	3,126	3,077	2,375	2,807	2,931	3,725	4,516
40	Puri	4,201	3,794	2,518	2,470	1,500	1,266	844	616	890	982	1,703	1,919	2,025	1,535	1,754	1,089	1,643	1,443	2,129	2,245
41	Balasore	4,889	4,420	2,483	2,517	1,780	1,512	1,147	869	1,131	1,269	2,143	2,387	2,418	2,231	2,141	1,583	1,787	1,711	2,199	2,800
	Chota Nagpur Division.																				
42	Hazaribagh	4,944	4,597	3,650	3,365	1,672	1,309	1,050	723	596	564	1,540	1,516	1,798	1,566	1,849	1,416	1,669	1,700	2,146	2,716
43	Lohardaga	5,101	4,451	4,072	3,493	1,856	1,468	1,490	1,058	985	864	1,795	1,729	1,868	1,580	1,590	1,328	1,582	1,484	2,083	2,434
44	Palamau	2,486	2,247	2,191	2,146	1,059	900	717	489	348	329	1,157	1,127	1,121	1,106	1,060	929	857	887	962	1,188
45	Singhbhum	849	813	836	645	469	387	278	193	259	219	578	510	628	454	692	391	616	471	608	678
46	Manbhum	3,478	2,842	2,114	1,976	1,365	1,143	876	613	1,053	832	1,467	1,370	1,524	1,113	1,389	875	1,127	1,087	1,848	1,986
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	209,389	179,872	179,601	166,483	103,916	80,515	63,278	41,932	53,808	52,351	113,528	112,341	120,603	98,240	112,872	84,363	90,687	83,274	146,752	153,480
	RATIO PER 1,000 OF LIVING	186·15	151·39	47·41	49·31	19·00	15·47	14·82	12·20	18·81	17·64	21·21	18·42	23·39	20·04	32·69	25·66	46·17	46·55	89·19	71·06

OFFICE OF THE SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 3rd April 1893.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon Lieut.-Col.*,
DIP. PUBL. HEALTH, CAMB.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Annual Form No. V.—*Deaths registered according to* CLASS *in the districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1892.

1	2	3						4						5					
		Population according to Census of 1891.						Number of Deaths registered.						Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.					
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.
	Burdwan Division.																		
1	Burdwan	1,408	1,117,743	267,224	6	5,499	1,391,880	24	37,418	9,001	...	...	46,443	17·04	33·47	33·68	...	..	33·36
2	Bankura	132	920,372	45,312	...	104,892	1,069,668	2	21,012	1,016	...	1,697	23,727	15·15	22·82	22·42	...	10·34	22·18
3	Birbhum	522	593,179	160,752	5	34,375	797,833	3	20,498	5,061	...	735	26,297	5·74	34·55	29·81	...	21·38	32·96
4	Midnapore	1,502	2,350,608	171,412	22	107,972	2,631,516	10	73,079	4,925	...	3,170	81,207	26·63	31·08	28·73	...	29·35	30·85
5	Hooghly	270	540,546	125,751	2	1,154	676,723	9	18,401	4,704	...	...	23,114	33·33	33·48	37·40	...	...	34·15
6	Serampore	390	331,729	66,907	1	960	399,987	12	10,485	1,954	...	...	12,451	30·76	31·60	29·20	...	...	31·12
	Total of Hooghly, including Serampore ...	660	881,275	192,658	3	2,114	1,076,710	21	28,886	6,658	...	...	35,565	31·81	32·77	34·55	...	...	33·03
7	Howrah	2,072	566,002	152,806	35	296	721,211	30	14,958	4,197	...	...	19,185	14·47	26·42	27·46	...	...	26·60
	Presidency Division.																		
8	24-Parganas	12,982	1,187,804	690,815	77	355	1,892,033	208	31,209	16,641	...	...	48,058	16·02	26·27	24·08	...	...	25·40
9	Nadia	7,297	689,266	947,390	4	151	1,644,108	174	23,784	34,728	...	...	58,686	23·84	34·50	36·65	...	...	35·69
10	Jessore	849	737,601	1,150,135	1	250	1,888,827	11	28,774	50,922	...	..	79,707	13·09	39·01	44·27	...	...	42·19
11	Murshidabad	540	620,192	618,654	...	11,561	1,250,946	13	21,103	19,562	...	...	40,678	24·07	34·02	31·62	...	...	32·51
12	Khulna	963	572,565	603,595	2	27	1,177,652	20	16,644	20,622	...	...	37,286	20·76	29·06	34·14	...	...	31·66
	Rajshahi Division.																		
13	Dinajpur	511	740,442	802,516	1	12,335	1,555,835	10	23,772	28,041	...	456	52,279	19·56	32·10	34·94	...	36·96	33·60
14	Rajshahi	105	278,938	1,033,927	14	352	1,313,336	1	10,156	43,576	..	...	53,733	9·52	36·40	42·14	...	...	40·91
15	Rangpur	343	768,233	1,295,111	71	1,406	2,065,164	...	25,065	43,255	...	...	68,320	...	32·62	33·39	...	...	33·07
16	Bogra	15	154,296	661,100	...	2,083	817,494	...	4,440	19,578	..	...	24,018	...	28·77	29·61	...	...	29·38
17	Pabna	162	362,093	999,889	1	327	1,362,892	...	8,728	28,119	..	...	36,847	..	24·10	28·12	...	...	27·04
18	Darjeeling	2,496	170,156	10,010	40,017	185	223,314	49	7,570	291	1,116	...	9,026	19·63	44·48	29·07	27·54	.	40·44
19	Jalpaiguri	357	449,575	222,475	2,512	6,433	681,352	3	14,675	8,935	15	57	23,685	8·40	32·64	40·16	5·97	8·86	34·76
	Dacca Division.																		
20	Dacca	10,476	935,565	1,473,799	76	740	2,420,656	294	23,028	36,802	...	...	60,124	28·06	24·61	24·97	...	...	24·83
21	Faridpur	3,539	697,689	1,000,040	4	78	1,797,320	37	19,352	34,847	...	...	54,866	10·45	28·64	31·79	...	...	30·52
22	Backergunge	4,659	680,381	1,462,712	6,080	133	2,153,965	109	24,069	69,770	10	.	93,958	23·39	35·37	47·69	1·64	...	43·62
23	Mymensingh	244	1,055,908	2,386,269	...	29,735	3,472,186	1	22,772	45,113	...	308	68,194	4·09	21·56	18·90	..	10·35	19·64
	Chittagong Division.																		
24	Chittagong	1,191	300,965	924,849	61,615	1,547	1,290,167	39	8,118	20,240	1,004	A.	30,310	32·74	26·97	21·62	30·90	...	30·40
25	Noakhali	641	248,097	760,597	301	57	1,009,693	14	6,575	24,643	...	...	31,232	21·84	26·51	32·39	...	...	30·93
26	Tippera	182	555,061	1,224,336	1,217	2,139	1,782,935	6	12,071	24,240	...	...	36,317	32·96	21·74	19·79	...	...	20·36
	Patna Division.																		
27	Patna	2,833	1,564,803	201,086	19	263	1,769,004	35	57,467	6,721	...	...	64,223	12·35	36·72	33·42	...	...	36·30
28	Gaya	174	1,911,251	226,705	..	198	2,138,391	...	65,800	7,834	...	...	73,634	...	34·42	34·55	...	...	34·43
29	Shahabad	277	1,914,110	148,459	21	470	2,063,337	1	57,317	4,272	...	...	61,590	3·61	29·94	28·77	...	...	29·84
30	Muzaffarpur	371	2,377,986	332,788	...	300	2,711,445	14	92,458	10,899	...	...	103,371	37·73	38·88	32·75	...	...	38·12
31	Darbhanga	380	2,442,308	338,067	...	600	2,801,955	12	76,379	8,635	...	...	85,026	31·57	31·01	25·67	...	...	30·36
32	Saran	278	2,176,113	291,013	4	69	2,467,477	8	64,892	7,681	...	...	72,581	28·77	29·82	26·39	...	...	29·41
33	Champaran	2,100	1,590,044	267,319	2	...	1,859,465	67	63,828	9,552	...	...	73,447	31·90	40·14	35·74	...	...	39·49
	Bhagalpur Division.																		
34	Monghyr	1,327	1,839,160	191,766	4	3,764	2,036,021	24	68,318	6,401	...	4	74,747	18·08	37·14	33·37	...	1·06	36·71
35	Bhagalpur	536	1,811,359	195,591	25	25,185	2,032,696	17	61,733	5,177	...	...	66,927	31·71	34·08	26·46	...	...	32·92
36	Purnea	381	1,138,740	805,271	...	206	1,944,658	3	31,097	25,979	...	...	57,079	7·87	27·30	32·36	...	...	29·35
37	Malda	72	409,152	384,651	4	21,060	814,919	1	13,866	12,537	...	400	26,804	13·88	33·89	32·59	...	18·99	32·89
38	Sonthal Parganas ...	5,943	900,820	121,086	...	726,347	1,764,196	47	22,541	2,818	...	12,871	38,277	7·90	25·02	23·27	...	17·72	21·81
	Orissa Division.																		
39	Cuttack	2,723	1,681,913	52,805	29	111	1,937,671	30	72,992	1,267	...	...	74,289	11·01	38·78	23·95	...	...	38·33
40	Puri	840	927,514	15,597	97	950	944,998	12	30,204	360	...	...	34,566	14·28	39·03	22·44	...	...	38·69
41	Balasore	1,075	909,217	24,250	3	80	994,625	18	42,565	790	...	...	43,373	16·74	43·91	32·58	...	...	43·60
	Chota Nagpur Division.																		
42	Hazaribagh	889	960,193	114,773	9	88,457	1,164,321	12	33,489	3,087	...	3,112	40,300	13·49	34·87	32·12	...	35·18	34·61
43	Lohardaga	75,693	444,966	36,121	...	572,105	1,128,885	887	35,616	1,531	...	4,275	42,309	11·71	80·04	42·38	...	7·47	37·47
44	Palamau	6,676	406,418	50,445	8	43,223	506,770	225	20,715	1,826	...	526	23,292	33·70	41·72	36·19	...	12·16	39·03
45	Singhbhum	4,755	231,283	3,333	...	306,117	545,488	32	4,900	99	..	5,463	10,554	6·72	21·41	29·70	...	17·82	19·34
46	Manbhum.	1,532	972,508	53,255	...	100,033	1,103,329	42	25,188	1,297	...	3,551	30,078	27·41	25·67	24·35	...	21·38	25·20
	Total for the Province	162,694	44,613,921	23,219,128	112,789	2,279,556	70,388,083	2,506	1,475,804	729,205	3,045	36,625	2,247,275	15·05	33·07	31·40	26·99	16·06	31·92

Office of the Sany. Commr. for Bengal,
The 3rd April 1893.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon Lieut.-Col.*,
Dir. Publ. Health, Camb.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—*Deaths registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the*

Number.	Districts and Towns	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.
	DISTRICTS.					
	Burdwan Division.					
1	Burdwan	1,322,108	5,330	94	30,133	784
2	Bankura	1,013,273	1,771	184	16,121	349
3	Birbhum	700,352	2,071	23	18,641	151
4	Midnapore	2,541,921	9,384	3,689	53,204	2,313
5	Hooghly	628,554	1,625	25	15,935	752
6	Serampore	324,363	952	1	6,997	624
	Total of Hooghly, including Serampore ..	952,917	2,577	26	22,932	1,376
7	Howrah	587,905	2,156	20	8,074	2,203
	Presidency Division.					
8	24-Parganas	1,513,699	7,243	340	27,813	788
9	Nadia	1,531,108	10,304	1	39,931	152
10	Jessore	1,866,572	11,162	1	64,039	88
11	Murshidabad	1,170,930	4,275	22	29,790	58
12	Khulna	1,152,458	3,802	6	27,883	101
	Rajshahi Division.					
13	Dinajpur	1,543,631	298	72	47,798	122
14	Rajshahi	1,282,744	1,771	11	47,768	30
15	Rangpur	2,051,248	592	8	64,405	107
16	Bogra	806,924	149	17	19,390	16
17	Pabna	1,322,639	1,993	49	31,891	180
18	Darjeeling	205,647	126	18	5,775	1,176
19	Jalpaiguri	671,670	398	3	22,543	75
	Dacca Division.					
20	Dacca	2,319,308	5,380	1,156	39,774	1,248
21	Faridpur	1,772,774	5,733	169	41,790	469
22	Backergunge	2,122,197	13,422	45	56,926	607
23	Mymensingh	3,378,395	2,494	330	54,916	419
	Chittagong Division.					
24	Chittagong	1,261,751	6,561	322	26,351	974
25	Noakhali	1,004,214	3,169	7	23,717	201
26	Tippera	1,750,249	2,871	75	26,284	308
	Patna Division.					
27	Patna	1,499,307	6,583	504	37,609	1,370
28	Gaya	2,096,565	9,128	1,632	50,215	436
29	Shahabad	1,937,138	6,423	376	45,344	233
30	Muzaffarpur	2,619,558	17,297	131	69,041	1,209
31	Darbhanga	2,699,963	12,042	156	60,891	1,203
32	Saran	2,378,943	7,291	452	32,537	2,526
33	Champaran	1,823,577	8,821	332	51,169	306
	Bhagalpur Division.					
34	Monghyr	1,951,530	5,864	146	57,833	290
35	Bhagalpur	1,958,145	3,439	46	53,915	460
36	Purnea	1,921,637	280	198	54,760	42
37	Malda	796,923	326	63	24,478	54
38	Sonthal Parganas	1,754,232	5,353	54	29,011	314
	Orissa Division.					
39	Cuttack	1,860,846	20,734	4,206	28,060	4,388
40	Puri	916,204	10,211	2,201	6,076	3,164
41	Balasore	973,850	14,642	106	13,966	4,578
	Chota Nagpur Division.					
42	Hazaribagh	1,136,863	2,309	676	30,337	626
43	Lohardaga	1,101,469	3,250	2,166	20,644	3,614
44	Palamau	691,577	1,803	643	17,487	297
45	Singhbhum	538,638	898	161	7,133	448
46	Manbhum	1,170,094	3,268	76	20,000	580
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	67,619,702	245,390	21,030	1,556,295	40,532
	TOWNS.					
	Burdwan District.					
1	Burdwan	34,477	103	119	895	159
2	Kulna	9,080	36	21	239	31
3	Katwa	6,699	58	...	168	10
4	Dainhati	5,144	28	...	124	14
5	Raniganj	13,772	290	2	271	70
	Bankura Distri					
6	Bankura	18,743	78	2	215	39
7	Vishnupur	18,190	22	4	176	21
8	Sonamukhi	13,402	32	1	181	9
	Birbhum District.					
9	Suri	7,481	25	...	148	7
	Midnapore Distric					
10	Midnapore	32,264	454	3	572	169
11	Ghatal	13,942	17	1	223	5
12	Chandrakona	11,309	27	2	310	23
13	Ramjibanpur	9,977	18	...	171	3
14	Tamluk	6,612	18	16	85	31
15	Khirpai	5,708	8	1	184	24
16	Kharar	10,083	3	...	102	8

Districts and Towns of the Bengal Province during the year 1892.

8					9	10	11								12
INJURY.							RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
SUICIDE.												FROM ALL CAUSES.			
Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injury.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	Number.
28	28	57	140	253	6,685	43,285	4·03	·07	22·79	·59	·10	5·05	32·73	22·28	1
8	15	103	167	293	3,873	22,591	1·13	·18	15·81	·34	·28	3·70	22·18	18·31	2
14	13	101	90	218	4,948	26,052	2·02	·02	23·58	·19	·27	6·26	32·96	27·16	3
20	8	134	478	640	8,971	78,201	3·09	1·45	20·93	·91	·25	3·52	30·76	23·57	4
22	29	75	116	242	2,460	21,049	2·57	·03	25·35	1·19	·38	3·91	33·47	23·82	5
23	12	56	62	153	952	9,679	2·94	·003	21·57	1·02	·47	2·93	29·84	21·98	6
45	41	131	178	395	3,412	30,718	2·70	·02	24·05	1·44	·41	3·57	32·21	23·21	
21	30	123	90	264	3,161	15,878	3·60	·03	13·73	3·74	·44	5·37	27·00	22·44	7
50	65	352	301	768	2,412	30,394	4·69	·22	18·01	·51	·49	1·58	25·51	20·53	8
78	127	139	541	885	4,113	55,386	6·72	·0006	26·07	·09	·57	2 68	36·17	28·14	9
74	126	346	269	815	2,859	78,964	5 97	·005	34 30	·04	·43	1 53	42·30	28·90	10
18	29	128	371	548	3,278	37,971	3·65	·01	25·44	·04	·46	2 79	32 42	25 95	11
29	43	214	137	423	4,114	36,329	3·29	·005	24·19	·08	·36	3·56	31·52	24·52	12
14	16	261	316	607	2,881	51,778	·19	·04	30·96	·07	·39	1·86	33·54	30·40	13
37	68	201	380	686	2,314	52,580	1·38	·008	37 23	·02	·53	1·80	40 99	31·24	14
7	5	173	285	470	2,253	67,835	·28	·003	31·39	·05	·24	1·60	33 07	29·45	15
14	26	202	184	426	3,644	23,642	·18	·02	24·02	·01	·52	4 51	29 29	23·53	16
15	43	163	170	391	1,569	35,864	1·50	·03	24 11	·13	·29	1·02	27·11	24·90	17
17	8	33	7	65	1,423	8,584	·61	·08	28 08	5·71	·31	6·91	41 73	26 74	18
14	7	101	53	175	251	23,445	·59	·001	33 56	·11	·26	·37	34·90	31·04	19
62	105	410	163	710	8 499	56,797	2·31	·49	17·14	·53	·31	3·66	24·48	18·02	20
21	72	214	162	469	5,665	54,235	3·23	·09	23·57	·13	·26	3 19	30·50	19 22	21
31	62	809	171	1,073	21,052	93,125	6·32	·02	26 54	·28	·50	10 20	43·88	27·11	22
24	51	228	263	566	7,476	66,201	·73	·09	16 25	·12	·16	2·21	19 59	17·32	23
6	2	691	43	742	3,310	38,200	5·19	·25	20 88	·77	·58	2·64	30 34	18·72	24
4	7	450	47	508	3,155	31,057	3·15	·006	23·61	·20	·50	3·14	30 92	23·05	25
15	23	481	49	568	5,546	35,149	1·64	·04	15·01	·17	·32	3·05	20·25	18·43	26
24	50	427	140	641	8,126	54,813	4·39	·33	25 08	·01	·42	5·41	36·57	25·94	27
38	87	770	235	1,160	6,508	69,079	1·48	·80	24·65	·21	·56	3·19	33·91	25·42	28
31	92	499	188	760	5,656	56,792	3·31	·19	22 37	·11	·39	2 91	29·31	27 38	29
5	11	783	658	1,457	9,498	98,634	6·60	·05	26 35	·16	·55	3 62	37·05	17 04	30
7	9	568	524	1,108	5,144	80,734	4·46	·05	22·47	·47	·41	2·01	29·90	17·47	31
13	74	757	318	1,162	24,823	69,791	3·06	·19	14·09	1·06	·48	10·43	29 33	19·23	32
18	30	486	381	915	10,394	71,997	4·83	·18	28·05	·20	·50	5·69	39·48	21·81	33
12	33	457	468	970	6,626	71,729	3·00	·07	29·63	·15	·49	3·39	36·75	29·35	34
5	4	413	378	800	5,425	63,785	1·75	·02	27·37	·23	·40	2·77	32 56	26·82	35
11	17	226	184	438	721	50,439	·14	·10	28·51	·02	·22	·37	29 37	25 85	36
1	5	9	190	205	912	26,038	·40	·07	30·71	·06	·25	1·14	32·67	26·87	37
18	16	200	157	391	2,559	37,682	3·08	·03	16·72	·18	·22	1·47	21·72	14·26	38
75	243	567	393	1,268	13,330	71 926	11·13	2·26	15·07	2·35	·64	7·16	38·65	22·10	39
32	46	245	82	405	13,075	31,132	11·14	2·49	6·03	3·15	·44	14·27	38·54	27·99	40
27	71	235	135	459	8,889	42,639	1·00	·10	14·34	4·70	·47	9·12	33 78	26·35	41
20	20	290	173	503	4,872	39,303	2·03	·50	26·08	·55	·44	4·26	34·57	25·35	42
3	8	40	90	141	11,922	41,377	2·95	1 96	18·74	3·28	·12	10·46	37·52	29·03	43
5	5	124	123	257	2,533	23,130	3·10	1 12	29 55	·50	·43	4 28	39·09	27·18	44
23	29	28	140	229	1,120	10,298	1·66	·29	13 24	·83	·42	2·65	19 14	16 90	45
5	6	128	124	263	5,194	29,389	2·79	·06	17·09	·50	·22	4·44	25 11	18·83	46
1,089	1,876	13,427	10,117	26,450	264,650	2,154,336	3·62	·31	23·01	·59	·39	3·91	31·85	23·18	
...	...	3	...	3	240	1,519	2·98	3·45	25·95	4·61	·08	6·96	44·05	26·94	1
1	...	1	...	2	69	392	3·71	2·16	24·89	3·20	·20	6·56	40·49	23·34	2
1	...	...	...	1	54	291	8·65	..	25·07	1·49	·14	8·06	43·43	25·37	3
1	...	2	1	4	55	225	5·14	..	24 10	2·72	·77	10·09	42·74	27·02	4
1	...	5	2	8	90	731	21·05	·14	10 67	5·08	·58	6·53	53 07	28·24	5
4	2	1	2	9	142	485	4·16	·10	11·47	2·08	·48	7·57	25 87	18·72	6
...	...	3	3	6	83	312	1·20	·21	9·67	1·15	·32	4·70	17 15	14·73	7
...	...	1	2	3	113	330	2·37	·07	13·44	·66	·22	8·39	25 18	10·25	8
...	...	2	...	2	63	245	3·34	...	19·78	·93	·26	8·42	32 74	16·44	9
1	...	4	1	6	174	1,378	14·07	·09	17·72	5·23	·18	5·39	42·71	25·47	10
...	...	3	5	7	27	280	1·21	·07	15·99	·35	·50	4·04	20 08	19·36	11
...	...	...	1	1	98	470	2·58	·17	28·20	2·03	·08	8·66	41·55	31·21	12
...	...	... 4	...	4	34	230	1·80	...	17·13	·30	·40	3·40	24·05	21·04	13
...	...	...	1	1	29	180	2·72	2·41	12·86	4·68	·15	9·38	27·22	9·07	14
...	...	1	1	2	27	246	1·40	·17	32·23	4·20	·3	4·73	43·09	14·71	15
...	...	...	...	...	19	222	·29	...	19·04	·79	...	1·88	22·01	9·22	16

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—*Deaths registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the*

Number	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.
	TOWNS—*continued.*					
	Hooghly District.					
17	Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	247	1	827	193
18	Jahanabad	8,326	41		191	11
19	Bansbariya	6,783	68	...	143	18
20	Serampore	35,052	284	8	575	264
21	Uttarpara	6,489	23	...	104	63
22	Kotrung	5,164	15	...	113	22
23	Baidabatti	18,380	93		351	109
24	Bhadeshur	9,039	67	..	193	65
	Howrah District.					
25	Howrah	116,606	771	3	1,009	439
26	Baily	16,700	69	...	279	109
	24-Parganas District.					
27	Cossipore and Chitpur	31,423	115	1	241	42
28	Manicktola	32,865	175	1	360	68
29	South Suburban	69,642	145	2	820	173
30	Barnagore	34,278	179	...	421	130
31	Rajpur	10,940	34	...	280	...
32	Baruipur	3,922	17	...	136	7
33	Jaynagar	8,253	67	...	113	13
34	South Dum-Dum	11,037	60	3	187	72
35	North ditto	10,396	27	1	187	27
36	Khardaha or South Barrackpore	35,647	206	...	631	79
37	Nawabganj or North ditto	20,980	103	..	467	76
38	Naihati	29,724	207	11	665	92
39	Barasat	9,754	22	...	168	23
40	Baduria	12,744	26	...	251	5
41	Basirhat	15,109	87	...	241	7
42	Taki	4,936	7	...	81	7
43	Gobardanga	6,704	19	16	135	4
	Nadia District.					
44	Krishnagar	25,500	112	1	580	12
45	Nadia	13,334	33	..	214	2
46	Ranaghat	8,506	31	..	179	3
47	Birnagar	3,421	15	...	120	1
48	Santipur	30,137	27	...	676	10
49	Chakdaha	8,618	37	.	210	1
50	Kushtia	11,199	3	...	309	3
51	Kumarkhali	6,165	25	...	145	9
52	Meherpur	5,830	4	...	127	1
	Jessore District.					
53	Jessore	8,302	63	...	160	26
54	Kotchandpur	9,502	40	...	241	...
55	Moheshpur	4,451	21	...	115	
	Murshidabad District.					
56	Berhamporo	23,515	96	2	585	19
57	Kandi	11,131	68		179	3
58	Lalbagh or City Murshidabad	35,576	94	..	1,048	30
59	Jangipur	9,794	84	...	223	4
	Khulna District.					
60	Khulna	8,667	91	..	131	2
61	Satkhira	8,550	38	...	204	1
62	Chanduria	3,593	1	..	129	...
63	Dobhatta	5,384	29	2	111	1
	Dinajpur District.					
64	Dinajpur	12,204	...	...	361	30
	Rajshahi District					
65	Rampur Boalia	21,407	25	...	710	6
66	Nator	9,185	6	...	299	6
	Rangpur District					
67	Rangpur	14,210	1	...	422	28
	Bogra District.					
68	Bogra	6,605	7	4	154	26
69	Sherpur	3,965	4	...	103	
	Pabna District.					
70	Pabna	16,486	104	...	369	7
71	Sirajganj	23,267	25	4	313	31
	Darjeeling District.					
72	Darjeeling	14,145	5	...	101	46
73	Kurseon	3,522	1	...	160	22

Districts and Towns of the Bengal Province during the year 1892—continued.

8					9	10	11								12
INJURY.							RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
SUICIDE.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injury.	All other causes.	FROM ALL CAUSES. For the year.	FROM ALL CAUSES. Mean of previous five years.	Number.
Male.	Female.														
2	1	11	2	16	218	1,502	7·47	·03	25·01	5·83	·48	6·59	45·43	35·30	17
...	...	1	2	3	47	293	4·92	...	22·94	1·32	·36	5·64	35·19	20·77	18
1	1	5	1	8	43	280	10·02	...	21·08	2·65	1·17	6·33	41·27	39·21	19
1	5	18	2	26	200	1,357	7·89	·22	15·99	7·34	·72	5·50	37·74	34·18	20
2	1	...	...	3	19	212	3·54	...	16·02	9·70	·46	2·02	32·67	24·81	21
2	...	1	...	3	37	189	2·91	...	21·68	4·26	·58	7·16	36·59	26·14	22
1	3	2	4	10	61	604	5·05	...	18·00	5·93	·54	3·31	32·83	17·13	23
1	...	3	1	5	80	410	6·05	...	20·02	6·74	·51	8·29	42·52	46·68	24
7	6	15	6	34	506	2,762	6·61	·02	8·65	3·76	·29	4·33	23·68	16·52	25
...	2	5	3	10	78	545	4·13	...	16·70	6·52	·59	4·67	32 63	19·16	26
1	1	2	...	4	108	511	3·65	·03	7·66	1·31	·12	3·43	16·26	35·83	27
1	1	7	1	10	76	692	5·32	·03	10·95	2·00	·30	2·37	21 05	15·87	28
2	3	12	4	21	147	1,308	2·08	·02	11·77	2·48	·50	2·11	18·78	11·73	29
1	3	6	2	12	121	863	5·22	...	12·28	3·79	·35	5·52	25·17	28·64	30
...	1	4	2	7	2	323	3·10	...	25·59	.	·63	·18	20·52	30·71	31
...	...	2	3	5	4	169	4·33	...	34·67	1·78	1·27	1·01	43·09	28·81	32
...	...	...	...	...	15	238	8·13	...	17·36	1·57	...	1·82	28·90	20·64	33
1	...	1	1	3	33	358	5·43	·27	10·94	6·62	·27	2·08	32·43	34·06	34
...	...	1	1	2	20	264	2·59	·09	17·98	2·59	·19	1·09	25·39	13·37	35
4	2	8	1	15	77	1,008	5·77	...	17·70	2·21	·92	2·16	28·27	19·07	36
1	1	3	...	5	49	700	4·90	...	22·25	3·02	·23	2·33	33·36	29·50	37
...	...	11	5	16	77	1,008	6·06	·37	20·35	3·09	·53	2·59	33·90	21·16	38
...	...	5	...	5	18	238	2·25	...	17·22	2·56	·51	1·84	24·40	16·91	39
1	1	2	1	5	23	310	2·04	...	19·69	·39	·89	1·80	24·32	15·92	40
...	...	2	1	3	44	382	5·75	...	15·95	·46	·19	2·91	25·28	22·30	41
...	1	1	...	2	16	115	1·41	...	16·41	1·41	·40	3·24	22·89	20·66	42
...	2	2	...	4	1	179	2·83	2·38	20·13	·59	·59	·14	26·70	21·18	43
1	1	3	4	9	87	801	4·39	·03	22·74	·47	·35	3·41	31·41	18·03	44
...	...	1	3	4	31	284	2·47	...	16·04	·14	·29	2·32	21·26	14·09	45
1	1	2	1	5	54	272	3·64	...	21·04	·35	·69	6·34	31·97	13·63	46
...	1	1	...	2	23	161	4·38	...	35·07	·29	·58	6·72	47·06	25·13	47
1	...	2	6	9	61	783	·88	...	22·20	·32	·29	2·00	25·72	11·53	48
...	1	...	3	4	38	290	4·20	...	24·36	·11	·46	4 40	33·65	10·67	49
...	...	1	3	4	46	365	·26	...	27·50	·26	·35	4·10	32·59	18·84	50
...	...	2	...	2	23	204	4·05	...	23·51	1·45	·32	3·73	33·09	18·32	51
...	...	...	1	1	7	140	·68	...	21·82	·17	·17	1·20	24·05	21·83	52
2	1	6	...	9	41	299	7·58	...	19·27	3·13	1·08	4·93	36·01	24·93	53
...	2	3	...	5	13	209	4·20	...	25·36	...	·52	1·36	31·46	37·04	54
...	...	1	...	1	8	145	4·71	...	25·83	...	·22	1·79	32·57	34·37	55
...	2	...	2	4	69	775	4·08	·08	24·87	·80	·17	2·93	32·95	26·32	56
...	...	1	2	3	91	344	6·10	...	16·08	·20	·26	8·17	30·80	18·32	57
...	1	7	3	11	71	1,254	2·64	...	29·45	·86	·30	1·09	35·24	36·14	58
...	...	2	3	5	18	334	8·57	...	22·76	·40	·51	1·85	34·10	25·08	59
1	...	1	...	2	29	255	10·49	...	15·11	·23	·23	3·34	29·42	16·84	60
1	1	...	...	2	50	385	4·44	...	34·38	·11	·23	5·84	45·02	19·06	61
...	...	1	3	4	6	140	·38	...	49·74	.	1·54	2·31	53 99	29·30	62
1	...	2	3	6	28	177	5·38	·37	20·61	·18	1·11	5·20	32·87	25·26	63
2	...	9	2	13	97	501	...	...	29·58	2·45	1·06	7·04	41·05	33·43	64
3	2	11	3	19	46	806	1·16	...	33·16	·28	·88	2·14	37·65	34·38	65
1	...	...	...	1	35	347	·65	...	32·55	·65	·10	3·81	37·77	10·43	66
1	1	2	...	4	30	485	·07	...	29·68	1·96	·28	2·11	34·11	35·87	67
1	...	...	1	2	47	240	1·05	·60	23·31	3·93	·30	7·11	36·33	19·88	68
...	...	1	2	3	24	136	1·00	...	25·97	·50	·75	6·05	34·30	35·05	69
3	1	1	4	9	68	557	6·30	...	22·38	·42	·54	4·12	33·78	30·87	70
...	...	10	2	12	41	426	1·07	·17	13·45	1·33	·51	1·76	18·30	18·05	71
...	...	...	...	...	88	240	·35	...	7·14	3·25	...	6·22	16·96	17·03	72
2	...	...	...	2	18	208	·28	...	45·42	6·24	·56	5·11	57·63	50·89	73

ANNUAL FORM NO. VI.—*Deaths registered from* **DIFFERENT CAUSES** *in the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	DISTRICTS AND TOWNS.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.
	TOWNS—*continued.*					
	Jalpaiguri District.					
74	Jalpaiguri	9,682	10	.....	194	14
	Dacca District.					
75	Dacca	83,633	47	497	1,319	237
76	Narayanganj	17,715	86	5	275	50
	Faridpur District.					
77	Faridpur	10,774	54	.....	209	7
78	Madaripur	13,772	45	.....	133	22
	Backergunge District.					
79	Barisal	15,482	57	.....	223	24
80	Jhalukati	2,365	10	.....	25	1
81	Nalchiti	1,675	3	.....	14	1
82	Pirojpur	12,246	56	.....	207	4
	Mymensingh District.					
83	Nasirabad	11,555	10	25	109	67
84	Muktagachha	4,023	...	.....	79	.....
85	Netrokona	9,821	24	2	148	.....
86	Jamalpur	15,388	10	.....	358	3
87	Sherpur	10,744	...	1	179	1
88	Kishoreganj	13,088	2	.....	153	4
89	Bajitpur	9,399	9	.....	167	1
90	Tangail	17,973	5	5	161	24
	Chittagong District.					
91	Chittagong	24,009	206	4	533	37
92	Cox's Bazar	4,347	14	27	87	4
	Noakhali District.					
93	Sudharam	5,479	37	.....	101	7
	Tippera District.					
94	Comilla	14,680	56	.....	244	7
95	Brahmanbaria	18,006	11	.....	235	16
	Patna District.					
96	Patna City	165,192	701	44	2,599	863
97	Bihar	47,723	662	95	958	107
98	Dinapore	44,419	144	...	464	80
99	Barh	12,363	43	10	272	63
	Gaya District.					
100	Gaya	80,383	664	57	2,122	301
101	Tikari	11,532	94	4	278	1
102	Daudnagar	9,851	3	2	201	15
	Shahabad District.					
103	Arrah	46,905	156	5	1,030	55
104	Buxar	15,506	115	.....	516	40
105	Dumraon	18,384	12	1	515	22
106	Jagadispur	12,475	23	.....	333	2
107	Sasseram	23,713	216	1	573	24
108	Bhabhua	10,216	1	10	243	4
	Muzaffarpur District.					
109	Muzaffarpur	49,192	707	8	1,130	141
110	Sitamarhi	8,715	96	1	221	
111	Hajipur	21,487	78	1	534	161
112	Lalganj	12,493	58	.....	378	81
	Darbhanga District.					
113	Darbhanga	73,561	675	6	1,194	489
114	Rosera	10,887	14	4	390	1
115	Madhuban	17,544	225	1	298	43
	Saran District.					
116	Chapra	57,352	240	6	611	164
117	Revilganj	13,473	18	.....	207	91
118	Siwan	17,709	167	10	237	62
	Champaran District.					
119	Bettiah	22,780	173	11	398	4
120	Motihari	13,108	123	4	368	57
	Monghyr District.					
121	Monghyr	57,07	228	10	961	246
122	Jamalpur	16,089	166	4	366	27
123	Jamui	2,519	39	3	214	20

Districts and Towns of the Bengal Province during the year 1891—continued.

8					9	10	11								12
INJURY.							RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
SUICIDE.												FROM ALL CAUSES.			
Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injury.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	1	1	2	20	240	1·03	...	20·03	1·44	·20	2·06	24·78	23·06	74
3	1	26	3	33	547	2,680	·56	5·94	15·77	2·83	·39	6·54	32·04	19 28	75
1	...	3	...	4	227	647	4·85	·28	15·52	2·82	·22	12·81	36·52	23·14	76
...	...	1	...	1	31	362	5·01	...	24·96	·64	·09	2·87	33·59	15·22	77
1	...	2	1	4	65	269	3·20	...	9·65	1·59	·20	4·71	19·53	16·19	78
...	...	12	...	12	95	411	3·68	...	14·40	1·55	·77	6·13	26·54	16·14	79
...	...	...	1	1	11	54	6·76	...	10·57	·42	·42	4·65	22·83	15·64	80
...	...	2	1	3	5	26	1·79	...	8·35	·50	1·79	2·98	15·52	10·11	81
...	1	...	...	1	74	342	4·57	...	16·90	·32	·08	6·04	27·02	18·61	82
1	...	6	2	9	85	305	·86	2·16	9·43	5·77	·77	7·35	26·39	22·41	83
...	...	...	...	...	10	89	...	...	16·04	...	...	2·03	18·07	19·09	84
...	...	...	...	...	34	208	2·44	·20	15·06	...	...	3·46	21·18	Data not available.	85
...	...	...	1	1	103	475	·64	...	23·26	·19	·06	6·69	30·86	22·16	86
...	...	1	..	1	51	233	...	·09	16·66	·09	·09	4·74	21·68	18·52	87
..	...	2	...	2	47	208	·14	...	10·93	·28	·14	3·36	14·86	9·29	88
...	...	...	...	...	37	214	·05	...	17·76	·10	...	3·93	22·76	7·66	89
...	...	11	1	12	54	261	·27	·27	8·95	1·33	·66	3·00	14·52	10·68	90
...	...	27	2	29	66	875	8·55	·16	22·14	1·53	1·20	2·74	36·35	16·49	91
...	...	2	...	2	11	145	3·22	6·21	20·01	·92	·46	2·53	33·35	23·69	92
...	...	3	...	3	27	175	6·75	...	18·43	1·27	·54	4·92	31·94	10·04	93
1	...	8	...	9	119	435	3·81	...	16·02	·47	·61	8·10	29·03	25·61	94
...	...	3	1	4	167	483	·61	...	13·05	·88	·22	9·27	24·04	25·32	95
5	5	78	15	103	1,431	5,741	4·24	·26	15·73	5·22	·62	8·66	34·75	18·46	96
4	2	43	5	54	401	2,277	13·87	1·99	20·07	2·24	1·13	6·40	47·73	20·09	97
...	...	6	2	8	162	858	3·24	...	10·44	1·80	·18	3·64	19·31	14·99	98
1	...	6	...	7	119	514	3·47	·80	22·00	5·09	·56	9·62	41·57	41·00	99
...	...	52	1	53	640	3,837	8·26	·70	26·39	3·74	·65	7·96	47·73	42·83	100
...	...	2	1	3	33	413	8·15	·34	24·10	·08	·26	2·86	35·81	28·09	101
2	1	3	...	6	78	305	·30	·20	20·40	1·52	·60	7·91	30·96	24·76	102
3	...	14	1	18	342	1,606	3·32	·10	21·05	1·17	·38	7·29	34·23	19·01	103
1	...	5	4	10	136	817	7·41	...	33·27	2·57	·64	8·77	52·68	22·03	104
...	...	16	4	20	141	711	·65	·05	28·01	1·19	1·08	7·06	38·67	37·31	105
...	...	4	3	7	64	429	1·84	...	20·69	·16	·56	5·13	34·38	19·39	106
...	...	7	..	7	101	922	9·51	·04	25·22	1·06	·30	4·44	40·59	39·06	107
...	...	8	1	9	46	313	·09	·97	23·78	·39	·88	4 50	30·63	19·77	108
...	...	16	9	25	536	2,547	14·37	·16	22·97	2·86	·50	10·89	51·77	15·87	109
...	...	1	1	2	41	373	11·01	·11	25·35	1·37	·22	4·70	42·79	20·42	110
...	...	18	7	25	278	1,077	3·63	·04	24·85	7·40	1·16	12·93	50·12	23·81	111
...	...	3	7	10	274	741	4·64	...	30·25	6·48	·80	17·12	59·31	32·33	112
2	3	11	7	23	653	3,040	9·17	·08	16·23	6·04	·31	8·87	41·32	24·51	113
...	...	1	...	1	45	455	1·28	·36	35·82	·09	·09	4·13	41·79	30·67	114
...	...	6	3	9	281	857	12·82	·05	16·98	2·45	·51	16·01	48·84	30·09	115
...	1	31	6	38	596	1,655	4·18	·10	16·65	2·86	·06	10·39	28·85	16·12	116
1	...	11	2	14	176	506	1·33	...	15·36	6·75	1·03	13·06	37·55	30·72	117
...	...	3	1	4	209	629	6·04	·56	13·38	3·50	·22	11·80	35·51	22·86	118
...	...	6	2	8	186	820	7·59	·48	17·47	1·03	·35	8·16	35·99	35·42	119
...	...	13	4	17	61	630	9·38	·30	28·07	4·34	1·29	4·65	48·06	22·13	120
...	...	28	11	39	535	2,019	3·99	·17	16·83	4·30	·08	9·37	35·37	28·20	121
...	1	8	9	18	81	662	9·17	·22	20·23	1·40	·99	4·47	36·59	26·64	122
1	...	11	...	12	40	337	4·18	·31	22·96	2·14	1·28	5·25	36·16	23·74	123

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—*Deaths registered from* **DIFFERENT CAUSES** *in the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	DISTRICTS AND TOWNS.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.
	TOWNS—*concluded.*					
	Bhagalpur District.					
124	Bhagalpur	69,106	141	7	2,142	244
125	Colgong	5,145	10	.....	124	16
	Purnea District.					
126	Purnea	14,555	2	1	254	19
127	Kishanganj	8,406	.....	.....	282	.....
	Malda District.					
128	English Bazar	13,818	7	8	302	55
129	Mulda	4,178	3	6	196	4
	Sonthal Parganas District.					
130	Sahibganj	11,297	35	3	199	1
131	Deoghur	8,667	127	10	161	12
	Cuttack District.					
132	Cuttack	47,186	178	69	342	227
133	Kendrapara	17,647	231	2	219	14
134	Jajpur	11,992	146	13	139	45
	Puri District.					
135	Puri	28,794	475	15	269	204
	Balasore District.					
136	Balasore	20,775	284	3	174	94
	Hazaribagh District					
137	Hazaribagh	16,672	20	2	377	30
138	Chatra	10,783	12	5	299	6
	Lohardaga District.					
139	Ranchi	20,306	76	15	320	27
140	Lohardaga	7,110	53	51	164	41
	Palamau District.					
141	Daltonganj	5,193	19	.....	114	4
	Singhbhum District.					
142	Chaibassa	6,850	81	1	94	24
	Manbhum District.					
143	Purulia	12,128	40	4	158	60
144	Raghunathpur	6,216	45	.....	101	3
145	Jhalda	4,890	3	18	58	7
	Total for the Towns ...	2,768,381	14,008	1,329	51,421	7,959
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	70,368,083	259,398	22,359	1,607,716	48,491

OFFICE OF THE SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 3rd April 1893.

Districts and Towns of the Bengal Province during the year 1891—concluded.

8					9	10	11								12
INJURY.							RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
SUICIDE.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injury.	All other causes.	FROM ALL CAUSES		Number.
Male.	Female.												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
...	...	10	3	13	391	2,038	2·04	·10	30·99	3·53	·18	5·65	42·51	22·97	124
...	...	2	2	4	50	204	1·94	...	24·10	3·10	·77	9·71	39·65	30·70	125
...	...	6	...	6	74	356	·13	·06	17·45	1·30	·41	5·06	24·45	25·07	126
...	...	...	...	...	2	284	...	...	33·30	...	...	·23	33·54	22·08	127
...	...	2	6	8	108	548	·80	·57	20·19	3·98	·57	7·81	39·65	29·38	128
...	..	...	1	1	8	218	·71	1·43	46·91	·95	·23	1·91	52·17	64·38	129
...	...	3	...	3	14	·255	3·09	·26	17·61	·08	·26	1·23	22·57	48·86	130
...	...		...	..	30	340	14·65	1·15	18·57	1·38	...	3·46	39·22	24 34	131
5	...	3	...	8	345	1,169	3·77	1·46	7·24	4·81	·16	7·31	24·77	10·48	132
...	...	6	3	9	276	751	13·09	·11	12·41	·79	·51	15·04	42·55	24·53	133
...	1	...	...	1	99	443	12·17	1·08	11·59	3·75	·08	8·25	36 94	22·09	134
2	1	13	...	16	455	1,434	16·49	·52	9·34	7·08	·55	15·80	49·80	45·80	135
...	...	1	1	2	177	734	13·65	·14	8·37	4·52	·09	8·52	35·33	23 24	136
1	...	6	1	8	129	566	1·19	·11	22·61	1·79	·47	7·73	33·94	27·29	137
...	...	...	...	...	109	431	1·11	·46	27·72	·55	...	10·10	39·97	49·24	138
...	...	7	1		139	585	3·74	·73	15·75	1·32	·39	6·84	28·80	16·39	139
...	...	...	...	...	78	387	7·45	7·17	23·06	5·76	...	10·97	54·43	6·75	140
...	...	3	1	4	21	162	3·65	...	21·95	·77	·77	4·04	31·19	25·80	141
...	...	3	...	3	53	256	11·82	·14	13·72	3·50	·43	7·73	37·37	25·69	142
...	...	12	1	13	114	389	3·29	·32	13·02	4·94	1·07	9·39	32·07	28·11	143
...	...	1	1	2	38	189	7·23	...	16·24	·48	·32	6·11	30·40	23·64	144
...	...	...	...	...	25	111	·61	3·68	11·86	1·43	...	5·11	22·60	15·95	145
94	69	828	254	1,245	10,977	92,939	5·05	·48	18·57	2·87	·44	6·13	33·57	22·09	...
1,133	1,945	14,255	10,371	27,704	281,607	2,247,275	3·68	·31	22·84	·68	·39	4·00	31·92	23·16	...

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Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.—*Deaths registered from* CHOLERA *in the*

1	2	3		4							
Number.	DISTRICTS.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.						
	Burdwan Division.										
1	Burdwan	22	22	3,561	682	195	364	1,655	1,208	907	383
2	Bankura	14	14	5,639	386	31	59	623	563	440	78
3	Birbhum	9	9	3,330	348	66	110	420	371	105	97
4	Midnapore	32	32	15,154	1,831	576	896	1,613	1,549	1,288	2,034
5	Hooghly	11	11	1,886	344	32	47	282	658	384	176
6	Serampore	10	10	907	236	16	43	157	463	331	84
	Total of Hooghly, including Serampore...	21	21	2,793	580	48	90	439	1,121	715	260
7	Howrah	8	8	1,554	578	394	312	553	493	479	210
	Presidency Division.										
8	24-Parganas	42	42	5,576	1,160	1,343	915	2,101	1,868	1,156	610
9	Nadia	34	34	3,326	1,176	1,568	1,030	2,374	2,983	1,325	127
10	Jessore	23	23	4,831	1,261	1,576	1,161	2,984	3,142	817	55
11	Murshidabad	28	28	3,755	638	879	674	905	928	627	67
12	Khulna	17	17	2,890	1,111	356	161	663	996	607	168
	Rajshahi Division.										
13	Dinajpur	17	11	7,076	68	29	43	10	7	137	17
14	Rajshahi	15	15	5,379	330	309	61	143	539	267	16
15	Rangpur	17	16	6,342	95	18	1	50	118	54	51
16	Bogra	10	10	4,381	49	16	4	2	6	27	...
17	Pabna	10	10	3,800	368	134	86	56	309	274	41
18	Darjeeling	5	5	1,319	38	...	...	1	...	2	33
19	Jalpaiguri	9	9	1,906	73	...	40	8	33	43	51
	Dacca Division.										
20	Dacca	14	14	7,413	1,146	633	501	855	1,271	666	101
21	Faridpur	15	15	5,239	601	209	306	1,512	1,358	417	37
22	Backergunge	20	20	4,708	1,056	663	815	5,010	3,816	1,640	241
23	Mymensingh	26	24	7,965	365	476	346	241	325	262	20
	Chittagong Division.										
24	Chittagong	15	15	1,258	515	76	296	978	1,926	1,339	654
25	Noakhali	10	10	2,623	510	114	130	506	975	758	143
26	Tippera	13	13	6,318	708	309	387	742	631	263	21
	Patna Division.										
27	Patna	18	18	6,021	779	1	14	26	232	892	1,350
28	Gaya	16	16	6,530	1,408	10	23	55	542	2,138	2,490
29	Shahabad	17	17	5,592	577	...	7	32	729	2,323	1,324
30	Muzaffarpur	14	14	8,858	985	...	3	1	2,112	2,317	4,143
31	Darbhanga	13	13	3,890	549	4	1	43	1,217	5,849	3,559
32	Saran	13	13	4,293	712	3	6	4	85	1,887	1,987
33	Champaran	11	11	5,208	562	...	...	...	301	2,825	2,591
	Bhagalpur Division.										
34	Monghyr	14	14	4,302	2,205	2	18	121	380	1,841	1,579
35	Bhagalpur	14	14	3,472	338	6	8	139	385	520	336
36	Purnea	15	9	4,400	30	5	51	6	1	10	...
37	Malda	11	11	3,360	120	76	16	3	107	83	11
38	Sonthal Parganas	8	8	11,366	845	43	90	602	488	665	516
	Orissa Division.										
39	Cuttack	13	13	10,154	2,942	547	1,404	2,902	2,224	3,550	3,678
40	Puri	6	6	5,166	2,522	134	138	656	1,084	2,409	2,086
41	Balasore	10	10	6,661	2,380	485	474	1,690	2,923	5,057	3,341
	Chota Nagpur Division.										
42	Hazaribagh	18	18	8,257	226	2	4	39	133	207	487
43	Lohardaga	14	13	3,578	203	...	...	6	1	214	278
44	Palamau	10	10	3,591	109	...	...	...	59	337	474
45	Singhbhum	5	5	2,877	188	5	...	4	66	428	331
46	Manbhum	17	16	7,928	523	21	65	363	641	1,108	697
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	703	686	229,200	24,553	11,362	11,140	31,235	39,725	50,280	37,593

OFFICE OF THE SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,

The 3rd April 1893.

Districts of the Bengal Province during each month of the year 1892.

5			6			7			8	9
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.	Number.
						Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
147	118	41	20	433	60	3,191	2,660	5,851	4·67	3·75	4·20	1·33	1
21	36	3	3	18	22	1,060	843	1,903	2·01	1·55	1·77	·85	2
53	57	18	4	314	482	1,124	972	2,096	2·88	2·58	2·62	·98	3
1,126	506	53	25	108	155	5,309	4,020	9,329	4·05	3·49	3·77	1·48	4
201	107	7	12	24	51	1,133	848	1,981	3·47	2·42	2·92	·95	5
109	17	9	19	78	108	847	587	1,434	4·17	2·97	3·58	1·61	6
310	124	16	31	102	159	1,980	1,435	3,415	3·74	2·62	3·17	1·19	
67	67	28	100	128	135	1,682	1,314	2,996	4·60	3·68	4·15	2·47	7
280	69	36	18	232	521	4,957	3,782	8,739	5·01	4·18	4·61	2·41	8
28	3	10	22	529	592	5,507	5,084	10,591	6·86	6·03	6·44	2·97	9
9	7	...	88	1,046	401	6,044	5,242	11,286	6·42	5·53	5·97	2·46	10
37	125	118	63	130	64	2,485	2,132	4,617	4·10	3·30	3·69	1·99	11
97	39	1	2	377	494	2,252	1,709	3,961	3·64	3·05	3·36	2·45	12
15	...	...	...	...	40	169	129	298	·20	·17	·19	1·08	13
4	5	10	12	260	176	966	836	1,802	1·47	1·26	1·37	1·50	14
48	48	14	22	125	44	315	278	593	·29	·27	·28	2·58	15
...	4	3	11	20	67	90	70	160	·21	·17	·19	·97	16
19	27	32	167	542	455	1,111	1,011	2,122	1·63	1·47	1·55	1·61	17
49	35	8	3	1	...	84	48	132	·68	·47	·59	·95	18
76	82	30	43	1	1	212	196	408	·58	·61	·59	2·87	19
62	23	20	28	461	892	2,917	2,596	5,513	2·41	2·12	2·27	2·44	20
18	107	41	284	915	628	3,221	2,611	5,832	3·60	2·88	3·24	3·84	21
84	28	5	7	210	1,026	7,401	6,153	13,554	6·70	5·86	6·29	3·54	22
28	17	12	30	199	598	1,337	1,217	2,554	·74	·72	·73	1·80	23
644	439	160	49	26	194	3,495	3,286	6,781	5·67	4·87	5·25	·92	24
12	26	35	250	342	215	1,887	1,610	3 506	3·70	3·23	3·47	1·08	25
6	1	...	98	207	275	1,550	1,388	2,938	1·69	1·59	1·64	1·87	26
3,898	1,403	124	22	161	10	4,313	3,820	8,133	4·98	4·22	4·59	2·19	27
2,825	1,349	233	80	125	13	5,413	4,476	9,889	5·17	4·09	4·62	3·41	28
1,821	374	138	115	81	4	3,714	3,232	6,946	3·74	3·01	3·36	3·67	29
1,346	831	205	57	175	26	9,746	8,490	18,236	7·46	6·03	6·73	2·07	30
1,387	521	112	13	113	137	6,978	5,978	12,956	5·08	4·17	4·62	2·33	31
2,171	910	331	101	161	10	4,159	3,506	7,656	3·65	2·62	3·10	1·73	32
1,310	1,608	309	145	28	...	4,844	4,273	9,117	5·17	4·62	4·90	4·03	33
934	847	332	197	45	1	3,307	2,990	6,297	3·35	2·85	3·09	2·13	34
516	1,048	445	224	125	38	1,890	1,694	3,500	1·88	1·64	1·76	2·51	35
5	12	19	10	99	64	156	126	282	·15	·12	·14	4·62	36
1	3	1	5	22	8	197	139	336	·49	·33	·41	2·32	37
956	1,468	398	211	54	29	3,115	2,400	5,515	3·57	2·71	3·14	·86	38
2,023	1,894	468	315	1,419	866	10,704	10,495	21,289	11·47	10·52	10·98	3·20	39
821	979	120	214	935	230	5,685	5,001	10,686	11·98	10·62	11·30	7·16	40
434	124	19	8	252	128	7,480	7,446	14,926	15·53	14·51	15·00	4·56	41
592	543	235	40	25	25	1,242	1,099	2,341	2·19	1·83	2·01	·86	42
904	1,731	235	...	10	...	1,692	1,687	3,379	3·06	2·92	2·99	1·66	43
265	510	252	14	1	...	1,015	897	1,912	3·45	2·96	3·20	2·75	44
99	33	13	...	...	...	503	476	979	1·85	1·73	1·79	·48	45
263	164	18	4	2	10	1,813	1,543	3,356	3·05	2·57	2·80	1·39	46
25,629	18,348	4,687	3,168	10,559	9,675	138,599	120,999	259,398	3·95	3·41	3·68	2·34	

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon Lieut.-Col.*,
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ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—*Deaths registered from* **SMALL-POX** *in the*

1	2	3		4		5				
		CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.						
Number.	DISTRICTS	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	Burdwan Division.									
1	Burdwan	22	14	3,561	35	34	31	47	47	28
2	Bankura	14	13	5,639	140	8	16	28	30	33
3	Birbhum	9	2	3,330	0	...	...	3	...	...
4	Midnapore	32	30	15,154	1,379	465	768	870	667	346
5	Hooghly	11	6	1,886	13	1	1	2	5	3
6	Serampore	10	2	907	3	...	..	8	...	...
	Total of Hooghly, including Serampore	21	8	2,793	15	1	1	10	5	3
	Howrah	8	6	1,554	16	1	5	...	6	2
	Presidency Division.									
8	24-Parganas	42	19	5,576	74	199	26	41	6	6
9	Nadia	34	2	3,326	1	...	...	2	.	...
10	Jessore	23	1	4,831	1	...	..	1	..	...
11	Murshidabad	28	5	3,755	10	6	..	2	2	...
12	Khulna	17	3	2,890	5	...	...	1	1	3
	Rajshahi Division.									
13	Dinajpur	17	9	7,676	34	...	6	3	4	19
14	Rajshahi	15	1	5,379	1		...	...	..	...
15	Rangpur	17	2	6,442	6	2	..	2	2	1
16	Bogra	10	5	4,381	16	. .	...	3	3	1
17	Pabna	10	4	3,800	24	3	1	1	3	3
18	Darjeeling	5	3	1,319	3	...	...	...	8	1
19	Julpaiguri	9	2	1,906	2	...	...	.	...	...
	Dacca Division.									
20	Dacca	14	13	7,413	206	45	117	272	292	248
21	Faridpur	15	8	5,239	62	6	18	19	18	25
22	Backergunge	20	9	4,708	25	9	6	11	6	10
23	Mymensingh	26	20	7,965	154	13	11	25	48	64
	Chittagong Division.									
24	Chittagong	15	12	1,258	123	65	77	93	62	31
25	Noakhali	10	2	2,623	4	...	1	4	1	...
26	Tippera	13	4	6,318	30	2	8	3	5	6
	Patna Division.									
27	Patna	18	17	6,021	211	43	60	78	105	99
28	Gaya	16	16	6,530	788	67	151	258	236	255
29	Shahabad	17	15	5,592	186	49	44	48	70	62
30	Muzaffarpur	14	12	3,858	90	12	10	16	12	42
31	Darbhanga	13	13	3,890	95	12	32	47	31	29
32	Saran	13	10	4,293	242	10	35	74	80	146
33	Champaran	11	11	5,208	216	16	18	52	76	79
	Bhagulpur Division.									
34	Monghyr	14	13	4,362	83	10	42	29	10	9
35	Bhagalpur	14	11	3,472	71	2	1	3	7	4
36	Purnea	15	10	4,400	75	24	52	27	17	17
37	Malda	11	6	3,300	54	10	11	11	19	9
38	Sonthal Parganas	8	7	11,266	30	10	2	2	13	4
	Orissa Division.									
39	Cuttack	13	13	10,154	1,261	547	840	1,128	679	371
40	Puri	6	6	5,166	1,198	250	286	384	336	188
41	Balasore	10	10	6,861	44	30	19	15	12	5
	Chota Nagpur Division.									
42	Hazaribagh	18	16	8,257	218	44	34	86	101	119
43	Lohardaga	14	14	3,578	723	142	161	300	233	531
44	Palamau	10	9	3,501	383	68	69	59	67	101
45	Singhbhum	5	5	2,877	67	16	12	24	27	28
46	Manbhum	17	10	7,928	90	...	1	11	7	11
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	703	421	229,200	8,530	2,221	2,972	4,093	3,364	2,936

OFFICE OF THE SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,

The 3rd April 1893.

Districts of the Bengal Province during each month of the year 1892.

5							6			7		8			9	10
							Total.			Number of these deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.				
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under one year.	Under twelve years.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.	Number.
11	5	6	20	7	...	...	133	103	236	15	74	·19	·14	·16	·05	1
19	20	14	4	5	10	4	104	87	191	14	53	·19	·16	·17	·15	2
1	2	13	2	2	...	...	10	13	23	2	10	·02	·03	·02	·005	3
164	145	66	48	35	55	81	2,035	1,677	3,712	322	1,520	1·55	1·26	1·41	·47	4
3	3	6	1	1	...	...	13	13	26	...	2	·03	·03	·03	·05	5
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	1	9	·02	·02	·02	·03	6
4	3	6	1	1	...	...	18	17	35	1	11	·03	·03	·03	·04	
5	2	2	...	...	...	...	10	13	23	4	13	·02	·03	·03	·14	7
8	3	9	16	20	29	12	201	174	375	10	58	·20	·19	·19	·07	8
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	·002	...	·001	·03	9
...	...	..	...	.	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	·001	..	·0005	·01	10
...	...	...	...	1	6	7	14	10	24	...	...	·02	·01	·01	·01	11
2	.	1	..	..	...	...	6	2	8	...	...	·009	·003	·006	·01	12
9	6	1	3	6	6	9	31	41	72	8	16	·03	·05	·04	·01	13
...	...	1	1	...	1	8	7	4	11	...	1	·01	·006	·008	·002	14
1	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	3	8	...	...	·004	·002	·003	·01	15
..	1	...	...	1	1	11	17	4	21	...	4	·04	·01	·02	·02	16
13	8	3	...	2	9	7	25	28	53	15	36	·03	·04	·03	·001	17
4	..	...	...	...	..	5	13	5	18	...	...	·10	·04	·08	·04	18
...	3	..	...	.	.	...	1	2	3	...	...	·002	·006	·005	·01	19
198	119	88	74	44	61	100	907	751	1,658	313	1,202	·75	·61	·68	·03	20
9	14	14	9	12	4	21	94	75	169	5	33	·10	·08	·09	·03	21
..	1	...	2	..	.	...	23	22	45	1	3	·02	·02	·02	·03	22
43	28	28	19	18	30	36	212	151	363	37	141	·11	·08	·10	·13	23
8	2	1	3	2	1	8	195	158	353	60	328	·31	·23	·27	·11	24
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	5	·007	·005	·006	·01	25
12	12	6	...	5	5	8	52	20	72	3	29	·05	·02	·04	·04	26
81	63	32	13	2	18	59	326	327	653	130	642	·37	·36	·36	·30	27
168	164	136	59	31	70	100	892	803	1,695	408	1,536	·85	·73	·79	·27	28
34	29	8	10	2	5	32	201	192	393	75	286	·20	·17	·19	·19	29
10	2	7	3	12	4	11	68	73	141	34	120	·05	·05	·05	·12	30
4	1	1	1	1	3	5	75	92	167	55	129	·05	·06	·05	·08	31
72	23	5	2	1	7	13	230	238	468	82	400	·20	·17	·18	·18	32
42	24	34	6	...	...	...	192	155	347	96	347	·20	·16	·18	·68	33
12	9	11	7	1	10	13	73	90	163	50	143	·07	·08	·08	·06	34
2	8	8	2	...	2	14	26	27	53	3	30	·03	·02	·02	·02	35
20	12	...	6	5	10	9	105	94	199	23	101	·10	·09	·10	·02	36
7	7	2	1	...	...	...	44	33	77	3	23	·11	·07	·09	·009	37
4	3	10	2	16	...	1	47	20	67	4	22	·05	·02	·03	·01	38
173	100	117	60	72	82	121	2,171	2,119	4,290	1,228	4,289	2·30	2·12	2·21	·52	39
117	78	113	95	80	113	176	1,143	1,073	2,216	456	1,691	2·40	2·28	2·34	·72	40
6	3	2	1	2	4	10	56	53	109	4	13	·11	·13	·10	·25	41
92	64	31	15	26	36	35	348	335	683	179	472	·61	·55	·58	·03	42
408	281	102	10	19	18	27	1,215	1,017	2,232	13	511	2·20	1·76	1·97	·10	43
73	57	68	28	10	17	46	342	321	663	101	396	1·16	1·06	1·11	·29	44
6	19	15	5	5	7	3	72	30	102	2	50	·26	·22	·29	·10	45
21	14	16	5	2	2	8	53	45	98	2	13	·08	·07	·08	·10	46
1,864	1,335	977	533	448	626	1,000	11,799	10,560	22,359	3,844	14,754	·83	·29	·31	·13	

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ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—*Deaths registered from* **FEVERS** *in*

1	2	3						
Number	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Fever were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Fever were reported.					
	Burdwan Division.									
1	Burdwan	22	22	3,561	2,958	3,040	3,320	4,795	3,336	2,619
2	Bankura	14	14	5,639	4,537	1,300	1,692	2,612	1,684	1,372
3	Birbhum	9	9	3,330	2,559	1,706	1,926	2,507	1,981	1,517
4	Midnapore	32	32	15,154	11,023	5,209	6,418	7,809	4,482	4,341
5	Hooghly	11	11	1,886	1,671	1,850	2,188	2,408	1,582	1,227
6	Serampore	10	10	907	850	914	884	906	711	638
	Total of Hooghly, including Serampore	21	21	2,793	2,521	2,764	3,072	3,314	2,293	1,865
7	Howrah	8	8	1,554	1,344	831	831	1,033	772	632
	Presidency Division.									
8	24-Parganas	42	42	5,576	5,130	3,562	3,891	3,759	2,527	2,294
9	Nadia	34	34	3,326	3,028	6,062	4,798	6,307	4,019	3,228
10	Jessore	23	23	4,831	4,615	9,208	8,898	9,841	6,024	4,175
11	Murshidabad	28	28	3,755	3,585	3,088	3,110	4,122	3,272	2,442
12	Khulna	17	17	2,890	2,688	2,599	2,386	3,215	2,090	1,703
	Rajshahi Division.									
13	Dinajpur	17	17	7,676	6,576	5,385	5,360	7,099	5,013	3,266
14	Rajshahi	15	15	5,379	5,125	5,846	5,632	6,094	3,931	3,128
15	Rangpur	17	17	6,342	5,038	6,857	7,117	9,233	6,140	5,642
16	Bogra	10	10	4,381	3,547	1,536	1,713	3,026	1,541	1,527
17	Pabna	10	10	3,800	3,655	3,319	3,031	3,970	3,084	2,838
18	Darjeeling	5	5	1,319	777	462	501	648	474	551
19	Jalpaiguri	9	9	1,906	1,701	1,890	2,554	2,995	2,376	2,047
	Dacca Division.									
20	Dacca	14	14	7,413	5,041	4,900	4,260	4,422	2,810	3,019
21	Faridpur	15	15	5,239	1,981	5,498	3,819	5,294	3,613	3,133
22	Backergunge	20	20	4,708	3,806	4,098	4,168	5,906	4,320	4,059
23	Mymensingh	26	26	7,965	5,171	5,914	4,979	5,798	4,214	4,520
	Chittagong Division.									
24	Chittagong	15	15	1,258	1,107	2,245	2,282	2,820	2,103	2,614
25	Noakhali	10	10	2,623	2,198	2,330	2,497	2,746	1,999	2,464
26	Tippera	13	13	6,318	4,540	2,860	3,028	2,932	2,026	2,253
	Patna Division.									
27	Patna	18	18	6,021	3,473	2,137	2,274	2,713	3,171	3,441
28	Gaya	16	16	6,530	4,107	2,759	2,705	3,585	3,826	4,502
29	Shahabad	17	17	5,592	5,135	2,698	2,414	2,915	3,241	3,834
30	Muzaffarpur	14	14	3,858	3,457	4,018	4,267	7,145	5,994	6,412
31	Darbhanga	13	13	3,890	2,507	3,606	3,838	5,221	5,409	5,983
32	Saran	13	13	4,293	2,611	2,325	2,407	3,015	3,674	3,067
33	Champaran	11	11	5,208	4,330	5,304	5,670	5,127	3,677	3,859
	Bhagalpur Division.									
34	Monghyr	14	14	4,362	3,836	3,326	3,684	6,430	5,311	5,067
35	Bhagalpur	14	14	3,473	3,234	3,692	3,635	5,179	4,799	4,365
36	Purnea	15	15	4,400	4,220	5,426	7,683	8,955	5,123	4,191
37	Malda	11	11	3,360	3,015	3,767	2,303	2,839	2,106	1,591
38	Sonthal Parganas	8	8	11,206	7,717	1,875	2,016	3,027	2,646	2,323
	Orissa Division.									
39	Cuttack	13	13	10,154	5,166	2,645	3,243	3,413	2,456	2,173
40	Puri	6	6	5,166	3,902	707	719	851	507	395
41	Balasore	10	10	6,661	3,480	1,257	1,463	2,176	1,140	953
	Chota Nagpur Division.									
42	Hazaribagh	18	18	8,257	5,600	1,775	2,177	3,466	2,974	2,553
43	Lohardaga	14	14	3,578	2,749	1,327	1,416	1,897	2,185	2,264
44	Palamau	10	10	3,591	2,994	1,009	1,815	2,353	1,643	1,359
45	Singhbhum	5	5	2,877	2,002	620	653	665	704	636
46	Manbhum	17	17	7,928	6,197	1,272	1,505	2,195	2,031	2,011
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	703	703	229,200	174,004	144,114	146,882	186,444	137,741	128,848

OFFICE OF THE SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,

The 3rd April 1893.

the Districts of the Bengal Province during each month of the year 1892.

5							6			7			8	9
							Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.	Number.
1,934	1,902	2,255	1,714	1,869	2,620	2,426	16,391	15,439	31,830	24·00	21·77	22·86	16·35	1
1,072	1,127	1,365	943	1,081	1,271	1,174	8,768	7,925	16,693	16·67	14·57	15·60	12·91	2
965	1,063	1,454	1,125	1,319	1,658	1,568	9,685	9,104	18,789	24·85	22·30	23·55	18·75	3
3,079	3,281	4,289	3,271	3,795	4,651	4,345	28,461	26,489	54,950	21·75	20·01	20·88	16·73	4
886	967	1,102	886	1,015	1,449	1,476	8,666	8,430	17,096	20·54	24·06	25·26	17·39	5
395	427	576	508	626	942	790	4,481	3,831	8,312	23·10	19·41	20·78	14·11	6
1,281	1,304	1,736	1,389	1,641	2,391	2,266	13,147	12,261	25,408	24·84	22·30	23·59	16·17	
508	495	684	691	796	1,129	960	5,170	4,186	9,362	14·18	11·74	12·98	9·98	7
1,631	1,974	2,796	2,223	2,255	3,032	3,233	18,108	15,059	33,167	18·30	16·63	17·52	14·23	8
1,717	1,757	2,414	2,226	2,847	3,917	3,199	22,191	20,300	42,491	27·66	24·11	25·84	20·66	9
2,538	2,203	3,238	2,861	3,504	6,703	5,802	33,896	30,659	64,555	36·00	32·35	34·17	24·17	10
1,423	1,504	2,149	2,023	2,517	3,417	2,608	16,628	15,197	31,825	27·45	23·55	25·44	20·96	11
1,256	1,582	2,478	2,172	2,423	3,524	3,059	14,805	13,743	28,548	23·95	24·55	24·24	18·50	12
3,361	2,644	3,554	2,572	3,881	3,754	4,270	25,917	22,242	48,159	31·91	29·90	30·95	27·31	13
2,178	2,287	3,464	2,748	3,631	5,260	4,580	24,746	24,031	48,777	37·81	36·46	37·13	27·53	14
3,957	3,587	3,988	3,379	4,003	5,730	5,244	35,056	29,771	64,827	33·01	29·06	31·38	25·03	15
1,418	1,412	1,453	1,312	1,604	1,560	1,565	10,418	9,229	19,647	24·86	23·15	24·03	19·03	16
1,843	1,546	2,083	1,706	2,372	3,584	3,197	17,584	14,989	32,573	25·83	21·89	23·90	21·32	17
532	477	565	481	464	449	441	3,413	2,623	6,036	27·73	26·15	27·02	17·54	18
1,458	1,462	1,632	1,249	1,723	1,738	1,613	12,417	10,320	22,737	34·06	32·58	33·37	26·53	19
2,309	2,159	2,748	2,152	3,101	5,187	4,301	22,103	19,265	41,368	18·41	15·79	17·08	11·76	20
1,871	1,697	2,264	2,090	3,154	5,066	4,093	22,590	19,602	42,193	25·20	21·67	23·47	12·86	21
2,541	2,887	4,561	4,416	5,410	7,598	6,891	29,459	27,336	56,795	26·87	26·04	26·36	15·32	22
3,895	3,748	3,712	3,373	5,026	5,261	5,830	31,228	25,042	56,270	17·45	14·87	16·20	12·67	23
2,036	2,230	2,657	1,920	1,955	2,013	2,096	13,943	13,028	26,971	22·63	19·52	20·90	14·50	24
1,622	1,592	1,681	1,282	1,561	1,916	2,128	12,306	11,513	23,818	24·18	22·97	23·58	18·78	25
1,704	1,721	1,782	1,579	1,865	2,486	2,527	14,233	12,530	26,763	15·60	14·38	15·01	11·80	26
2,800	3,396	5,709	4,711	3,662	4,164	2,724	21,864	20,038	41,902	25·25	22·18	23·68	15·84	27
3,639	4,137	7,116	6,119	5,160	5,207	3,911	27,623	25,193	52,816	26·43	23·04	24·69	21·02	28
2,708	2,740	4,161	4,565	5,914	6,122	5,240	24,228	22,326	46,554	24·45	20·81	22·56	19·34	29
4,667	4,304	6,771	6,059	7,532	8,496	5,649	37,668	33,636	71,304	28·85	23·92	26·29	11·94	30
4,302	4,070	5,605	5,502	5,948	7,377	5,652	33,309	29,264	62,573	24·29	20·45	22·33	13·10	31
2,562	2,593	3,808	3,216	2,968	3,302	2,595	19,694	14,898	34,592	17·36	11·17	14·01	8·23	32
2,661	3,019	4,527	3,832	4,124	5,033	4,197	28,339	23,590	51,935	30·27	25·55	27·93	13·17	33
3,838	3,762	5,729	5,801	6,127	6,035	4,174	31,155	28,219	59,374	31·56	26·00	29·15	22·19	34
3,413	3,558	5,526	5,129	5,199	6,210	4,676	28,777	27,104	55,881	28·63	26·37	27·49	19·87	35
2,586	2,334	2,911	3,085	3,443	4,828	4,711	29,973	25,323	55,296	30·16	25·62	28·45	20·39	36
1,129	1,085	1,391	1,261	2,528	2,087	2,289	15,589	11,447	25,036	33·97	27·58	30·72	23·09	37
1,898	2,107	3,274	2,590	2,587	2,643	2,325	16,351	13,020	29,371	18·78	14·73	16·74	11·65	38
1,521	1,451	2,479	1,795	2,106	2,720	2,758	14,315	14,445	28,760	15·21	14·48	14·84	9·90	39
286	273	537	411	435	580	644	3,121	3,224	6,345	6·57	6·85	6·71	4·13	40
773	893	1,204	863	892	1,274	1,252	6,955	7,185	14,140	14·44	14·00	14·21	9·90	41
1,795	2,047	3,041	3,113	2,811	3,056	2,205	15,851	15,162	31,013	27·05	25·38	26·63	20·38	42
1,509	1,660	2,381	2,074	1,819	1,428	1,168	11,397	9,831	21,128	20·47	17·03	18·71	9·96	43
976	855	1,552	1,792	1,065	1,419	1,183	8,937	8,604	17,001	30·30	28·64	29·49	19·91	44
499	494	697	506	590	625	508	3,972	3,255	7,227	14·63	11·87	13·24	12·01	45
1,392	1,498	2,215	1,486	1,661	1,624	1,367	10,810	9,507	20,317	18·22	15·84	17·02	13·28	46
91,983	94,267	130,498	115,047	130,963	161,621	139,303	850,407	757,219	1,607,716	24·32	21·38	22·84	16·37	

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Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

ANNUAL FORM No. X.—*Deaths registered from* DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA

1	2	3		4							
Number.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.						
	Burdwan Division.										
1	Burdwan	22	22	3,561	462	100	98	106	87	94	72
2	Bankura	14	13	5,630	274	39	36	72	38	54	43
3	Birbhum	9	9	3,330	95	11	15	29	9	5	8
4	Midnapore	32	32	15,154	1,280	302	216	246	204	218	180
5	Hooghly	11	11	1,886	510	136	99	73	86	61	62
6	Serampore	10	10	907	290	178	150	109	105	72	66
	Total of Hooghly, including Serampore ...	21	21	2,793	809	314	249	182	191	133	128
7	Howrah	8	8	1,554	815	320	331	295	161	179	158
	Presidency Division.										
8	24-Parganas	42	40	5,576	831	177	174	164	115	115	81
9	Nadia	34	30	3,320	111	25	20	26	17	29	9
10	Jessore	23	11	4,831	58	9	14	15	8	16	9
11	Murshidabad	28	21	3,755	36	7	5	10	16	16	8
12	Khulna	17	16	2,890	82	10	7	30	15	9	2
	Rajshahi Division.										
13	Dinajpur	17	17	7,676	97	14	7	9	5	4	7
14	Rajshahi	15	10	5,379	22	4	7	...	3	4	6
15	Rangpur	17	17	6,342	55	4	12	10	12	10	16
16	Bogra	10	9	4,381	13	9	1	2	4	3	2
17	Pabna	10	10	3,800	117	21	13	8	9	16	8
18	Darjeeling	5	5	1,319	178	43	22	43	78	138	198
19	Jalpaiguri	9	7	1,906	37	1	2	...	...	1	7
	Dacca Divisi n.										
20	Dacca	14	14	7,413	478	162	162	100	105	97	66
21	Faridpur	15	15	5,230	245	42	52	31	45	34	21
22	Backergunge	20	20	4,708	448	59	41	80	61	82	37
23	Mymensingh	26	24	7,965	387	48	60	51	51	43	22
	Chittagong Division.										
24	Chittagong	15	15	1,258	326	92	75	26	118	113	112
25	Noakhali	10	10	2,023	125	9	17	16	30	25	16
26	Tippera	13	13	6,318	252	37	24	31	44	29	15
	Patna Division.										
27	Patna	18	18	6,021	621	172	149	167	165	201	223
28	Gaya	16	16	6,530	324	31	47	56	46	86	63
29	Shahabad	17	16	5,592	179	24	23	21	49	42	27
30	Muzaffarpur	14	14	3,858	519	100	99	125	126	225	168
31	Darbhanga	13	13	3,890	343	126	120	149	158	205	145
32	Saran	13	13	4,293	374	185	199	222	179	217	186
33	Champaran	11	11	5,208	219	20	12	17	24	71	44
	Bhagalpur Division.										
34	Monghyr	14	13	4,362	301	57	30	64	43	69	54
35	Bhagalpur	14	14	3,472	237	79	46	51	59	62	41
36	Purnea	15	11	4,400	37	8	6	15	7	3	2
37	Malda	11	5	3,360	58	8	6	7	3	17	7
38	Sonthal Parganas	8	8	11,266	184	21	13	32	43	42	20
	Orissa Division.										
39	Cuttack	13	13	10,154	1,991	404	543	435	304	419	317
40	Puri	6	6	5,166	2,171	340	260	262	245	285	302
41	Balasore	10	10	6,661	2,257	420	446	457	320	393	384
	Chota Nagpur Division.										
42	Hazaribagh	18	18	8,257	391	43	44	65	70	92	65
43	Lohardaga	14	14	3,578	1,383	194	190	168	391	356	374
44	Palamau	10	10	3,591	126	10	9	8	16	19	52
45	Singhbhum	5	5	2,877	260	32	28	42	59	61	62
46	Manbhum	17	17	7,928	519	38	53	91	71	118	61
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	703	654	229,200	20,646	4,261	3,973	4,096	3,807	4,450	3,827

OFFICE OF THE SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 3rd April 1893.

in the Districts of the Bengal Province during each month of the year 1892.

5						6			7			8	9
						Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.	Number.
71	95	79	71	92	103	692	376	1,068	1·01	·53	·76	·52	1
24	35	19	18	17	23	263	155	418	·50	·28	·39	·46	2
17	19	7	13	11	14	106	52	158	·27	·12	·19	·15	3
220	208	154	180	177	181	1,469	1,107	2,576	1·12	·83	·97	1·12	4
61	92	76	65	76	87	548	426	974	1·67	1·21	1·43	2·01	5
83	82	58	65	87	92	647	500	1,147	3·19	2·53	2·86	2·80	6
144	174	134	130	163	179	1,195	926	2,121	2·25	1·69	1·96	2·70	
180	228	182	197	253	267	1,378	1,373	2,751	3·77	3·85	3·81	3·66	7
108	110	118	120	148	185	885	730	1,615	·89	·80	·85	·86	8
4	11	1	7	20	25	113	81	194	·14	·09	·11	·15	9
6	9	2	5	9	12	70	44	114	·07	·04	·06	·08	10
9	8	14	8	9	4	77	37	114	·12	·05	·09	·22	11
5	7	2	6	5	7	64	41	105	·10	·07	·08	·20	12
37	25	14	16	7	7	100	52	152	·12	·06	·09	·09	13
3	...	4	7	2	2	30	12	42	·04	·01	·03	·10	14
22	14	12	11	8	4	77	58	135	·07	·05	·06	·11	15
1	4	3	7	4	4	33	11	44	·07	·02	·05	·07	16
25	15	6	21	41	35	125	93	218	·18	·13	·16	·15	17
244	166	98	79	82	53	705	539	1,244	5·72	5·37	5·57	3·87	18
20	21	11	15	7	4	48	41	89	·13	·13	·13	·15	19
80	114	100	128	189	232	939	596	1,535	·78	·48	·63	·86	20
20	36	24	28	52	53	261	177	438	·29	·19	·24	·26	21
37	30	14	26	65	105	343	294	637	·31	·28	·29	·28	22
38	23	35	47	52	50	318	201	519	·17	·11	·14	·30	23
115	128	61	45	29	31	556	459	1,015	·90	·68	·78	·65	24
13	18	10	22	19	13	116	92	208	·22	·18	·20	·39	25
17	17	23	25	49	20	[202	129	331	·22	·14	·18	·48	26
253	348	238	218	219	131	1,357	1,126	2,483	1·57	1·24	1·40	1·33	27
75	136	81	46	50	36	467	286	753	·44	·26	·35	·36	28
31	46	22	27	45	23	202	118	320	·26	·11	·18	·32	29
130	160	140	145	98	88	945	659	1,604	·72	·46	·59	·54	30
144	167	163	170	185	94	945	881	1,826	·68	·61	·65	·54	31
328	379	280	263	215	154	1,710	1,133	2,843	1·50	·84	1·15	1·29	32
56	80	49	29	51	14	296	171	467	·31	·18	·25	·18	33
52	48	39	52	50	25	351	232	583	·35	·22	·28	·32	34
53	89	65	88	40	48	480	260	720	·45	·25	·35	·39	35
2	3	1	4	8	1	40	21	61	·04	·02	·03	·07	36
7	15	14	13	4	12	73	40	113	·18	·09	·13	·09	37
36	49	23	24	7	18	214	113	327	·24	·12	·18	·17	38
377	643	329	313	299	292	2,833	1,841	4,674	3·01	1·84	2·41	2·16	39
299	475	267	197	223	213	1,806	1,470	3,368	3·99	3·12	3·56	2·74	40
367	456	331	313	362	423	2,631	2,041	4,672	5·44	3·97	4·69	4·64	41
77	94	38	43	25	16	432	230	662	·76	·38	·56	·69	42
419	716	421	220	135	107	2,090	1,592	3,682	3·78	2·75	3·26	2·26	43
67	48	43	22	4	6	182	119	301	·61	·39	·50	·42	44
57	81	28	21	32	19	285	187	472	1·05	·68	·86	1·16	45
52	59	27	36	37	26	451	208	659	·76	·34	·55	·77	46
4,341	5,540	3,732	3,476	3,629	3,359	28,087	20,404	48,491	·80	·57	·68	·69	

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Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

APPENDIX No. II.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE MORTUARY AND METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL, TOGETHER WITH THE PRICES CURRENT OF THE CHIEF FOOD-GRAINS FOR 1892 AND FIVE YEARS PRECEDING IT.

Comparative Statement showing the mortuary and meteorological statistics of the districts of Bengal, together with the prices current of the chief food-grains for 1892 *and five years preceding it.*

District.		Population.	Total deaths.	Deaths from— Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Temperature in shade. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Mean humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Mean velocity (in miles).	Rainfall (in inches).	Average quantity in seers per rupee of the chief food-grains in general use in the district. Rice, common.	Wheat.	Barley.	Ragi or marwa.	Maize or Indian corn.	Gram.	Remarks.
															S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
Calcutta ... (Alipore.)	1892	6,81,560	20,180	2,019	21	7,618	2,364	Same as 24-Parganas (Alipore).							10 14	11 3	15 7	...	17 0	14 7	
	1891	6,81,560	21,517	2,055	18	7,851	2,716								13 3	11 13	18 13	...	...	16 11	
	1890	4,33,219	12,382	963	700	4,154	1,311								13 8	13 6	17 6	...	18 2	17 5	
	1889	4,33,219	11,682	1,079	71	3,341	1,331								13 7	12 15	16 12	...	17 0	15 11	
	1888	4,33,219	11,685	1,734	12	3,198	1,056								16 12	13 0	19 12	...	18 4	18 9	
	1887	4,33,219	10,979	1,198	2	3,253	1,197								17 15	14 3	20 8	16 2	22 3	19 11	
Burdwan ...	1892	1,391,880	46,443	5,851	236	31,830	1,068	90·2	...	...	...		90	40·80	12 11	11 14	19 0	...	...	15 4	
	1891	1,391,880	36,825	3,392	191	26,135	927	88·4	70·2	79·4	75		79	57·62	16 11	12 2	32 5	...	...	19 9	
	1890	1,391,823	28,251	424	137	21,267	620	89·3	70·7	78·9	67		78	67·89	16 3	14 1	...	...	...	19 4	
	1889	1,391,823	33,918	3,430	60	22,861	912	90·4	71·5	79·7	67		61	49·31	15 6	13 3	31 12	...	...	17 5	
	1888	1,391,823	29,627	1,491	12	22,147	642	89·9	70·3	77·8	65		66	50·63	20 14	13 5	36 11	...	...	20 2	
	1887	1,391,823	27,046	548	18	21,405	538	88·3	69·4	77·0	65		73	53·99	23 14	14 6	37 14	...	...	24 9	
Bankura ...	1892	1,069,668	23,727	1,903	101	16,693	418	90·5	70·0	80·3	74		92	42·38	13 9	11 6	16 4	...	19 3	14 5	
	1891	1,069,668	20,678	1,378	70	14,739	474	89·0	69·6	79·2	77		86	51·61	18 14	13 12	18 6	...	24 3	16 1	
	1890	1,041,752	18,601	225	150	13,613	449	89·7	70·0	79·9	76		...	60·01	19 2	14 11	18 5	...	28 12	16 14	
	1889	1,041,752	21,711	1,647	536	14,501	692	90·8	70·9	80·3	76		...	53·74	18 6	13 9	16 4	...	21 12	14 14	
	1888	1,041,752	19,498	1,024	58	13,742	490	89·5	70·1	79·8	61		...	52·87	19 15	13 8	16 14	...	28 1	17 4	
	1887	1,041,752	16,624	302	...	12,506	354	88·3	69·0	78·7	61		23	47·87	22 9	15 3	20 14	...	36 6	19 5	
Birbhum ... (Suriganj.)	1892	7,97,833	26,297	2,096	23	18,789	158	...	69·4	...	76		...	48·05	13 0	10 14	9 7	...	22 0	14 13	
	1891	7,97,833	24,512	1,264	1	16,700	134	88·6	69·2	78·9	77		69	50·63	16 8	14 4	...	...	...	19 0	
	1890	7,94,428	19,474	435	17	12,994	144	89·4	69·9	79·7	77		...	62·46	16 13	16 7	...	...	...	18 0	
	1889	7,94,428	21,738	1,608	2	14,001	125	91·0	70·8	80·9	74		...	58·26	14 12	14 4	...	...	...	16 7	
	1888	7,94,428	21,057	257	1	15,425	101	90·2	70·9	80·1	57		...	63·06	19 4	14 0	...	...	...	20 4	
	1887	7,94,428	21,168	308	...	15,603	124	88·8	68·7	88·8	60		93	30·25	23 3	17 15	...	...	...	24 11	
Midnapore ...	1892	2,631,516	81,207	9,929	3,712	54,950	2,576	91·2	70·4	80·8	74		251	37·91	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	13 11	
	1891	2,631,516	74,258	5,261	4,900	51,577	2,448	89·7	70·2	80·0	76		208	63·26	17 8	11 14	...	...	...	17 4	
	1890	2,515,565	61,832	3,370	1,080	43,854	2,550	90·4	70·4	80·4	76		...	49·54	17 0	12 3	16 4	...	...	16 3	
	1889	2,515,565	58,259	3,871	212	41,582	2,873	...	71·2	...	75		...	56·08	16 8	11 14	41 6	...	...	14 11	
	1888	2,515,565	59,209	3,168	15	43,337	3,241	90·7	70·2	80·5	60		...	70·71	22 0	14 5	...	...	...	17 4	
	1887	2,515,565	55,424	3,917	12	39,864	3,673	89·1	69·3	79·2	...		103	54·41	24 4	15 7	...	...	...	18 10	
Hooghly including Serampore.	1892	1,076,710	35,565	3,415	35	25,408	2,121	Observation not recorded.				The Meteorological Office says it is impossible to give this information.	Observation not recorded.		10 14	12 6	11 0	...	...	14 13	
	1891	1,076,710	31,437	1,896	40	22,237	2,515								13 7	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	
	1890	1,015,005	26,068	765	158	18,531	2,458								13 3	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	
	1889	1,015,005	26,418	1,246	30	17,272	2,807								12 5	13 0	...	...	...	15 3	
	1888	1,015,005	23,220	1,620	11	15,618	2,410								16 3	13 13	...	...	...	17 7	
	1887	1,015,005	20,450	933	2	14,025	2,241								17 1	14 0	...	...	...	19 15	
Howrah ...	1892	721,211	19,185	2,996	23	9,362	2,751								12 5	...	...	...	...	16 11	
	1891	721,211	18,500	2,874	116	8,479	2,741								14 7	12 2	...	...	...	17 15	
	1890	635,381	16,004	1,506	345	7,375	2,776								14 4	...	...	...	...	18 3	
	1889	635,381	15,107	1,434	33	6,944	2,689								13 14	13 8	...	...	...	16 14	
	1888	635,381	14,567	1,802	14	6,893	2,784								18 10	13 14	...	...	...	19 11	
	1887	635,381	13,682	1,244	12	6,304	2,224								18 11	13 10	...	...	...	21 11	
24-Parganas... (Alipore.)	1892	1,892,033	48,058	8,730	375	33,167	1,615	80·9	70·0	78·0	71		113	46·67	10 6	11 2	16 2	...	17 9	15 4	
	1891	1,892,033	45,755	7,082	187	32,185	1,725	86·4	70·4	78·4	83		103	40·02	15 5	11 13	19 1	...	17 8	19 5	
	1890	1,673,362	36,900	3,475	438	26,892	1,501	86·3	70·2	77·8	74		85	61·28	14 14	14 6	17 13	...	...	19 8	
	1889	1,673,362	32,573	2,978	63	22,894	1,051	86·7	71·1	78·4	78		89	57·47	14 7	13 0	16 12	...	...	16 14	
	1888	1,618,420	37,511	4,742	16	26,933	1,599	86·4	70·5	78·1	77		100	69·71	17 12	14 4	19 8	11 13	21 4	19 1	
	1887	1,618,420	35,929	4,575	15	25,642	1,691	85·5	70·1	77·3	77		115	58·07	17 13	14 0	24 8	...	24 6	21 12	
Nadia ... (Kishnagore.)	1892	1,644,108	58,690	10,591	2	42,491	194	89·0	68·9	78·9	78		129	35·41	11 8	12 3	19 6	...	...	15 15	
	1891	1,644,108	71,582	14,561	74	51,048	248	87·9	68·9	78·4	78		120	53·12	14 6	14 2	22 11	...	...	22 0	
	1890	1,655,721	32,676	916	109	28,112	226	...	...	...	...		...	63·43	13 11	15 3	18 8	...	...	21 0	
	1889	1,655,721	36,125	3,617	18	25,950	277	89·2	70·0	79·6	81		...	45·51	14 2	14 11	18 14	...	...	18 3	
	1888	1,655,721	38,380	2,647	41	30,361	219	88·3	69·3	78·8	63		...	73·84	18 5	15 3	24 13	...	...	23 8	
	1887	1,655,721	44,591	2,674	19	36,422	310	87·1	67·7	77·4	64		91	52·26	19 8	16 2	38 12	...	...	27 10	
Jessore ...	1892	1,888,827	79,707	11,286	1	64,555	114	87·6	69·6	78·6	86		83	53·59	13 0	10 6	12 0	...	...	14 3	
	1891	1,888,827	76,920	6,420	45	65,980	139	86·7	69·9	78·3	87		74	61·18	15 14	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	
	1890	1,939,375	59,531	4,161	66	50,994	179	87·5	71·0	79·3	89		63	68·11	14 11	13 0	...	...	...	16 1	
	1889	1,939,375	50,678	4,509	8	41,590	217	88·7	71·8	80·3	87		...	66·75	14 4	12 7	...	...	...	16 4	
	1888	1,939,375	44,188	5,114	3	35,810	152	88·2	70·2	77·5	74		78	67·58	21 2	14 0	...	...	...	21 2	
	1887	1,939,375	39,025	3,047	...	33,904	133	87·5	69·5	77·0	73		74	51·49	22 5	14 8	...	...	...	23 11	
Murshidabad (Berhampur.)	1892	1,250,946	40,678	4,617	24	31,825	114	88·6	70·0	78·3	69		80	53·16	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	
	1891	1,250,946	40,599	4,353	9	31,705	215	87·0	69·5	77·5	67		66	46·06	14 15	13 8	...	...	...	21 1	
	1890	1,226,790	26,438	743	72	21,451	186	87·6	69·4	78·3	73		91	61·25	15 9	15 15	...	...	...	21 14	
	1889	1,226,790	33,123	4,558	2	23,313	318	88·9	70·5	76·9	72		86	48·07	14 13	14 11	...	...	...	19 0	
	1888	1,226,790	30,328	1,305	10	25,557	293	87·6	69·2	76·3	77		85	47·47	19 15	14 12	...	...	...	22 0	
	1887	1,226,790	34,172	1,511	12	29,106	386	86·4	69·1	...	78		85	65·58	22 5	16 1	...	...	38 14	29 4	
Khulna ...	1892	1,177,652	37,286	3,961	8	28,548	105	Observations not recorded.							12 9	9 0	8 6	...	...	12 10	
	1891	1,177,652	30,713	2,824	31	24,247	119								15 13	...	...	...	...	14 11	
	1890	1,079,948	33,509	2,587	0	26,355	262								14 11	...	...	...	...	15 5	
	1889	1,079,948	27,008	2,042	9	19,238	257								13 15	...	...	...	...	13 1	
	1888	1,079,948	28,418	3,859	7	20,170	301								20 8	...	...	...	...	16 3	
	1887	1,079,948	24,267	2,270	1	18,945	260								21 5	...	...	...	...	16 0	
Dinajpur ...	1892	1,555,835	52,279	298	72	48,159	152	86·1	66·7	76·4	83		62	71·92	12 8	10 13	16 7	...	...	12 15	
	1891	1,555,835	58,283	6,491	20	48,076	177	86·0	66·0	77·5	82		57	50·26	15 12	12 7	16 15	...	...	16 14	
	1890	1,514,346	41,802	475	55	33,018	80	85·6	67·5	76·6	84		...	94·04	17 4	16 7	18 0	...	...	16 11	
	1889	1,514,346	42,569	491	8	38,988	121	87·1	...	...	83		...	70·83	16 6	13 13	16 8	...	...	14 0	
	1888	1,514,346	45,038	335	6	42,161	116	85·7	67·2	76·5	66		...	64·67	21 12	14 3	20 8	...	...	17 1	
	1887	1,514,346	40,045	649	19	45,247	244	85·3	66·7	76·0	68		74	95·56	23 9	13 11	22 6	...	...	21 8	
Rajshahi ... (Rampur Boalia.)	1892	1,313,336	53,733	1,802	11	48,777	42	...	68·9	...	80		99	41·91	11 8	12 3	20 4	...	...	16 13	
	1891	1,313,336	51,954	4,619	1	43,732	91	85·3	68·8	77·1	83		81	56·12	14 8	14 12	25 1	...	...	19 7	
	1890	1,339,603	39,166	1,623	4	34,229	191	86·2	69·3	77·8	82		...	75·99	14 12	16 5	32 14	...	...	20 6	
	1889	1,339,603	34,550	1,179	4	30,478	117	87·6	70·0	78·8	80		...	50·28	13 6	15 1	23 4	...	...	18 11	
	1888	1,338,638	35,427	1,991	4	31,259	112	86·1	66·8	76·4	68		...	30·71	19 11	16 14	41 2	...	...	21 5	
	1887	1,338,638	43,701	489	4	41,138	147	86·3	...	...	67		85	57·19	21 0	17 10	44 7	...	...	27 9	

District.		Population.	Total deaths.	Deaths from— Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Temperature in shade. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Mean humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Mean velocity (in miles).	Rainfall (in inches).	Average quantity in seers per rupee of the chief food-grains in general use in the district. Rice, common.	Wheat.	Barley.	Ragi or marua.	Maize or Indian corn.	Gram.	Remarks.
															S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
Rangpur ...	1892	2,065,464	68,320	593	8	64,827	135	85·1	66·7	75·9	88		47	104·44	10 10	10 7	...	...	...	12 9	
	1891	2,065,464	82,110	19,344	17	58,434	281	85·2	66·0	75·7	85		64	76·07	12 12	10 13	...	...	...	13 4	
	1890	2,097,964	52,158	530	3	47,492	130	85·1	66·7	75·9	85		...	106·44	13 13	13 8	...	...	...	12 15	
	1889	2,097,964	50,674	717	7	46,810	138	86·3	67·7	77·0	85		...	81·45	13 13	13 9	...	...	...	12 0	
	1888	2,097,964	57,508	1,868	120	51,998	273	85·0	66·3	75·7	78		...	61·54	19 3	15 12	...	...	...	17 6	
	1887	2,097,964	62,190	3,983	21	52,357	405	84·7	66·4	75·5	72		69	93·12	21 2	18 0	...	...	...	19 6	
Bogra ...	1892	817,494	24,018	160	21	19,647	44	...	67·7	...	85		80	62·01	12 9	10 14	...	...	...	12 15	
	1891	817,494	20,553	2,898	55	14,441	86	85·8	67·7	76·8	82		72	50·89	15 14	13 9	...	...	...	14 1	
	1890	733,393	18,321	413	40	14,691	84	85·7	...	...	84		...	85·46	16 10	14 10	...	...	...	14 15	
	1889	734,393	17,266	175	4	14,103	52	87·6	69·2	78·4	83		...	73·55	16 0	13 15	...	...	...	14 6	
	1888	734,358	19,046	392	...	16,267	65	86·4	67·6	77·0	69		...	46·06	23 7	15 5	...	...	...	15 5	
	1887	734,358	20,685	94	...	18,315	36	85·6	67·4	76·5	71		68	72·53	24 3	15 13	...	...	...	18 10	
Pabna (Sirajganj.) ...	1892	1,362,392	36,847	2,122	53	32,373	218	85·7	67·6	76·7	88		54	63·40	12 14	13 5	...	...	...	15 11	
	1891	1,362,392	30,061	4,471	2	29,607	285	85·5	67·4	76·5	88		...	55·80	15 11	16 1	...	...	...	18 7	
	1890	1,311,728	36,670	3,706	3	30,948	139	85·1	68·1	76·6	88		...	75·32	16 6	17 8	...	...	...	18 0	
	1889	1,311,728	28,466	768	4	25,579	174	...	...	...	...		...	64·40	15 1	16 7	...	...	...	16 3	
	1888	1,311,728	30,643	952	1	27,871	180	85·8	67·4	76·6	73		...	53·23	20 12	18 0	...	...	...	22 10	
	1887	1,311,728	34,214	1,091	...	31,257	206	85·5	67·3	76·4	74		75	61·84	22 9	19 1	...	...	...	26 13	
Darjeeling ...	1892	223,314	9,026	132	18	6,036	1,244	58·4	47·5	52·3	87		133	134·31	9 12	7 10	8 0	12 0	13 15	10 9	
	1891	223,314	7,087	340	2	4,722	1,004	58·4	46·8	52·7	84		124	93·04	12 4	8 15	9 10	12 10	18 15	10 5	
	1890	155,645	6,280	13	2	4,506	801	58·4	47·4	52·5	86		123	158·44	11 13	9 2	9 12	13 7	16 5	10 12	
	1889	155,645	5,634	491	6	3,509	769	...	48·5	53·2	86		...	138·84	11 11	9 11	8 12	13 1	19 9	10 4	
	1888	156,137	5,637	201	2	3,762	887	58·4	47·2	...	...		152	93·5	13 6	10 0	10 6	14 3	21 0	10 7	
	1887	156,137	4,430	16	43	2,978	777	57·5	46·7	51·4	...		73	125·64	13 2	9 3	11 3	13 2	24 0	10 15	
Jalpaiguri ...	1892	681,352	23,685	408	3	22,737	89	84·2	66·3	75·3	87		...	158·93	10 10	10 10	14 7	...	...	13 4	
	1891	681,352	28,186	6,772	12	20,606	131	83·0	64·9	74·4	86		84	70·24	14 4	11 12	15 11	...	...	14 15	
	1890	582,390	19,477	233	8	18,283	118	...	...	...	87		...	166·80	15 9	13 1	16 3	...	...	14 7	
	1889	582,390	19,339	1,189	4	16,996	116	...	64·7	...	87		...	128·89	15 3	10 12	16 0	...	...	13 0	
	1888	581,562	19,140	341	8	17,642	56	83·1	65·1	74·1	75		...	118·92	19 3	12 4	19 3	...	19 10	17 4	
	1887	581,562	19,257	1,255	1	16,855	91	83·2	65·6	74·4	77		91	137·31	22 6	11 9	19 3	...	21 10	17 10	
Dacca ...	1892	2,420,656	60,124	5,513	1,658	41,368	1,535	86·9	70·4	78·2	74		142	54·75	12 7	10 12	23 1	...	...	14 5	
	1891	2,420,656	59,374	7,694	127	32,605	1,844	86·4	69·9	78·2	85		134	74·71	15 9	12 11	21 0	...	14 8	15 13	
	1890	2,116,350	48,744	9,130	99	28,518	2,269	86·2	69·8	77·5	77		131	71·21	14 9	12 0	15 0	...	...	13 15	
	1889	2,116,350	44,774	4,899	81	27,475	2,208	87·7	71·2	79·0	76		112	90·28	14 0	13 14	23 15	...	...	13 5	
	1888	2,116,350	38,854	2,036	78	25,946	1,587	86·2	70·0	78·0	78		108	70·79	19 12	16 3	27 1	...	...	16 10	
	1887	2,116,350	43,377	5,800	13	27,903	2,555	86·3	69·9	78·0	76		105	56·78	19 5	14 14	25 3	...	...	17 13	
Faridpur ...	1892	1,797,320	54,866	5,832	109	42,192	436	84·9	69·1	77·0	86		98	62·43	12 11	13 0	23 4	...	...	14 9	
	1891	1,797,320	42,801	6,377	77	31,633	425	84·6	69·2	76·9	87		88	62·14	15 13	16 5	18 8	...	18 14	17 0	
	1890	1,631,734	44,428	13,721	78	25,432	504	85·4	71·1	78·3	87		...	59·01	14 2	14 8	18 10	...	15 7	14 9	
	1889	1,631,734	34,104	6,469	81	22,390	550	85·2	70·8	78·0	86		...	69·89	13 4	14 15	17 3	...	18 4	15 7	
	1888	1,631,734	26,484	2,776	50	20,082	429	84·4	69·0	76·7	74		...	68·52	20 3	19 8	35 7	...	...	16 3	
	1887	1,631,734	23,742	5,220	37	16,080	493	...	78·1	...	70		89	47·86	21 0	18 10	28 13	...	...	22 4	
Backergunge (Barisal.)	1892	2,153,065	93,058	13,554	45	56,795	637	86·0	69·9	77·9	84		88	62·70	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 14	
	1891	2,153,065	58,235	4,243	91	35,513	493	85·6	70·2	77·9	84		68	60·00	15 13	...	...	...	...	14 15	
	1890	1,900,889	61,169	6,750	60	36,739	503	85·1	70·8	78·0	85		...	72·24	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	
	1889	1,900,889	58,279	10,416	32	30,550	627	86·3	71·0	78·9	85		...	77·25	13 7	...	...	...	...	15 0	
	1888	1,900,889	52,579	7,835	75	28,761	655	85·3	70·3	77·8	73		...	76·03	18 5	...	...	...	...	12 8	
	1887	1,900,889	59,246	8,885	167	33,531	697	84·8	70·0	77·4	73		89	73·31	19 3	...	...	...	...	16 14	
Mymensingh ...	1892	3,472,186	68,194	2,554	363	50,270	519	84·9	68·3	76·6	69		102	79·02	12 6	9 8	...	...	...	15 16	
	1891	3,472,186	65,854	11,367	426	45,473	759	84·1	67·9	76·0	88		91	75·88	14 10	10 5	...	...	...	13 7	
	1890	3,056,943	63,361	6,035	588	47,935	878	83·8	68·6	76·2	90		...	91·62	13 9	11 2	...	...	...	13 14	
	1889	3,056,943	58,482	4,777	926	43,908	840	84·5	66·8	75·7	89		...	105·55	14 7	10 1	...	...	...	13 0	
	1888	3,051,906	60,682	5,310	359	45,938	1,230	84·4	67·9	76·1	77		...	81·92	18 9	11 9	...	...	...	14 12	
	1887	3,051,906	48,892	3,911	62	36,847	1,572	86·8	67 4	75·6	76		81	83·93	17 7	12 4	...	...	...	16 13	
Chittagong ...	1892	1,200,167	30,310	6,781	353	20,971	1,015	85·1	69·3	76·4	80		94	93·54	11 9	9 13	...	...	...	10 14	
	1891	1,200,167	27,712	526	604	22,375	518	85·7	69·1	77·4	84		81	78·17	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	13 15	
	1890	1,132,341	27,427	1,084	37	22,109	895	85·2	...	...	...		90	117·09	15 9	11 2	...	...	...	12 9	
	1889	1,132,341	24,021	306	2	19,800	1,017	86·1	76·6	77·6	79		90	84·45	13 15	10 9	...	...	...	11 9	
	1888	1,132,341	23,883	2,605	2	16,705	1,195	84·4	69·5	76·8	82		89	120·25	18 15	11 0	...	...	...	13 1	
	1887	1,132,341	17,314	1,377	1	12,463	628	84·5	69·1	77·0	79		96	80·45	18 5	14 6	...	...	...	14 7	
Noakhali ...	1892	1,009,693	31,232	3,506	7	23,818	208	84·4	68·9	76·7	88		123	116·12	12 4	...	...	...	...	9 10	
	1891	1,009,693	23,430	607	27	20,178	155	84·6	68·8	76·7	85		120	85·24	16 1	...	...	...	...	14 10	
	1890	820,772	27,164	2,079	1	22,222	210	84·2	69·3	76·8	86		...	105·02	15 3	...	...	...	...	11 15	
	1889	820,772	26,226	1,091	5	21,154	445	85·2	70·1	77·7	85		...	100·68	13 15	...	...	...	...	11 12	
	1888	820,772	20,910	558	1	16,745	493	84·2	...	...	...		...	122·01	20 3	...	...	...	...	11 12	
	1887	820,772	18,353	488	27	14,297	688	85·0	68·5	76·8	71		...	90·52	21 11	...	...	...	...	13 10	
Tippera (Comilla.) ...	1892	1,782,955	36,317	2,038	72	26,763	331	85·8	68·7	77·3	87		...	80·16	11 11	10 5	...	...	...	11 11	
	1891	1,782,955	32,022	3,790	48	22,481	550	85·8	68·1	76·9	85		79	87·16	16 2	10 7	...	...	...	13 1	
	1890	1,514,361	35,458	4,542	19	24,702	641	85·7	68·7	77·2	85		..	74·80	14 9	12 1	...	...	...	12 9	
	1889	1,514,361	35,958	4,024	204	22,797	906	87·4	69·9	78·7	85		...	73·15	15 11	12 1	...	...	...	15 8	
	1888	1,519,338	31,530	1,405	102	16,013	1,052	85·8	...	...	73		...	88·70	22 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 14	
	1887	1,519,338	30,479	2,975	27	19,190	1,146	86·0	67·9	77·2	72		77	61·92	21 15	12 6	...	...	...	16 7	
Patna ...	1892	1,769,004	64,223	8,185	653	41,902	2,483	87·3	68·7	77·6	63		119	46·63	14 0	13 13	31 4	22 8	22 5	20 12	
	1891	1,769,004	46,407	4,292	535	29,703	1,756	87·3	68·0	77·7	70		108	35·90	17 9	15 5	22 15	25 0	22 3	21 7	
	1890	1,751,559	47,408	5,922	1,111	29,800	1,824	87·4	68·4	77·1	64		105	52·05	17 5	16 6	22 0	25 15	22 2	21 7	
	1889	1,751,559	43,868	1,831	567	29,740	2,624	89·2	69 7	78·8	65		77	55·34	15 0	16 6	31 6	23 14	20 9	21 2	
	1888	1,750,866	37,831	2,108	272	24,081	2,087	88·4	68·4	78·4	62		87	40·46	18 11	17 13	34 14	25 15	24 13	23 4	
	1887	1,756,856	44,801	5,293	187	26,861	3,494	86·8	67·7	77·3	69		81	38·64	23 5	18 13	30 9	27 0	31 2	29 7	
Gaya ...	1892	2,138,331	73,634	9,889	1,695	52,816	758	90·9	70·0	80·4	71		144	42·21	12 5	12 10	18 0	23 14	19 7	17 5	
	1891	2,138,331	61,684	9,780	919	43,330	554	89·2	68·9	79·1	72		120	36·23	15 7	13 12	23 2	...	...	19 2	
	1890	2,124,682	57,713	4,076	871	45,791	336	...	...	...	...		...	61·37	16 6	15 12	21 6	...	...	19 5	
	1889	2,124,682	56,884	3,422	353	45,291	621	90·4	69·4	79·9	71		...	44·50	14 5	15 4	19 13	...	...	17 15	
	1888	2,124,682	60,055	2,140	435	48,171	984	90·2	67·7	79·5	61		81	53·11	15 11	15 2	20 13	...	...	20 3	
	1887	2,124,682	71,527	17,119	319	43,163	1,413	88·5	68·7	79·4	61		65	44 14	16 9	15 15	30 10	...	...	26 10	
Shahabad (Arrah.) ...	1892	2,063,337	61,590	6,946	393	46,554	380	90·2	...	...	...		78	30·35	11 9	13 5	17 12	...	18 12	17 7	
	1891	2,063,060	61,152	14,208	501	39,751	502	88·2	69·1	79·2	75		50	30·52	15 1	13 12	20 6	...	20 7	18 10	
	1890	1,964,909	51,851	3,750	527	39,706	457	88·2	67·5	77·9	74		...	67·19	15 6	15 5	19 14	...	...	20 15	
	1889	1,964,909	52,710	4,080	754	40,208	681	89·2	65·6	77·4	74		...	45·50	13 11	14 13	19 8	24 0	...	19 12	
	1888	1,964,909	50,278	1,824	91	39,309	688	88·7	67·2	78·0	58		...	41·43	16 4	14 4	21 15	20 8	24 5	21 1	
	1887	1,964,909	62,103	14,067	136	40,536	1,027	87·2	66·6	76·9	62		77	43·10	17 0	15 12	27 4	...	...	26 5	

The Meteorological Office says it is impossible to give this information.

District.		Population.	Total deaths.	Deaths from— Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Temperature in shade. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Mean humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Mean velocity (in miles).	Rainfall (in inches).	Average quantity in seers per rupee of the chief food-grains in general use in the district. Rice, common.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rajgir marwa.	Maize or Indian corn.	Gram.	Remarks.
															S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
Muzaffarpur	1892	2,711,445	108,371	18,236	141	71,304	1,504	87·7	67·0	77·4	82		...	42·42	12 6	12 5	18 12	27 8	21 4	17 7	
	1891	2,711,445	60,583	4,583	309	45,391	1,453	...	60·4	...	...		115	36·02	14 2	14 7	21 15	22 10	18 8	18 14	
	1890	2,582,060	58,706	8,929	642	40,288	1,408	Data not available.						56·89	15 9	16 1	21 12	24 2	20 7	19 5	
	1889	2,582,060	41,370	3,684	201	30,051	1,465							54·46	13 1	13 2	18 0	...	18 0	17 15	
	1888	2,582,060	39,486	1,272	345	27,503	1,618							43·61	16 8	14 3	25 0	30 0	23 4	20 2	
	1887	2,582,060	32,362	7,186	140	18,660	1,434							40·34	21 5	19 6	31 1	30 0	30 9	27 0	
Darbhanga ...	1892	2,801,955	85,086	12,056	107	62,573	1,826	87·0	67·6	76·6	69		106	40·71	13 3	12 5	17 7	21 11	21 5	17 10	
	1891	2,801,955	59,044	8,383	350	45,610	1,210	86·3	67·2	76·8	70		103	42·64	14 9	14 4	22 13	23 15	17 12	18 6	
	1890	2,633,447	57,714	10,001	367	40,973	1,350	87·1	...	...	...		111	59·85	16 15	14 14	20 6	25 10	21 8	20 13	
	1889	2,633,447	47,349	3,541	238	37,664	1,149	85·8	70·9	78·1	69		105	54·01	15 0	14 15	17 0	21 13	20 3	20 8	
	1888	2,633,447	43,093	4,851	101	33,181	1,495	84·6	69·6	76·8	...		119	39·14	17 13	14 1	26 10	28 15	24 10	19 14	
	1887	2,633,447	39,410	5,994	158	27,812	2,116	84·8	68·2	76·2	74		111	57·13	19 9	18 7	32 10	32 13	31 3	26 11	
Saran (Chapra) ...	1892	2,467,477	72,581	7,656	468	34,592	2,843	89·3	68·2	78·8	74		97	42·63	12 4	13 4	20 0	21 0	20 14	18 14	
	1891	2,467,477	56,259	6,061	380	24,682	2,919	87·9	67·1	77·5	78		115	27·77	14 6	14 3	21 15	22 7	19 6	19 3	
	1890	2,285,679	47,216	3,372	658	21,790	3,207	86·9	68·1	77·5	78		...	49·35	14 12	15 9	19 11	21 13	20 3	19 13	
	1889	2,285,679	45,917	1,756	491	20,583	3,358	...	68·8	...	74		...	44·30	12 11	15 1	20 1	20 8	19 10	19 2	
	1888	2,280,392	40,736	2,322	502	17,171	2,951	84·3	67·8	76·1	66		...	37·27	17 10	15 9	22 6	26 4	22 6	20 6	
	1887	2,280,392	47,415	7,894	229	17,314	3,552	86·8	...	...	66		...	41·04	21 0	15 6	29 7	26 15	29 4	24 10	
Champaran (Motihari).	1892	1,859,405	73,447	9,117	347	51,935	467	88·2	64·7	76·5	79		139	68·07	13 14	11 10	17 3	23 7	21 3	17 1	
	1891	1,850,465	42,849	2,181	344	31,737	380	86·5	64·3	75·5	81		146	55·61	15 3	14 14	24 7	25 0	19 15	18 4	
	1890	1,721,608	43,827	10,316	1,881	21,066	394	86·2	65·3	75·7	80		..	75·99	16 6	16 1	23 11	27 7	22 6	21 7	
	1889	1,721,608	28,735	760	1,579	19,732	314	..	..	..	..		..	78·88	13 10	13 1	17 6	21 9	18 15	16 14	
	1888	1,721,608	45,055	11,414	1,925	23,876	338	87·4	64·1	75·8	59		..	38·63	17 6	14 9	26 12	29 0	25 3	18 2	
	1887	1,721,608	43,109	12,929	674	25,695	290	85·6	64·7	75·2	62		155	61·80	17 13	19 4	37 3	33 8	31 10	29 0	
Monghyr ...	1892	2,036,021	74,747	6,297	163	59,374	583	Observations not recorded.							11 4	13 8	16 13	19 10	20 4	17 10	
	1891	2,036,021	58,547	4,828	87	44,522	623								14 4	15 0	21 2	13 4	18 7	21 13	
	1890	1,960,774	53,865	5,749	68	39,874	533								16 8	17 8	20 9	...	21 6	22 14	
	1889	1,960,774	60,202	2,045	422	48,339	689								14 0	16 0	19 14	26 4	19 1	20 10	
	1888	1,960,774	55,097	2,318	18	42,092	511								16 2	16 13	23 13	..	22 13	23 14	
	1887	1,560,774	60,567	6,810	92	51,115	968								17 13	18 15	34 5	...	33 5	29 2	
Bhagalpur ...	1892	2,032,696	66,927	3,590	53	58,881	720	88·8	67·9	78·4	74		40	35·00	11 9	13 8	16 10	22 10	20 7	16 14	
	1891	2,032,696	57,869	6,624	15	45,667	622	87·0	67·5	77·3	77		36	45·51	15 3	14 14	22 15	...	21 9	20 6	
	1890	1,960,158	55,801	10,190	35	37,028	574	86·8	67·9	77·4	77		...	62·97	15 10	16 12	21 7	...	22 13	21 2	
	1889	1,960,158	53,124	3,095	172	41,465	635	87·5	68·8	78·1	77		.	48·87	14 5	16 3	17 11	...	19 6	17 12	
	1888	1,960,158	48,239	1,431	37	38,520	885	86·9	67·6	77·1	62		...	55·24	16 15	16 4	22 11	...	22 15	21 5	
	1887	1,960,158	55,891	4,267	19	42,347	1,201	85·2	66·9	76·1	65		67	46·07	20 4	17 9	34 14	...	33 13	27 3	
Purnea ...	1892	1,944,058	57,079	282	199	55,296	61	86·9	65·3	76·1	85	The Meteorological Office says it is impossible to give this information.	43	67·18	12 10	11 4	18 6	26 9	17 7	14 6	
	1891	1,944,058	73,165	21,550	112	50,084	145	86·1	64·7	75·4	84		48	40·92	16 4	14 15	15 0	26 7	18 15	17 1	
	1890	1,848,687	38,756	3,165	43	34,222	110	85·5	66·0	75·8	85		76	85·17	18 3	17 3	...	...	..	19 9	
	1889	1,848,687	57,467	17,750	8	38,096	168	87·0	...	..	83		...	66·41	15 5	15 7	18 8	18 0	10 0	17 2	
	1888	1,848,687	42,900	883	29	40,588	127	85·9	64·4	76·0	...		53	49·83	19 11	16 4	26 3	29 11	...	22 3	
	1887	1,848,687	38,351	1,577	26	35,325	179	84·9	65·8	76·0	73		...	71·39	20 14	18 3	35 13	31 3	...	21 15	
Malda ...	1892	814,919	26,804	336	77	25,036	113	88·3	..	..	80		84	50·10	12 4	12 8	...	...	22 0	16 1	
	1891	814,919	32,140	3,309	19	27,613	128	87·5	67·6	77·6	80		84	44·73	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	19 8	
	1890	710,448	16,327	1,139	18	13,859	58	87·8	67·7	77·5	80		...	66·85	15 12	17 12	...	...	...	20 0	
	1889	710,448	17,433	1,080	...	15,063	71	89·1	68·8	79·1	78		..	54·80	14 5	15 7	.	...	...	17 11	
	1888	710,448	22,604	3,178	1	18,453	65	88·8	66·8	77·8	65		...	49·33	19 15	16 15	...	...	...	22 0	
	1887	710,448	20,775	765	1	19,147	57	86·5	66·8	76·7	66		...	55·19	23 13	17 4	...	...	..	26 12	
Sonthal Pargans. (Naya Dumka).	1892	1,754,196	38,277	5,515	67	29,371	327	88·8	68·4	78·6	73		108	43·38	12 8	10 14	...	...	18 0	14 1	
	1891	1,754,196	29,051	1,756	19	23,716	182	87·4	67·9	77·7	72		96	51·12	16 3	11 14	...	...	22 4	16 4	
	1890	1,568,093	22,930	1,038	47	18,674	265	87·5	67·9	77·7	74		...	76·10	16 15	13 6	...	...	22 10	17 1	
	1889	1,568,093	27,857	38	20,706	450	88·6	69·3	79·0	73		...	60 69	15 11	12 11	...	...	21 10	16 0		
	1888	1,568,093	21,119	589	5	17,763	295	88·1	68·1	78·1	57		...	54·75	19 0	12 2	...	...	20 15	18 11	
	1887	1,568,093	24,925	630	5	21,423	332	86·9	67·1	77·0	67		26	49·85	25 3	13 13	...	...	40 5	21 7	
Cuttack ...	1892	1,537,071	74,289	21,289	4,290	28,760	4,674	91·7	72·2	80·5	66		74	54·53	12 3	10 0	...	...	...	16 4	
	1891	1,938,132	46,283	3 347	3,303	22,191	3,886	90·9	72·2	81·6	75		70	78·42	16 9	11 5	...	...	...	15 9	
	1890	1,795,065	41,485	4,294	391	21,101	3,864	91·3	72·9	80·7	68		64	85·15	18 14	13 2	...	...	...	14 13	
	1889	1,795,065	54,413	14,887	212	20,661	4,897	92·1	73·4	81·2	67		69	76·37	15 13	12 8	..	...	...	10 10	
	1888	1,795,065	36,802	3,814	502	16,526	4,411	91·5	73·2	82·3	66		66	66·27	18 14	14 0	...	...	...	18 15	
	1887	1,795,065	33,930	4,071	682	15,436	3,874	91·1	73·2	81·1	69		55	53·57	18 15	16 10	...	...	...	17 1	
Puri ...	1892	944,998	36,566	10,686	2,210	6,345	3,368	86·3	74·4	...	82		306	39·80	13 1	9 1	...	...	...	13 9	
	1891	944,998	21,888	1,035	922	4,711	2,477	85·7	74·2	80·0	83		264	56·72	19 7	12 10	..	...	...	13 14	
	1890	888,487	23,720	3,337	1,076	4,754	2,240		...	...	86		...	71·84	21 2	12 2	..	...	...	14 12	
	1889	888,487	40,181	18,969	863	3,443	2,705	86·3	73·5	...	...		...	80·80	17 2	11 9	...	...	...	16 0	
	1888	888,487	19,376	2,129	336	2,671	2,188	...	...	...	...		...	44·21	20 8	12 13	...	...	...	16 1	
	1887	888,487	20,658	8,068	241	3,943	3,331	...	...	...	...		...	34·88	22 2	11 13	...	...	...	13 10	
Balasore ...	1892	994,625	48,373	14,926	109	14,140	4,672	89·3	70·4	79·9	81		149	49·91	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 12	
	1891	994,625	26,049	2,056	169	11,593	3,803	87·6	70·0	78·9	82		120	67·92	19 12	14 7	12 8	...	...	14 0	
	1890	945,280	24,566	1,418	92	11,185	4,443	87·9	70·7	79·3	83		..	73·63	19 1	15 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	
	1889	945,280	36,604	12,993	182	10,508	5,879	89·1	71·2	80·3	82		...	50·07	18 14	14 12	13 0	...	...	13 9	
	1888	945,280	20,751	1,866	174	7,808	4,680	89·1	70·1	79·6	68		...	65·94	23 8	13 13	13 0	...	...	15 2	
	1887	945,280	22,772	4,353	330	8,115	4,393	86·3	69·6	78·0	64		103	51·51	25 5	14 15	13 0	...	...	15 11	
Hazaribagh...	1892	1,164,321	40,300	2,341	683	31,013	662	86·0	66·0	75·0	54		208	47·28	12 15	11 12	13 14	25 1	19 8	14 3	
	1891	1,164,321	28,078	1,197	85	22,275	650	85·0	...	...	63		204	47·09	15 2	12 13	17 1	25 5	19 9	16 2	
	1890	1,104,742	27,510	145	19	22,873	503	84·4	65·7	74·3	55		195	50·03	17 1	14 0	15 13	28 5	21 14	16 9	
	1889	1,104,742	28,032	790	49	23,029	675	85·4	66·8	75·2	55		198	51·86	15 13	13 1	14 0	25 0	20 3	15 0	
	1888	1,104,742	34,222	1,998	28	26,873	1,248	85·0	66·0	74·8	53		181	56·67	14 13	13 0	16 13	23 1	18 10	15 13	
	1887	1,104,742	20,017	903	10	23,597	802	83·8	64·7	73·5	55		180	49·02	18 12	17 3	21 3	33 1	26 13	21 7	
Lohardaga ... (Ranchi).	1892	1,128,885	42,309	3,379	2,282	21,128	3,682	85·1	65·5	75·3	64		...	50·46	13 11	10 13	11 6	31 0	20 8	13 5	
	1891	1,131,171	24,663	1,223	471	13,208	2,127	83·5	64·3	73·9	67		132	40·97	16 1	9 12	17 11	32 9	24 15	14 15	
	1890	1,058,149	17,642	20	33	10,136	1,461	84·3	64·4	74·3	67		...	47·09	18 1	11 13	18 14	37 12	30 5	14 4	
	1889	1,058,149	23,891	6,584	1	9,658	3,330	85·3	65·8	75·6	67		...	55·86	15 15	11 11	12 12	32 1	25 2	12 5	
	1888	1,058,149	23,361	1,036	47	12,529	3,264	85·4	65·1	75·2	...		...	55·62	17 6	12 10	21 14	32 5	21 4	16 2	
	1887	1,058,149	23,012	3,526	23	10,899	2,629	83·7	63·6	73·7	58		144	59·90	22 7	20 13	24 0	39 13	30 0	20 11	
Palamau ...	1892	5,06,770	23,202	1,912	663	17,601	301	Observations not recorded.							14 6	11 15	17 3	22 10	22 4	13 11	
	1891	504,484	10,858	1,716	709	11,608	241														
	1890	551,075	14,901	15	96	12,288	76														
	1889	551,075	14,363	629	34	11,806	226														
	1888	551,075	16,229	26	3	13,922	221														
	1887	551,075	18,235	5,849	44	9,702	502														

Date not available as the district was newly constituted from the commencement of 1892.

District.		Population.	Total deaths.	Deaths from—				Temperature in shade.			Mean humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall (in inches).	Average quantity in seers per rupee of the chief food-grains in general use in the district.						Remarks.
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean velocity (in miles).		Rice, common.	Wheat.	Barley.	Ragi or marwa.	Maize or Indian corn.	Gram.	
															S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
ughbhum...	1892	543,488	10,554	979	162	7,227	472	91·2	68·4	79·8	71	The Meteorological Office says it is impossible to give this information.	40	49·70	15 4	13 7	14 10	...	18 6	13 0	
	1891	543,488	9,815	64	203	7,300	427	89·6	68·6	79·1	73		43	56·46	16 3	15 9	15 13	...	16 10	15 5	
	1890	453,775	8,780	49	62	6,211	532	90·3	69·0	79·7	73		...	36·81	18 11	11 15	15 3	...	19 3	13 3	
(Chaibassa)	1889	453,775	9,140	500	2	6,226	611	90·8	69·9	80·3	69		...	50·81	19 15	10 9	15 11	...	26 14	11 0	
	1888	453,775	9,142	533	7	6,176	732	90·8	...	...	54		...	44·31	19 0	12 7	19 1	...	...	13 15	
	1887	561,964	9,560	156	6	6,346	844	89·6	68·1	78·9	55		44	52·28	26 12	21 5	29 5	...	...	16 1	
	1892	1,193,328	30,078	3,356	98	20,317	650	Observations not recorded.							15 1	11 6	18 8	...	23 3	14 9	
	1891	1,193,328	26,526	1,518	19	19,287	574								19 6	12 0	17 14	18 8	25 8	16 2	
	1890	1,058,228	21,324	270	424	15,582	682								20 9	13 8	25 13	...	29 7	16 11	
anbhum ...	1889	1,058,228	22,308	1,915	188	15,425	1,252								19 9	12 8	23 0	...	31 0	14 8	
	1888	1,058,228	23,917	4,381	13	14,054	1,242								20 4	13 14	20 14	...	28 6	15 12	
	1887	1,058,228	18,571	205	5	14,326	873								27 1	16 11	34 6	30 0	41 9	15 13	

Office of the Sany. Commr. for Bengal,
The 3rd April 1893.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon Lieut.-Col.*,
Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

APPENDIX No. III.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLERA IN BENGAL,

DURING THE YEAR 1892.

Statement showing the distribution of Cholera in Bengal during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	
						Cholera.				Number of thousands—	
Districts.	Number of circles of registration.	Name of the Circle.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths in each of the circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease.	Number of villages in each of the circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
				1892.	1892.			1892.			
Burdwan	1	Burdwan ... T. C.	34,477	February ...	November ...	103	2·98	March ...	Not separately shown.		
	2	Kalna ... ,,	9,680	Ditto ...	December ...	36	3·71	Ditto ...			
	3	Katwa ... ,,	6,689	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	58	8·65	November ...	Ditto	ditto.	
	4	Dainhati ... ,,	5,144	April ...	November ...	28	5·44	April ...			
	5	Raniganj ... ,,	13,772	February ...	Ditto ...	290	21·05	March ...			
	6	Burdwan ... R. C.	36,429	Ditto ..	July ...	95	2·60	Ditto ...	102	9	93
	7	Jamalpur .. ,,	71,771	January ...	August ...	260	3·62	Ditto ...	235	51	184
	8	Raina ... ,,	95,332	March ...	December ...	171	1·70	April ...	252	43	209
	9	Khandaghosh ,,	55,939	February ...	Ditto ...	231	4·12	August ...	140	31	109
	10	Satgachia ... ,,	98,954	January ...	Ditto ...	146	1·47	April ...	371	39	332
	11	Sahebganj ... ,,	74,279	February ...	Ditto ...	227	3·05	November ...	161	49	112
	12	Bood-Bood ... ,,	74,749	March ...	Ditto ...	189	2·52	April ...	187	13	174
	13	Ausgram ... ,,	77,938	February ...	Ditto ...	209	2·68	December ...	228	37	191
	14	Kalna ... ,,	80,411	January ...	Ditto ...	125	1·55	April ...	286	23	263
	15	Purbasthali ... ,,	77,098	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	463	6·00	March ...	244	77	167
	16	Manteshwar .. ,,	64,823	Ditto ...	November ...	251	3·90	May ...	181	67	114
	17	Katwa ... ,,	69,847	Ditto ...	December ...	178	2·54	April ..	147	30	117
	18	Keugaon ... ,,	76,937	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	625	8·12	March ..	175	27	148
	19	Mangalkot ... ,,	71,600	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	542	7·56	December ...	177	73	104
	20	Raniganj ... ,,	134,193	Ditto ...	November ...	485	3·61	May ...	290	57	233
	21	Kakss ... ,,	34,968	February ...	December ...	70	2·00	March ..	96	13	83
	22	Asansol ... ,,	127,340	Ditto ...	August ...	1,069	8·39	Ditto ...	289	43	246
		District Total ...	1,391,880	January ...	December ...	5,851	4·20	March ...	3,561	682	2,879
Bankura	23	Bankura ... T. C.	18,743	January ...	May ...	78	4·16	March ...	1	1	...
	24	Vishnupur ... ,,	18,190	Ditto ...	August ...	23	1·20	January ...	1	1	...
	25	Sonamukhi ... ,,	13,462	March ...	Ditto ...	32	2·37	April ...	1	1	..
	26	Bankura ... R. C.	121,858	Ditto ...	December ...	404	3·31	Do. ..	763	88	675
	27	Gangajalghati ,,	117,821	February ...	Ditto ...	382	3·24	May ...	287	47	240
	28	Bajora ... ,,	60,361	Ditto ...	July ...	43	·71	Do. ...	468	31	437
	29	Onda ... ,,	122,273	March ...	December ...	241	1·97	March ...	805	49	756
	30	Khatra ... ,,	111,948	Ditto ..	August ...	215	1·92	April ...	768	25	743
	31	Raipur ... ,,	102,342	January ...	June ...	50	·48	March ..	679	9	670
	32	Simlapal ... ,,	37,011	February ...	August ...	13	·35	August ...	308	5	303
	33	Vishnupur ... ,,	117,784	January ...	November ...	90	·76	March ...	532	46	486
	34	Sonamukhi ... ,,	62,027	February ...	Ditto ...	160	2·57	Ditto ...	285	28	257
	35	Indas ... ,,	74,536	January ...	October ...	131	1·75	Ditto ...	238	22	216
	36	Kotalpur ... ,,	91,252	Ditto ...	August ...	42	·46	February ...	503	33	470
		District Total ...	1,069,668	January ...	December ...	1,903	1·77	March ...	5,639	386	5,253
Bhubhum	37	Suri ... T. C.	7,481	January ...	August ...	25	3·34	August ...	1	1	...
	38	Do. ... R. C.	118,727	Ditto ...	December ...	190	1·60	June ...	641	47	594
	39	Dubrajpur ... ,,	119,472	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	134	1·12	April ...	448	31	417
	40	Bolpur ... ,,	98,781	March ...	Ditto ...	271	2·74	December ...	435	50	385
	41	Sukulipur ... ,,	68,145	January ...	Ditto ...	643	9·43	Ditto ...	250	97	153
	42	Labpur ... ,,	57,023	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	141	2·44	March ...	277	39	238
	43	Rampur Hat... ,,	93,434	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	71	·75	April ...	290	16	274
	44	Nalhati ... ,,	142,712	Ditto ...	September ...	497	3·36	March ...	530	47	483
	45	Mayureshwar ,,	80,428	Ditto ...	December ...	124	1·43	Ditto ...	458	20	438
		District Total ...	797,833	January ...	December ...	2,096	2·62	December ...	3,330	348	2,982
Midnapore	46	Midnapore ... T. C.	32,264	January ...	December ...	454	14·07	May ...	1	1	...
	47	Ghatal ... ,,	13,942	April ...	August ...	17	1·21	Do. ...	1	1	...
	48	Chandrakona ,,	11,309	January ...	Ditto ...	27	2·38	Do. ...	1	1	...
	49	Ramjibanpur ,,	9,977	March ...	September ...	18	1·80	March ...	1	1	...
	50	Tamluk ... ,,	6,612	February ...	December ...	18	2·72	June ...	1	1	...
	51	Khirpai ... ,,	5,708	March ...	May ...	8	1·40	March and May	1	1	...
	52	Kharar ... ,,	10,083	Ditto ...	November ...	3	·29	March ...	1	1	...
	53	Midnapore ... R. C.	130,979	January ...	August ...	385	2·75	June ...	1,397	113	1,284
	54	Binpur ... ,,	102,538	March ...	July ...	80	·78	Do. ...	849	28	821
	55	Dantan ... ,,	120,786	January ...	December ...	697	5·77	Do. ...	686	90	596
	56	Debra ... ,,	68,747	Ditto ...	November ...	76	1·10	Do. ...	708	34	674
	57	Garhbeta ... ,,	126,434	Ditto ...	December ...	183	1·44	Do. ...	880	72	808
	58	Gopiballabhpur ,,	151,071	Ditto ...	August ...	470	3·09	Do. ...	1,249	135	1,114
	59	Jhargaon ... ,,	71,022	March ...	December ...	49	·68	May ...	640	20	620
	60	Keshpur ... ,,	83,787	January ...	November ...	212	2·53	Do. ...	880	50	830
	61	Narayangarh ,,	117,441	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	416	3·54	April ...	1,023	78	945
	62	Salbani ... ,,	55,468	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	134	2·41	June ...	505	60	445
	63	Sabang ... ,,	195,341	Ditto ...	December ...	420	2·15	March ...	762	116	646
	64	Ghatal ... ,,	68,196	March ...	July ...	56	·81	April ...	339	22	317
	65	Chandrakona ,,	74,557	January ...	December ...	148	1·98	June ...	422	44	37
	66	Daspur ... ,,	133,830	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	139	1·03	April ...	443	38	405
	67	Tamluk ... ,,	84,745	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	334	3·94	June and July...	270	54	21
	68	Maslandapur ,,	89,561	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	621	6·93	March ...	263	68	19
	69	Nandigram ... ,,	110,459	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	893	8·08	Ditto ...	301	111	18
	70	Panskura ... ,,	137,752	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	277	2·01	January ...	623	83	54
	71	Sutahata ... ,,	63,299	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	450	7·10	April ...	236	58	178
	72	Contai ... ,,	147,370	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,204	8·16	March ...	919	149	77
	73	Egra ... ,,	73,829	Ditto ...	September ...	379	5·13	February ...	376	62	31
	74	Pataspur ... ,,	93,534	Ditto ...	December ...	304	3·89	March ...	445	82	36
	75	Ramnagar ... ,,	69,327	Ditto ...	September ...	391	5·63	June ...	392	53	339
	76	Bhagwanpur... ,,	111,175	Ditto ...	December ...	543	4·88	March ...	441	129	31
	77	Khajri ... ,,	50,173	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	463	9·22	June ...	138	75	6
		District Total ...	2,631,316	January ...	December ...	9,929	3·77	June ...	15,154	1,831	13,32

Statement showing the distribution of Cholera in Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7		8	9	10	
							Cholera.				Number of those—	
Districts.	Number of circles of registration.	Name of the Circle.		Population of the circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths in each of the circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease.	Number of villages in each of the circles	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
					1892.	1892.			1892.			
Hooghly	78	Hooghly and Chinsura.	T. C.	33,000	January ...	December .	247	7·47	April ...	1	1	...
	79	Jahanabad ...	,,	8,326	February ...	August ...	41	4·92	Do. ...	1	1	...
	80	Bansbariya ...	,,	6,783	March ...	Ditto ...	68	10·02	March ...	1	1	...
	81	Serampore ...	,,	35,952	February ...	December ..	284	7·80	April ...	8	8	...
	82	Uttarpara ...	,,	6,489	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	23	3·54	March ...	1	1	
	83	Kotrung ...	,,	5,164	March ...	Ditto ..	15	2·91	May ...	3	3	
	84	Baidabati ...	,,	18,380	February ...	Ditto ..	93	5·05	April ...	13	10	3
	85	Bhadreswar ..	,,	9,039	March ...	Ditto ...	67	6·95	July ...	12	8	4
	86	Balagarh ...	R. C.	46,729	January ...	Ditto ..	144	3·08	April ...	203	43	160
	87	Polba ...	,,	44,811	Ditto ...	Ditto	161	3·59	Do. ...	165	17	148
	88	Hooghly ...	,,	16,615	March ...	October ..	11	·66	August ...	85	4	81
	89	Dhanukhali ...	,,	95,694	January ...	December ...	415	4·33	April ...	431	98	338
	90	Pandua ...	,,	65,924	February ...	Ditto ...	244	3·70	Do. ...	180	50	130
	91	Jahanabad ...	,,	109,578	Ditto ..	August ...	241	2·19	May ...	273	62	211
	92	Khanakul ..	,,	130,787	January ...	December ...	247	·76	April ..	288	30	258
	93	Goghat ...	,,	109,416	Ditto ..	November ...	162	1·48	July ...	253	37	216
	94	Serampore ..	,,	32,211	March ...	June	5	·15	June ...	7	1	6
	95	Singur ...	,,	30,565	January ...	December ..	165	4·17	April ...	184	23	161
	96	Haripal ...	,,	95,080	Ditto ...	Ditto-	422	4·43	Do. ...	343	89	254
	97	Chanditala ...	,,	97,569	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	246	2 52	Do. ...	152	52	100
	98	Kristanagar ...	,,	50,938	February ...	Ditto ...	114	1·90	Do. ...	174	41	133
		District Total	...	1,076,710	January ...	December ...	3,415	3·17	April ...	2,703	580	2,213
Howrah	99	Howrah ...	T. C.	116,666	January ...	December ..	771	6·61	March ..	1	1	...
	100	Bally	,,	10,700	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	69	5·13	June ...	7	4	3
	101	Domjor ...	R. C.	147,749	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	501	3·39	May ...	207	126	81
	102	Jagatballabhpur	,,	85,241	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	396	4 64	January ...	143	57	86
	103	Ulubaria ...	,,	87,606	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	418	4·76	Ditto ..	364	63	301
	104	Amta	,,	120,632	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	232	1·92	March ...	216	59	157
	105	Bagnan ...	,,	68,832	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	228	3·31	April ...	298	59	239
	106	Syampur ...	,,	77,755	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	381	4·90	February ...	318	209	109
		District Total	...	721,211	January ...	December ...	2,996	4·15	March ...	1,554	578	976
24-Parganas	107	Cossipore and Chitpur.	T. C.	31,423	January ...	December ...	115	3·65	May ...	Not furnished separately.		
	108	Maniktala ...	,,	32,845	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	175	5·32	March ...			
	109	South Suburban	,,	69,642	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	145	2·08	May ...	80	31	49
	110	Barnagore ...	,,	34,278	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	179	5·22	April ...	13	12	..
	111	Rajpur ...	,,	10,940	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	34	3·10	January ...	8	6	2
	112	Barupur ...	,,	3,922	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	17	4·33	December ...	2	2	...
	113	Jaynagar ...	,,	8,233	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	67	8·13	January ...	2	2	...
	114	South Dum-Dum	,,	11,037	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	60	5·43	May ...	40	6	34
	115	North ditto	,,	10,396	February ...	Ditto ..	27	2·59	Do. ...	22	7	15
	116	South Barrackpore,	,,	35,647	January ...	Ditto ...	206	5·77	April ...	4	3	1
	117	North ditto	,,	20,980	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	103	4·90	Do. ...	4	3	1
	118	Naihati ...	,,	29,724	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	207	6·96	Do. ...	38	17	21
	119	Barasat ...	,,	9,754	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22	2·25	Do. ...	40	7	33
	120	Baduria ...	,,	12,744	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	26	2·04	March ...	23	7	16
	121	Basirhat ...	,,	15,109	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	87	5·75	January ..	18	11	7
	122	Taki	,,	4,930	Ditto ...	Ditto .	7	1·41	March ...	4	3	1
	123	Gobardanga ..	,,	6,704	Ditto ...	July ..	19	2·83	January ...	8	4	4
	124	Tollygunge ...	R. C.	58,726	Ditto ...	December	94	1·60	May ...	177	29	148
	125	Budge-Budge	,,	72,283	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	243	3·36	Do. ...	178	6	172
	126	Vishnupur ...	,,	70,080	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	262	3·31	April ...	246	90	156
	127	Bhangar ...	,,	67,937	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	175	2·57	March ...	254	39	215
	128	Baruipur ...	,,	82,840	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	213	2 57	January ...	350	30	320
	129	Jaynagar ...	,,	82,787	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	341	4·11	June ...	225	58	167
	130	Matla or Canning	,,	50,539	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	366	6·29	March ...	258	44	214
	131	Sonarpur ...	,,	31,804	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	78	2·49	December ...	162	19	143
	132	Dum-Dum ...	,,	32,472	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	84	2·58	November ..	118	13	105
	133	Kharduha ...	,,	7,190	March ...	Ditto ...	19	2·64	April ...	34	4	30
	134	Nawabganj ...	,,	1,788	May ...	June ...	16	9·36	May ..	7	5	2
	135	Barrackpore ...	,,	4,932	March ...	March .	4	·81	March ...	44	10	34
	136	Naihati ...	,,	56,352	January ...	December ...	181	3·21	Ditto ...	178	33	145
	137	Barasat ...		65,822	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	168	2·55	Ditto ...	243	10	223
	138	Diganga ...	,,	55,776	Ditto ..	May ...	52	·93	Ditto ...	154	14	140
	139	Habra ...	,,	64,579	Ditto ...	December ...	344	5·32	Ditto ...	245	50	195
	140	Basirhat ...	,,	63,440	Ditto ...	July ...	71	1·11	Ditto ...	180	21	159
	141	Hasanabad ...	,,	80,539	Ditto ..	December ...	733	9·10	Ditto ...	228	67	161
	142	Baduria ...	,,	113,722	Ditto	November ...	421	3 72	Ditto ..	218	61	157
	143	Haroa ...	,,	62,785	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	122	3·05	April ...	218	65	153
	144	Diamond Harbour.	,,	63,430	Ditto ...	December ...	211	3·32	March ...	236	45	191
	145	Kalpi	,,	106,544	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,172	11·00	January ...	441	128	313
	146	Debipur ...	,,	49,815	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	254	5·09	May ...	259	33	226
	147	Bankipore ...	,,	124,463	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	403	3·23	June ...	382	40	342
	148	Mathurapur ...	,,	58,038	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,156	19·71	January ...	227	118	109
		District Total	...	1,892,033	January ...	December ...	8,739	4·61	March ...	5,578	1,169	4,410
Nadia	149	Krishnagar ...	T. C.	25,500	January ...	December ...	112	4·39	November ...	1	1	...
	150	Nadia ...	,,	13,334	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	33	2·47	Ditto ...	1	1	...
	151	Ranaghat ...	,,	8,506	February ...	November ...	31	3·64	Ditto ..	1	1	...
	152	Birnagar ...	,,	3,421	January ...	Ditto ...	15	4·38	January ...	1	1	...
	153	Santipore ...	,,	30,457	Ditto ..	December ...	27	·88	January and November.	1	1	...
	154	Chakdaha ...	,,	8,618	February ...	May ..	37	4·29	April ...	12	2	10

Statement showing the distribution of Cholera in Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7		8		10	
							Cholera.				Number of those—	
Districts.	Number of circles of registration.	Name of the Circle.		Population of the circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths in each of the circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease.	Number of villages in each of the circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
					1892.	1892.			1892.			
Nadia—*concld.*	155	Kushtia	T. C.	11,199	January	November	3	·26	January, May, and November.	11	1	10
	156	Kumarkhali	,,	6,165	April	Ditto	25	4·05	April	10	9	1
	157	Meherpur	,,	5,820	January	May	4	·68	March	2	1	1
	158	Krishnagar	R. C.	73,440	Ditto	December	442	6·01	January	173	77	96
	159	Hanskhali	,,	37,364	Ditto	Ditto	230	6·39	Ditto	90	31	59
	160	Kishanganj	,,	32,658	Ditto	Ditto	236	7·22	February and March.	50	27	23
	161	Chapra	,,	63,481	Ditto	Ditto	630	9·92	January	110	55	55
	162	Nakasipara	,,	56,385	Ditto	Ditto	197	3·49	April and May	130	21	109
	163	Kaliganj	,,	46,845	Ditto	Ditto	208	4·44	January	106	25	81
	164	Ranaghat	,,	65,380	Ditto	Ditto	380	5·81	December	202	46	156
	165	Santipore	,,	23,527	Ditto	Ditto	158	6·71	Ditto	66	9	57
	166	Chakdaha	,,	55,305	Ditto	November	244	4·41	January	197	20	177
	167	Haringhatta	,,	34,842	Ditto	August	311	8·92	April	111	104	7
	168	Kushtia	,,	22,306	Ditto	November	73	3·27	May	49	2	47
	169	Kumarkhali	,,	96,959	Ditto	December	382	3·93	Do.	257	60	197
	170	Daulatpur	,,	84,155	Ditto	Ditto	282	3·35	April	137	79	58
	171	Nayapara	,,	140,883	Ditto	Ditto	495	3·51	December	257	76	181
	172	Bhalluka	,,	48,883	Ditto	Ditto	127	2·59	May	115	33	82
	173	Bhadalia	,,	72,377	Ditto	May	442	6·10	April	135	39	96
	174	Chuadanga	,,	19,760	Ditto	December	388	19·63	Do.	40	31	9
	175	Alamdanga	,,	89,063	Ditto	June	1,272	14·18	March	102	102	60
	176	Damurhuda	,,	63,386	Ditto	December	482	7·60	January	115	42	73
	177	Kalupol	,,	36,467	Ditto	Ditto	913	25·03	April	86	38	48
	178	Jibannagar	,,	36,146	Ditto	May	567	15·68	Do.	76	64	12
	179	Meherpur	,,	63,606	Ditto	December	162	2·54	May	121	17	104
	180	Tehatta	,,	87,121	Ditto	November	393	4·51	March	140	47	102
	181	Karimpur	,,	106,852	Ditto	Ditto	736	6·88	April	208	73	135
	182	Gangani	,,	73,227	Ditto	December	545	7·44	March	148	44	104
		District Total	...	1,644,108	January	December	10,591	6·44	April	3,326	1,176	2,150
Jessore	183	Jessore	T. C.	8,302	January	December	63	7·58	January and April.	11	11	...
	184	Kotchandpur	,,	9,502	Ditto	May	40	4·20	January	6	6	...
	185	Moheshpur	,,	4,451	Ditto	April	21	4·71	Ditto	5	4	1
	186	Jessore	R. C.	140,620	Ditto	December	808	5·40	March	411	82	329
	187	Bagharpara	,,	57,684	Ditto	June	208	3·60	Do.	184	52	132
	188	Manirampur	,,	149,611	Ditto	December	484	3·23	April	330	86	244
	189	Gadkhali	,,	63,710	Ditto	Ditto	332	5·21	Do.	137	9	128
	190	Kaliganj	,,	83,068	Ditto	July	610	7·34	Do.	239	78	161
	191	Keshabpur	,,	82,840	Ditto	May	230	2·77	Do.	190	32	158
	192	Jhenidah	,,	143,749	Ditto	December	1,002	6·98	Do.	276	60	216
	193	Kotchandpur	,,	31,819	Ditto	May	444	13·95	March	97	36	61
	194	Salkopa	,,	126,309	Ditto	December	1,188	9·36	April	474	130	344
	195	Magura	,,	168,071	Ditto	Ditto	614	3·69	November	448	91	357
	196	Sahkha	,,	40,443	Ditto	May	145	3·12	March	132	27	105
	197	Muhammadpur	,,	90,767	Ditto	December	463	5·10	April and November.	297	70	227
	198	Narail	,,	151,514	Ditto	Ditto	580	3·82	March	296	36	260
	199	Barkalia	,,	81,537	Ditto	Ditto	438	5·37	November	155	87	68
	200	Lohagara	,,	115,486	Ditto	Ditto	604	5·23	Ditto	271	90	181
	201	Bangaon	,,	55,541	Ditto	Ditto	415	7·47	March	138	42	96
	202	Gaighata	,,	45,267	Ditto	May	242	5·34	January	130	24	106
	203	Ganrapota	,,	50,187	Ditto	December	452	8·04	March	178	56	122
	204	Maheshpur	,,	98,529	Ditto	Ditto	1,472	14·93	January	220	108	112
	205	Sarsha	,,	70,276	Ditto	May	431	6·13	May	156	45	111
		District Total	...	1,888,827	January	December	11,286	5·97	April	4,881	1,202	3,569
Murshidabad	206	Berhampore	T. C.	23,515	February	July	96	4·08	April	Not separately shown.		
	207	Kandi	,,	11,131	January	November	68	6·10	September			
	208	Lalbagh or City Murshidabad.	,,	35,576	March	June	94	2·64	April			
	209	Jangipur	,,	9,794	January	May	84	8·57	Do.			
	210	Burwa	R. C.	68,695	Ditto	December	276	4·01	January	151	55	96
	211	Jalangi	,,	112,831	Ditto	October	332	2·94	May	205	33	172
	212	Gowas	,,	85,623	Ditto	November	61	·71	April	261	11	250
	213	Sujaganj	,,	9,403	April	May	13	1·38	Do.	60	5	55
	214	Gorabazar	,,	12,018	January	Do.	85	7·07	May	47	18	29
	215	Daulatbazar	,,	38,998	Ditto	December	154	3·94	April	126	27	99
	216	Hariharpara	,,	55,058	March	November	105	1·90	March	124	15	109
	217	Noada	,,	48,778	January	Ditto	81	1·66	January	81	15	66
	218	Gokaran	,,	39,936	Ditto	December	152	3·80	January and April.	117	22	95
	219	Bharatpur	,,	109,240	Ditto	Ditto	1,265	11·58	January	212	116	96
	220	Khargaon	,,	55,981	Ditto	Ditto	178	3·17	March	176	14	162
	221	Kandi	,,	17,244	Ditto	Ditto	86	4·98	Do.	87	24	63
	222	Barwan	,,	63,590	Ditto	Ditto	157	2·46	September	242	34	208
	223	Shahanagar	,,	11,194	April	May	5	·44	April	106	2	104
	224	Asanpur	,,	10,127	March	Do.	11	1·08	March and April.	129	10	119
	225	Bhagwangola	,,	53,590	January	August	203	3·78	April	263	50	213
	226	Kalianganj	,,	37,652	Ditto	December	235	6·24	February	206	27	179
	227	Manullabazar	,,	4,163	February	May	14	3·36	March	33	10	23
	228	Sagardighi	,,	29,424	Ditto	July	78	2·65	February	253	11	242
	229	Raghunathganj	,,	51,014	April	November	81	1·58	May	143	29	114
	230	Diwansarai	,,	60,714	February	Ditto	217	3·57	April	133	44	89
	231	Shamshirganj	,,	79,378	April	August	48	·60	May	237	21	216
	232	Suti	,,	69,532	February	December	240	3·45	Do.	198	23	175
	233	Mirzapur	,,	46,747	Ditto	June	198	4·23	Do.	165	21	144
		District Total	...	1,250,946	January	December	4,617	3·69	April	5,755	638	5,117

Statement showing the distribution of Cholera in Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	
						Cholera.				Number of those—	
Districts.	Number of circles of registration.	Name of the Circle.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths in each of the circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease.	Number of villages in each of the circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
				1892.	1892.			1892.			
Khulna	234	Khulna ... T. C.	8,667	February ..	December ...	91	10·49	December ...	13	7	6
	235	Satkhira ... ,,	8,550	January ...	Ditto ...	38	4·44	April ...	10	5	5
	236	Chanduria ... ,,	2,593	April .	April ...	1	·38	Do. ...	5	1	4
	237	Debhatta ... ,,	5,384	January ...	December ...	29	5·38	December ...	9	3	6
	238	Khulna ... R. C.	133,349	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	431	3·23	April ...	210	120	90
	239	Dumuria ... ,,	79,003	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	773	9·78	Do. ...	294	155	139
	240	Baitaghata ... ,,	37,038	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	152	4·10	April and December.	120	53	76
	241	Paikgachha ... ,,	83,437	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	255	3·05	March ...	240	66	174
	242	Bagerhat ... ,,	151,778	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	631	4·15	April ...	347	154	193
	243	Mollahat ... ,,	53,124	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	223	3·77	November ...	121	59	62
	244	Rampal ... ,,	55,676	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	256	5·13	March ...	178	65	113
	245	Morelganj ... ,,	73,981	February ...	Ditto ...	231	3·12	April ...	203	121	82
	246	Satkhira ... ,,	95,084	January ...	Ditto ...	145	1·52	December ...	193	66	127
	247	Kalaroa ... ,,	77,182	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	229	2·96	April ...	145	32	113
	248	Magura ... ,,	91,044	Ditto ..	November ...	47	·51	Do. ...	122	19	103
	249	Assuni ... ,,	71,694	Ditto	December ...	134	1·86	Do. ...	249	94	155
	250	Kaliganj ... ,,	144,069	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	265	1·83	May ...	423	91	331
		District Total ...	1,177,652	January ...	December ...	3,961	3·36	April ...	2,890	1,111	1,779
Dinajpur	251	Dinajpur ... T. C.	12,204	.....	.....	...	...	.....	1	..	1
	252	Mahadebpur ... R. C.	73,265	February ...	February ...	1	·01	February ...	444	1	443
	253	Kaliganj ... ,,	100,640	.....	.....	...	...	.....	546	...	546
	254	Hemtabad ... ,,	84,551	.....	.....	...	...	.....	469	...	469
	255	Dinajpur ... ,,	186,394	January ..	July ...	18	·09	June	717	5	712
	256	Nawabganj ... ,,	66,875	March ...	May ...	20	·30	May ...	484	3	481
	257	Parbatipur ... ,,	69,159	Ditto ..	Do. ...	4	·05	Do. ...	225	1	224
	258	Chintaman ... ,,	54,164	May ...	June ...	65	2·20	Do. ...	360	15	345
	259	Patiram ... ,,	75,226	March ...	December ...	94	1·24	Do. ...	685	20	665
	260	Patnitala ... ,,	78,927	January ...	Ditto ...	52	·65	February ...	634	9	625
	261	Parsa ... ,,	50,634	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18	·35	January ...	306	6	300
	262	Gangarampur ,,	79,594	Ditto ...	June ...	12	·15	February ...	447	5	442
	263	Bunshihari ... ,,	83,288	Ditto ...	January ...	2	·02	January ...	631	1	630
	264	Ramsankail ... ,,	74,042	.... .	.....	...	...	.....	397	...	397
	265	Pirganj ... ,,	94,744	.....	.....	...	...	.....	447	...	447
	266	Birganj ... ,,	138,002	.....	.....	...	...	.....	444	...	444
	267	Thakurgnon ... ,,	224,620	July ...	July ...	12	·05	July ...	439	2	437
		District Total ...	1,555,835	January ...	December ...	298	·19	May ...	7,676	68	7,608
Rajshahi	268	Rampur Boalia T. C.	21,407	January ..	September ...	25	1·16	September ...	1	1	...
	269	Nator ... ,,	9,185	Ditto ...	December ...	6	·65	December ...	1	1	...
	270	Boalia ... R. C.	77,467	Ditto ...	October ...	46	·59	April ...	277	19	258
	271	Tanor ... ,,	86,952	Ditto ...	December ...	21	·24	January ...	410	5	405
	272	Godagari ... ,,	46,780	February ...	Ditto ...	237	5·06	April ...	389	30	359
	273	Puthia ... ,,	95,748	January ...	November ...	72	·75	January ...	308	24	284
	274	Charghat ... ,,	124,224	Ditto ...	December ...	278	2·23	April ...	344	40	295
	275	Baghmara ... ,,	119,000	Ditto ..	June ...	54	·45	January ...	416	12	404
	276	Nator ... ,,	132,854	Ditto ...	December ...	85	·63	November ...	440	22	418
	277	Singra ... ,,	117,494	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	122	1·03	January ...	802	25	777
	278	Burigaon ... ,,	116,580	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	326	2·79	November ...	308	44	324
	279	Lalpur ... ,,	67,398	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	378	5·60	April ...	245	51	194
	280	Naugaon ... ,,	96,262	Ditto ...	November ...	31	·32	January ...	346	10	336
	281	Manda ... ,,	113,848	Ditto ...	June ...	29	·25	May ...	633	5	628
	282	Panchupur ... ,,	88,137	Ditto ...	December ...	92	1·04	January ...	399	32	367
		District Total ...	1,313,336	January ...	December ...	1,602	1·37	April ...	5,379	330	5,049
Rangpur	283	Rangpur ... T. C.	14,216	January ...	January ..	1	·07	January ...	1	1	...
	284	Ditto ... R. C.	110,134	August ...	December ...	9	·08	August ...	229	2	227
	285	Nisbetganj or Maiganj. ,,	117,665	July ...	November ...	18	·15	July ...	534	3	531
	286	Badarganj or Kumarganj. ,,	87,720	March ...	March ...	1	·01	March ...	108	1	107
	287	Pirganj ... ,,	68,016	.....	.....	...	...	.....	407	...	407
	288	Mitapokhur ... ,,	99,341	December ...	December ...	4	·04	December ...	512	1	511
	289	Kaligan ... ,,	149,096	June ...	July ...	17	·11	July ...	161	3	158
	290	Ulipur ... ,,	187,185	February ...	August ...	160	·85	April ...	908	19	889
	291	Kurigaon ... ,,	58,911	March ...	December ...	106	1·79	Do. ...	317	15	302
	292	Barabari ... ,,	120,521	April ...	April ...	4	·03	Do. ...	396	1	395
	293	Nageshwari ... ,,	141,094	January ...	December ...	164	1·16	November ...	441	24	417
	294	Dimla ... ,,	136,697	March ...	August ...	26	·19	April ...	60	5	55
	295	Jaldhaka ... ,,	164,630	June ...	Do. ...	18	·10	June ...	148	3	145
	296	Nilphamari or Darwani. ,,	146,537	April ...	April ...	1	·006	April ...	441	1	440
	297	Gobindganj ... ,,	201,015	November ...	December ...	12	·05	December ...	1,020	5	1,015
	298	Gaibanda or Sadullahpur. ,,	176,079	January ...	Ditto ...	30	·17	September and December.	476	8	468
	299	Sundarganj ... ,,	86,607	May ...	September ...	22	·25	May ...	183	3	180
		District Total ...	2,065,464	January ...	December ...	593	·28	November ...	6,342	95	6,247
Bogra	300	Bogra ... T. C.	6,605	November ...	December ...	7	1·05	December ...	Not separately shown.		
	301	Sherpur ... ,,	3,965	December ...	Ditto ...	4	1·00	Ditto ...			
	302	Bogra ... R. C.	248,049	January ...	Ditto ...	34	·13	Ditto ...	1,026	20	1,006
	303	Sherpur ... ,,	80,709	November ...	November ..	4	·04	November ...	370	2	368
	304	Sheriakandi ... ,,	137,135	September ...	December ...	41	·29	December ...	388	7	381
	305	Khotlal ... ,,	46,274	November ...	Ditto ...	7	·15	November ...	579	3	576
	306	Shibganj ... ,,	67,449	December ...	Ditto ...	3	·04	December ...	495	1	494
	307	Adamdighi ... ,,	109,687	January ...	Ditto ...	13	·11	February ...	660	7	653
	308	Panchabibi ... ,,	72,936	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	45	·61	May ...	536	8	528
	309	Nawabganj ... ,,	44,685	November ...	November ...	2	·04	November ...	327	1	326
		District Total ...	817,494	January ...	December ...	160	·19	December ...	4,381	49	4,332

Statement showing the distribution of Cholera in Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	
						Cholera.				Number of those—	
Districts.	Number of circles of registration.	Name of the Circle.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths in each of the circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease.	Number of villages in each of the circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
				1892.	1892.			1892.			
Pabna ...	310	Pabna ... T. C.	16,486	January ...	December ...	104	6·30	November ...	15	9	6
	311	Sirajganj ... ,,	23,267	June ...	Ditto ...	25	1·07	December ..	35	3	32
	312	Pabna including Sarah. O. P.	169,741	January ...	Ditto ...	514	3·02	April ...	631	72	559
	313	Dulai ... ,,	184,145	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	424	2·30	Do. ...	432	85	347
	314	Chatmahar ... ,,	134,414	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	312	2·32	November ..	493	55	438
	315	Mathura ... ,,	95,702	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	291	3·04	Ditto ...	260	50	210
	316	Sirajganj ... ,,	214,886	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	33	·15	December ...	439	12	427
	317	Shahzadpur ... ,,	240,756	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	307	1·27	October ...	538	43	495
	318	Ulipara ... ,,	184,085	April ...	Ditto ...	60	·32	December ...	464	16	448
	319	Raiganj ... ,,	98,910	March ...	Ditto ...	52	·52	Ditto ...	493	23	470
		District Total ...	1,362,392	January ...	December ...	2,122	1·55	November ...	3,800	368	3,432
Darjeeling ...	320	Darjeeling ... T. C.	14,145	May ...	June ...	5	·35	June ...	32	2	30
	321	Kurseong ... ,,	3,522	November ...	November ...	1	·28	November ...	4	1	3
	322	Darjeeling ... R. C.	46,818	May ...	September ...	66	1·40	July ...	556	19	537
	323	Kurseong ... ,,	41,123	June ...	October ...	39	·94	June ...	327	12	315
	324	Phansidewa including Siliguri. ,,	117,706	March ...	September ...	21	·17	August ...	400	4	396
		District Total ...	223,314	March ...	November ...	132	·59	July ...	1,319	38	1,281
Jalpaiguri ...	325	Jalpaiguri ... T. C.	9,682	February ...	August ...	10	1·03	August ...	1	1	...
	326	Ditto ... R. C.	73,226	April ...	October ...	32	·43	Ditto ...	41	9	32
	327	Raiganj ... ,,	75,001	March ...	September ...	38	·50	June ...	728	7	721
	328	Boda ... ,,	186,378	May ...	May ...	1	·00	May ...	729	1	728
	329	Pathgram ... ,,	60,101	Do. ...	October ...	43	·71	Do. ...	28	8	20
	330	Mynaguri ... ,,	99,123	February ...	November ...	174	1·75	August ...	117	26	91
	331	Damdim ... ,,	83,805	June ...	December ...	74	·88	July ...	106	12	94
	332	Alipore ... ,,	41,640	September ...	October ...	27	·64	October ...	90	5	85
	333	Salbari ... ,,	72,337	May ...	September ...	9	·12	August ...	66	4	62
		District Total ...	681,352	February ...	December ...	408	·59	August ...	1,906	73	1,833
Dacca ...	334	Dacca ... T. C.	83,633	January ...	December ...	47	·56	December ..	164	23	141
	335	Narayanganj ... ,,	17,715	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	86	4·85	Ditto ...	26	14	12
	336	Keraniganj ... R. C.	186,534	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	395	2·11	February ...	968	103	865
	337	Kapasia ... ,,	142,598	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	43	·30	November ...	651	19	632
	338	Sabhar ... ,,	207,474	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	256	1·23	January ...	822	185	637
	339	Nawabganj ... ,,	170,697	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	693	4·05	March ...	407	100	307
	340	Narayanganj ... ,,	120,490	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	420	3·48	April ...	736	105	631
	341	Rajpura ... ,,	232,259	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	266	1·11	Do. ...	550	36	514
	342	Rupganj ... ,,	197,052	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	733	3·71	Do. ...	640	97	543
	343	Munshiganj ... ,,	292,847	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	843	2·87	December ...	551	138	413
	344	Srinagar ... ,,	313,258	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	585	1·86	Ditto ...	419	169	250
	345	Manikganj .. ,,	200,038	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	343	1·71	Ditto ...	419	45	374
	346	Sealoo Aircha ,,	148,753	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	434	2·91	May ...	822	89	733
	347	Harirampur ... ,,	100,308	February ...	June ...	369	3·67	April ...	238	23	215
		District Total ...	2,420,656	January ...	December ...	5,513	2·27	April ...	7,413	1,146	6,267
Faridpur ...	348	Faridpur ... T. C.	10,774	February ...	October ...	54	5·01	April ...	10	5	5
	349	Madaripur ... ,,	13,772	March ...	August ...	43	3·26	March ...	12	7	5
	350	Faridpur ... R. C.	86,211	January ...	December ...	456	5·28	April ...	185	20	165
	351	Bhushana ... ,,	102,182	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	389	3·80	Do. ...	340	23	317
	352	Awanpur ... ,,	102,948	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	530	5·14	Do. ...	344	54	290
	353	Maksudpur ... ,,	176,418	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	611	3·46	March ...	478	53	425
	354	Bhanga ... ,,	187,889	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	448	2·38	Do. ...	438	62	376
	355	Madaripur ... ,,	179,776	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	196	1·09	Do. ...	1,199	72	1,127
	356	Palang ... ,,	279,084	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,261	4·51	Do. ...	462	134	328
	357	Gopalganj ... ,,	96,854	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	248	2·56	November ...	180	15	165
	358	Shibchar ... ,,	131,852	February ...	Ditto ...	105	·79	April ...	184	12	172
	359	Kotalipara ... ,,	79,129	January ...	Ditto ...	179	2·26	March ...	246	35	211
	360	Goalundo ... ,,	126,038	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	532	4·22	April ...	324	60	264
	361	Pangsa ... ,,	126,615	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	391	3·08	November ...	548	22	526
	362	Balakandi ... ,,	97,798	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	387	3·95	December ...	289	27	262
		District Total ...	1,797,320	January ...	December ...	5,833	3·24	March ...	5,239	601	4,638
Backergunge ...	363	Barisal ... T. C.	15,482	February ...	December ...	57	3·68	April ...	6	6	...
	364	Jhalukati ... ,,	2,365	January ...	July ...	16	6·76	Do. ...	2	1	1
	365	Nalchiti ... ,,	1,675	April ...	December ...	3	1·79	April, July and December.	2	1	1
	366	Pirojpur ... ,,	12,240	January ...	Ditto ...	56	4·57	December ...	23	11	12
	367	Barisal ... R. C.	117,674	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	575	4·87	April ...	287	81	206
	368	Jhalukati ... ,,	161,320	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	471	2·92	March ...	351	149	202
	369	Nalchiti ... ,,	76,781	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	266	3·46	April ...	243	52	191
	370	Backergunge ... ,,	139,661	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	967	6·92	March ...	253	138	115
	371	Medhiganj ... ,,	156,021	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	926	5·93	April ...	391	104	287
	372	Gaurnadi ... ,,	208,148	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	460	2·20	Do. ...	506	85	423
	373	Pirojpur ... ,,	111,971	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	387	3·46	Do. ...	233	48	185
	374	Matbari ... ,,	119,363	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,764	14·77	March ...	214	150	64
	375	Surupkati ... ,,	181,250	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	591	3·26	December ...	490	263	227
	376	Bhandaria ... ,,	94,774	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	613	6·46	March ...	104	48	56
	377	Patuakhali ... ,,	194,405	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	1,224	6·29	Do. ...	279	118	161
	378	Bauphal ... ,,	111,034	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	811	7·30	Do. ...	224	48	176
	379	Galsakhali ... ,,	112,054	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	456	4·06	Do. ...	344	115	229
	380	Golachipa ... ,,	79,182	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	587	7·41	Do. ...	315	64	251
	381	Bhola ... ,,	144,361	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,771	12·26	April ...	216	85	131
	382	Barhanuddin or Havildars. ,,	114,089	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,553	13·61	March ...	223	88	135
		District Total ...	2,153,965	January ...	December ...	13,554	6·29	March ...	4,708	1,655	3,053

Statement showing the distribution of Cholera in Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7		8	9	10	
							Cholera.				Number of those—	
Districts.	Number of circles of registration.	Name of the Circle.		Population of the circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths in each of the circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease.	Number of villages in each of the circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
					1892.	1892.			1892.			
	383	Nasirabad ...	T. C.	11,555	June ...	December ...	10	·86	December ...	7	3	4
	384	Muktagachha	,,	4,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	...	7
	385	Netrakona ...	,,	9,821	January ...	December ...	24	2·44	December ...	33	8	25
	386	Jamalpur ...	,,	15,388	Ditto ...	October ...	10	·64	May ...	31	8	23
	387	Sherpur ...	,,	10,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	...	27
	388	Kishoreganj ...	,,	13,988	March ...	July ...	2	·14	March and July	34	2	32
	389	Bajitpur ...	,,	9,399	January ...	November ...	9	·95	January ...	12	2	10
	390	Tangail ...	,,	17,973	Ditto ...	December ...	5	·27	April ...	11	4	7
	391	Nasirabad ...	R. C.	214,947	March ...	Ditto ...	41	·19	December ...	486	20	466
	392	Phulbaria ...	,,	9?,729	February ...	Ditto ...	34	·36	Ditto ...	156	6	150
	393	Ishwarganj ...	,,	249,232	January ...	Ditto ...	143	·57	Ditto ...	697	21	676
	394	Ghafargaon ...	,,	140,605	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	155	1·10	Ditto ...	355	2	353
	395	Phulpur ...	,,	139,029	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	13	·09	Ditto ...	548	3	545
Mymensingh ...	396	Netrakona ...	,,	239,729	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	259	1·08	Ditto ...	867	51	816
	397	Kendua ...	,,	289,070	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	601	2·07	Ditto ...	516	46	470
	398	Durgapur ...	,,	115,727	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	61	·52	January ...	441	5	436
	399	Jamalpur ...	,,	228,243	Ditto ...	November ...	31	·13	May ...	537	15	522
	400	Sherpur ...	,,	110,139	Ditto ...	May ...	11	·09	April ...	270	11	259
	401	Nalitabari ...	,,	85,039	Ditto ...	December ...	5	·05	January ...	287	2	285
	402	Diwanganj ...	,,	129,580	April ...	November ...	13	·10	April ...	123	7	116
	403	Kishoreganj ...	,,	1 8,323	January ...	December ...	215	1·55	March ...	356	18	338
	404	Bajitpur ...	,,	224,850	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	107	·47	February ...	504	8	496
	405	Nikli or Agarosindur.	,,	139,042	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	99	·71	December ...	301	26	275
										847	57	810
	406	Tangail ...	,,	404,977	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	537	1·32	April ...	214	21	193
	407	Gopalpur ...	,,	306,886	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	35	·11	January ...	278	19	259
	408	Pingna ...	,,	1:9,639	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	134	1·03	Ditto ...			
										7,965	365	7,600
		District Total	...	3,472,186	January ...	December ...	2,554	·73	December ...			
										30	27	3
	409	Chittagong ...	T. C.	24,069	February ...	August ...	206	8·55	June ...	23	15	8
	410	Cox's Bazar ...	,,	4,347	March ...	June ...	14	3·22	Do. ...	44	10	34
	411	Chittagong ...	R. C.	65,599	February ...	December ...	200	3·04	Do. ...	117	47	70
	412	Raojan ...	,,	159,841	January ...	Ditto ...	588	3·67	December ...	123	23	100
	413	Mirsarai ...	,,	93,552	February ...	Ditto ...	138	1·47	April ...	48	9	39
	414	Kumira ...	,,	67,394	Ditto ...	August ...	146	2·16	Do. ...	126	71	55
	415	Banskhali ...	,,	127,792	January ...	October ...	787	6·15	Do. ...	110	57	53
Chittagong ...	416	Satkania ...	,,	158,346	Ditto ...	August ...	842	5·25	May ...	105	47	58
	417	Phatikchari ...	,,	109,632	February ...	October ...	746	6·80	April ...	206	81	125
	418	Patiya ...	,,	206,564	January ...	December ...	672	3·25	August ...	56	15	41
	419	Hathhazari ...	,,	89,372	February ...	August ...	188	2·10	April ...	44	23	23
	420	Cox's Bazar ...	,,	64,758	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	751	11·59	May ...	36	17	19
	421	Mashkhal ...	,,	37,691	Ditto ...	December ...	573	15·20	April ...	69	42	27
	422	Chakiria ...	,,	46,584	January ...	September ...	706	15·15	Do. ...	121	32	89
	423	Teknaf ...	,,	34,026	February ...	December ...	234	6·75	March ...			
										1,288	515	743
		District Total	...	1,290,167	January ...	December ...	6,781	5·25	April ...			
										7	7	...
	424	Sudharam ...	T. C.	5,479	January ...	December ...	37	6·75	April and May ...	419	91	328
	425	Ditto ...	R. C.	114,853	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	602	5·24	May ...	376	106	270
	426	Lakhmipur ...	,,	139,996	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	589	4·20	April ...	430	68	362
	427	Ramganj ...	,,	99,330	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	289	2·90	November ...	510	55	455
	428	Begamganj ...	,,	159,046	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	475	2·96	November ...	46	12	34
Noakhali ...	429	Companyganj or Bamni.	,,	49,172	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	289	5·87	April ...			
										82	34	48
	430	Sandip ...	,,	101,011	Ditto ...	May ...	233	2·30	Do. ...	89	20	69
	431	Hattia ...	,,	49,346	February ...	December ...	401	8·12	Do. ...	413	98	315
	432	Fenny ...	,,	166,242	Ditto ...	November ...	474	2·85	March ...	247	19	228
	433	Chhagalnaia ...	,,	124,288	Ditto ...	December ...	117	·94	April ...			
										2,623	510	2,113
		District Total	...	1,009,693	January ...	December ...	3,506	3·47	April ...			
										Not furnished separately.		
	434	Comilla ...	T. C.	14,680	February ...	October ...	56	3·81	February ...			
	435	Brahmanbaria	,,	18,006	March ...	December ...	11	·61	October ...			
	436	Comilla ...	R. C.	143,225	January ...	November ...	468	3·26	March ...	713	80	633
	437	Chandina ...	,,	93,312	Ditto ...	December ...	117	1·25	Do. ...	524	28	496
	438	Daudkandi ...	,,	173,003	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	210	1·21	Do. ...	646	47	599
	439	Moradnagar ...	,,	176,911	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	133	·75	Do. ...	548	41	507
Tippera ...	440	Chaudagram ...	,,	116,698	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	182	1·55	May ...	578	40	538
	441	Laksam ...	,,	103,491	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	95	·91	December ...	673	22	651
	442	Brahmanbaria	,,	244,927	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	208	·84	April ...	580	42	538
	443	Kasba ...	,,	127,318	Ditto ...	November ...	188	1·47	March ...	420	35	385
	444	Nabinagar ...	,,	199,846	Ditto ...	December ...	212	1·06	December ...	336	69	267
	445	Chandpur ...	,,	260,698	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	896	3·43	April ...	746	254	492
	446	Hajiganj ...	,,	110,865	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	162	1·46	November ...	554	50	504
		District Total	...	1,782,935	January ...	December ...	2,038	1·64	March ...	6,318	708	5,610
	447	Patna ...	T. C.	165,192	February ...	December ...	701	4·24	May ...	348	99	249
	448	Bihar ...	,,	47,723	Ditto ...	September ...	662	13·87	July ...			
	449	Dinapore ...	,,	44,419	May ...	November ...	141	3·24	Do. ...	Not furnished separately.		
	450	Barh ...	,,	12,363	April ...	September ...	43	3·47	May ...			
	451	Patna ...	R. C.	15,007	May ...	December ...	14	·93	June ...			
	452	Bankipore ...	,,	100,866	April ...	Ditto ...	451	4·47	July ...	354	84	270
Patna ...	453	Bikram ...	,,	180,512	March ...	November ...	813	4·50	Do. ...	702	100	602
	454	Masaudhi buzurg	,,	123,239	April ...	December ...	641	5·20	Do. ...	626	89	537
	455	Dinapore ...	,,	27,692	January ...	November ...	90	3·25	Do. ...	126	5	121
	456	Maner ...	,,	93,149	April ...	Ditto ...	430	4·51	Do. ...	276	51	225
	457	Barh ...	,,	192,598	March ...	August ...	125	·64	Do. ...	643	37	606
	458	Mokameh ...	,,	114,119	April ...	October ...	117	1·02	June ...	121	5	116
	459	Fatua ...	,,	89,288	Do. ...	November ...	479	5·36	July ...	311	23e	288
	460	Bihar ...	,,	15,343	March ...	September ...	1,838	8·53	Do. ...	930	120	710

Statement showing the distribution of Cholera in Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7		8	9	10	
							Cholera.				Number of those—	
Districts.	Number of circles of registration.	Name of the Circle.		Population of the circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths in each of the circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease.	Number of villages in each of the circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
					1892.	1892.			1892.			
Patna—*contd.*	461	Silao	R. C.	89,732	April	August	184	2·05	July	341	15	326
	462	Islampur	,,	81,401	June	October	211	2·59	Do.	424	51	373
	463	Hilsa	,,	96,915	April	November	399	4·11	Do.	420	50	370
	464	Candi	,,	77,558	May	Ditto	791	10·19	Do.	550	50	450
		District Total	...	1,709,004	January	December	8,133	4·59	July	6,021	779	5,242
Gaya	465	Gaya	T. C.	80,383	January	December	664	8·26	July	1	1	...
	466	Tikari	,,	11,532	April	November	94	8·15	Do.	1	1	...
	467	Daudnagar	,,	9,851	May	June	3	·30	May	1	1	...
	468	Gaya	R. C.	180,017	March	November	674	3·74	Do.	687	78	609
	469	Sherghati	,,	164,229	Do.	September	875	5·67	June	663	180	483
	470	Atari	,,	123,671	May	August	192	1·55	May	280	29	251
	471	Tikari	,,	173,122	March	September	296	1·70	July	557	37	520
	472	Barachati	,,	109,488	April	August	475	4·33	June	565	82	483
	473	Aurangabad	,,	258,373	January	September	1,225	4·74	May	816	176	640
	474	Daudnagar	,,	96,250	April	November	486	5·04	July	258	46	212
	475	Nabinagar	,,	108,033	Do.	October	1,268	11·73	June	480	139	341
	476	Jahanabad	,,	278,895	Do.	November	572	2·05	July	599	115	484
	477	Arwal	,,	114,022	March	October	717	6·23	Do.	305	196	109
	478	Nawada	,,	282,923	Do.	December	1,854	6·55	Do.	725	270	455
	479	Rajauli	,,	74,859	Do.	September	214	2·85	August	230	26	204
	480	Pakribarwan	,,	81,783	May	August	280	3·42	June	182	31	151
		District Total	...	2,138,331	January	December	9,889	4·62	July	6,350	1,408	4,942
Shahabad	481	Arrah	T. C.	46,905	April	November	156	3·32	September	13	13	...
	482	Buxar	,,	15,566	March	Ditto	115	7·41	April	1	1	...
	483	Dumraon	,,	18,984	April	October	12	·65	August	1	1	...
	484	Jagadispur	,,	12,475	Do.	July	24	1·84	May	1	1	...
	485	Sasaram	,,	22,713	Do.	August	216	9·51	July	1	1	..
	486	Bhabhua	,,	10,216	July	July	1	·09	Do.	3	1	2
	487	Arrah	R. C.	303,267	April	November	1,236	4·07	May	519	121	398
	488	Belauti	,,	186,380	Do.	Ditto	731	3·92	Do.	300	57	243
	489	Piaro	,,	197,063	Do.	August	1,034	5·22	Do.	546	79	467
	490	Buxar	,,	150,932	February	June	205	1·35	Do.	432	42	390
	491	Dumraon	,,	253,327	April	December	462	1·82	Do.	454	38	416
	492	Sasaram	,,	141,301	February	September	809	5·72	July	646	73	573
	493	Kharghar	,,	103,555	April	Ditto	400	3·86	Do.	433	28	405
	494	Dhangain	,,	182,346	Do.	October	612	3·35	June	505	47	458
	495	Dehri	,,	83,381	Do.	December	202	3·50	July	267	21	246
	496	Bhabhua	,,	171,749	Do.	July	444	2·58	May	828	36	792
	497	Mohanea	,,	162,937	February	September	198	1·21	April	552	17	535
		District Total	...	2,063,737	February	December	6,046	3·36	May	5,592	577	5,015
Muzaffarpur	498	Muzaffarpur	T. C.	49,192	February	November	707	14·37	May	1	1	...
	499	Sitamarhi	,,	8,715	April	June	96	11·01	Do.	1	1	...
	500	Hajipur	,,	21,487	May	December	78	3·63	June	1	1	...
	501	Lalganj	,,	12,403	Do.	November	58	4·64	July	1	1	...
	502	Muzaffarpur	R. C.	523,557	April	Ditto	2,521	4·81	May	906	207	699
	503	Paru	,,	309,143	February	December	1,858	6·01	June	532	157	375
	504	Katra	,,	191,078	April	Ditto	1,877	9·82	May	210	77	133
	505	Sitamarhi	,,	309,309	Do.	November	3,269	10·56	Do.	342	123	219
	506	Pupri	,,	232,114	Do.	Ditto	2,979	12·83	Do.	211	96	115
	507	Shiuhar	,,	182,757	Do.	October	1,200	6·56	Do.	195	77	118
	508	Hajipur	,,	242,605	Do.	December	551	2·27	Do.	345	73	272
	509	Mahuwa	,,	205,206	Do.	Ditto	928	3·14	Do.	582	92	490
	510	Lalganj	,,	142,288	Do.	Ditto	743	5·36	Do.	305	48	257
	511	Bolsund	,,	191,441	Do.	November	1,351	7·05	Do.	226	31	195
		District Total	...	2,711,445	February	December	18,236	6·72	May	3,858	985	2,873
Darbhanga	512	Darbhanga	T. C.	73,561	April	July	675	9·17	May	1	1	...
	513	Roserha	,,	10,887	February	August	14	1·28	June, July, and August.	1	1	...
	514	Madhubani	,,	17,544	April	November	225	12·82	May	1	1	...
	515	Darbhanga	R. C.	367,893	January	September	2,892	7·67	Do.	691	58	633
	516	Roserha	,,	250,906	May	August	356	1·41	June	452	41	411
	517	Bahera	,,	345,559	March	December	1,958	5·66	Do.	476	61	415
	518	Tajpur or Samastipur.	,,	305,191	Do.	Ditto	947	3·10	May	374	64	310
	519	Dalsingh Sarai	,,	262,276	May	September	365	1·39	June	232	51	181
	520	Nagarbasi	,,	170,902	April	Ditto	862	5·04	May	219	30	189
	521	Madhubani	,,	226,683	January	December	1,202	5·69	Do.	354	32	322
	522	Khajauli	,,	228,990	April	November	425	1·85	Do.	315	44	271
	523	Banipati	,,	244,815	Do.	August	2,052	8·38	Do.	330	104	226
	524	Phulparas	,,	296,666	March	December	965	3·25	Do.	444	61	383
		District Total	..	2,801,955	January	December	12,956	4·62	May	3,890	549	3,341
Saran	525	Chapra	T. C.	57,352	March	November	240	4·18	September	1	1	...
	526	Revelganj	,,	13,473	January	Ditto	18	1·33	Ditto	1	1	...
	527	Siwan	,,	17,709	May	Ditto	107	6·04	July	1	1	...
	528	Chapra	R. C.	310,056	January	Ditto	1,078	3·47	Do.	460	105	355
	529	Manjhi	,,	156,235	May	August	218	1·39	May	216	26	190
	530	Mashrak	,,	146,782	April	November	676	4·62	Do.	241	47	194

Statement showing the distribution of Cholera in Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7		8	9	10	
							Cholera.				Number of those—	
Districts.	Number of circles of registration.	Name of the Circle.		Population of the circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths in each of the circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease.	Number of villages in each of the circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
					1892.	1892.			1892.			
Saran—*concld.*	531	Parsa	R. C.	236,159	January ...	December ...	713	3·01	June ...	476	68	408
	532	Sonpur or Digwara.	,,	113,052	April ...	November ...	268	2·37	Do. ...	153	52	101
	533	Siwan	,,	316,057	Do. ...	September ...	837	2·64	July ...	563	78	485
	534	Darauli	,,	226,040	Do. ...	August ...	899	3·97	May ...	446	75	371
	535	Basantpur	,,	240,332	Do. ...	November ...	1,005	4·18	Do. ...	403	89	314
	536	Gopalganj	,,	275,023	Do. ...	Ditto ...	770	2·79	August ...	411	70	341
	537	Mirganj or Baraguon	,,	359,607	Do. ...	Ditto ...	827	2·29	July ...	921	99	822
		District Total	...	2,467,477	January ...	December ...	7,056	3·10	July ...	4,298	713	3,581
Champaran	538	Bettia	T. C.	22,780	April ...	November ...	173	7·59	June ...	1	1	...
	539	Motihari	,,	13,108	Do. ...	Ditto ...	123	9·38	Do. ...	1	1	...
	540	Bettia	R. C.	311,307	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1,321	4·24	August ...	1,434	101	1,333
	541	Ragaha	,,	216,054	May ...	October ...	287	1·32	June ...	389	19	370
	542	Hardi or Lauria	,,	200,724	April ...	Ditto ...	989	4·71	August ...	753	66	687
	543	Motihari	,,	177,097	Do. ...	November ...	473	2·67	June ...	666	51	615
	544	Gobindganj	,,	179,040	Do. ...	September ...	1,070	5·97	Do. ...	175	72	103
	545	Dhaka Ramchandra.	,,	269,719	Do. ...	October ...	1,835	6·80	May ...	518	84	434
	546	Kesaria	,,	183,073	Do. ...	September ...	1,171	6·37	May ...	520	67	453
	547	Adapur	...	107,421	May ...	October ...	931	5·56	June ...	435	50	385
	548	Madhuban	,,	109,542	April ...	September ...	744	6·79	May ...	316	50	266
		District Total	...	1,859,465	April ...	November ...	9,117	4·90	May ...	5,208	562	4,646
Monghyr	549	Monghyr	T. C.	57,077	March ...	December ...	228	3·99	August ...	80	28	52
	550	Jamalpur	,,	18,089	May ...	November ...	166	9·17	July ...	12	6	6
	551	Jamui	,,	9,319	Do. ...	August ...	39	4·18	August ...	7	7	...
	552	Monghyr	R. C.	85,565	Do. ...	November ...	99	1·15	May ...	205	99	106
	553	Jamalpur	,,	8,609	June ...	July ...	15	4·15	July ...	6	5	1
	554	Gogri	,,	382,122	March ...	October ...	651	1·70	May ...	348	251	97
	555	Kharagpur	,,	148,971	February ...	November ...	671	4·50	August ...	317	71	246
	556	Surajgarh	,,	168,474	March ...	September ...	550	3·26	May ...	279	150	129
	557	Begusarai	,,	400,257	January ...	November ...	543	1·35	Do. ...	869	453	416
	558	Tegra	,,	217,940	April ...	Ditto ...	351	1·61	June ...	249	151	98
	559	Sheikhpura	,,	196,656	February ...	Ditto ...	1,652	8·40	Do. ...	359	252	107
	560	Jamui	,,	116,342	March ...	September ...	152	1·30	May ...	501	52	449
	561	Sikandra	,,	114,452	April ...	August ...	378	3·30	Do. ...	139	78	61
	562	Chakai	,,	117,148	January ...	November ...	802	6·84	June ...	991	602	389
		District Total	...	2,036,021	January ...	December ...	6,297	3·09	May ...	4,362	2,205	2,157
Bhagalpur	563	Bhagalpur	T. C.	69,106	January ...	December ...	141	2·04	August ...	62	12	50
	564	Colgong	,,	5,145	February ...	September ...	10	1·94	February, May, and September.	8	3	5
	565	Bhagalpur	R. C.	105,934	January ...	December ...	305	2·87	August ...	312	6	306
	566	Sultanganj	,,	92,278	March ...	Ditto ...	177	1·91	Ditto ...	221	38	183
	567	Colgong	,,	186,314	February ...	November ...	226	1·21	April ...	363	28	335
	568	Behipur	,,	93,502	April ...	Ditto ...	31	·33	October and November.	70	5	65
	569	Supaul	,,	346,860	Do. ...	Ditto ...	53	·15	May and July ...	386	12	374
	570	Pratapganj	,,	134,702	Do. ...	April ...	9	·06	April ...	150	1	149
	571	Banaon	,,	163,008	May ...	June ...	34	·20	May ...	280	5	275
	572	Madhipura	,,	287,322	January ...	October ...	265	·92	October ...	220	10	210
	573	Kishanganj	,,	125,175	April ...	December ...	309	2·46	May ...	395	19	376
	574	Banka	,,	163,450	March ...	October ...	496	3·03	August ...	303	65	238
	575	Amarpur	,,	145,032	Do. ...	November ...	815	5·61	Do. ...	542	71	471
	576	Kataunia	,,	114,859	Do. ...	Ditto ...	719	6·25	April ...	160	63	97
		District Total	...	2,032,696	January ...	December ...	3,590	1·76	August ...	3,472	338	3,134
Purnea	577	Purnea	T. C.	14,555	April ...	November ...	2	·13	April and November.	Not separately shown.		
	578	Kishanganj	,,	8,466	.....	.....	..	...	.....			
	579	Purnea	R. C.	142,294	.....	.....	...	...	.....	358	...	358
	580	Gondwara	,,	115,742	January ...	January ...	1	·008	January ...	273	1	272
	581	Kadwa	,,	139,287	Ditto. ...	March ...	5	·03	Ditto ...	352	1	351
	582	Balarampur	,,	123,190	September ...	December ...	42	·34	December ...	401	6	395
	583	Kasba Amur	,,	122,481	..	...	...	...	.....	519	...	519
	584	Dhamdaha	,,	144,769	November ..	December ...	92	·63	November ...	284	4	280
	585	Manihari	,,	68,876	.....	.....	...	..	.....	112	...	112
	586	Kishanganj	,,	149,428	February ...	November ...	43	·28	February and November ...	261	3	258
	587	Kaliaganj	,,	278,155	Ditto ...	December ...	83	·29	February ...	789	12	777
	588	Bahadurganj	,,	214,990	March ...	August ...	5	·02	August ...	388	2	386
	589	Araria	,,	210,729	May ...	May ...	9	·04	May ...	326	1	325
	590	Raniganj	,,	89,672	.....	.....	...	...	.....	111	...	111
	591	Matiari	,,	132,024	.....	.....	...	...	.....	26	...	22
		District Total	...	1,944,658	January ...	December ...	282	·14	November ...	4,400	30	4,370
Malda	592	English Bazar	T. C.	13,818	January ...	December ...	7	·50	January, February, March, July, September, October, and December.	73	5	68
	593	Malda	,,	4,178	February ...	June ...	3	·71	February, April, and June.	34	4	30

Statement showing the distribution of Cholera in Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7		8	9	10	
							Cholera.				Number of those—	
Districts.	Number of circles of registration.	Name of the Circle.		Population of the circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths in each of the circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease.	Number of villages in each of the circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
					1892.	1892.			1892.			
Malda—*concld.*	594	English Bazar	R. C.	83,645	January ...	June ...	11	·13	January ...	270	8	271
	595	Malda ...	,,	54,689	February ...	November ...	11	·20	November ...	321	2	319
	596	Gajol ...	,,	63,798	January ...	December ...	25	·39	Ditto ...	624	7	617
	597	Ratua ...	,,	107,849	Ditto ...	March ..	4	·03	January ...	389	4	385
	598	Kharba ...	,,	112,095	Ditto ...	August ...	19	·16	Ditto ...	590	10	580
	599	Gumashtapur	,,	56,575	November ...	November ...	1	·01	November ...	248	1	247
	600	Kalia Chak ...	,,	129,655	January ...	June ...	118	·91	May ...	277	27	250
	601	Sibganj ...	,,	114,998	Ditto ...	December ...	101	·87	April ...	333	36	297
	602	Nawabganj ...	,,	74,620	Ditto ...	October ...	36	·48	Do. ...	272	25	247
		District Total	...	814,919	January ...	December ...	336	·41	April ...	3,360	129	3,231
Sonthal Parganas.	603	Sahibganj ...	T. C.	11,297	April ...	September ...	35	3·09	July ...	1	1	...
	604	Deoghur ...	,,	8,657	February ...	November ...	127	14·65	March ...	1	1	...
	605	Dumka ...	R. C.	448,188	January ...	Ditto ...	769	1·71	August ...	2,802	172	2,630
	606	Rajmahal ...	,,	221,223	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	549	2·48	Ditto ...	1,262	39	1,223
	607	Pakaur ...	,,	230,677	Ditto ...	December ...	1,320	5·72	July ...	1,312	347	965
	608	Deoghur ...	,,	275,448	February ...	November ...	803	2·91	March ...	2,341	75	2,266
	609	Jamtara ...	,,	173,726	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	358	2·06	April ...	1,759	8	1,751
	610	Godda ...	,,	384,071	January ...	December ...	1,554	4·03	August ...	1,788	202	1,586
		District Total	...	1,754,196	January ...	December ...	5,515	3·14	August ...	11,266	845	10,421
Cuttack ...	611	Cuttack ...	T. C.	47,186	January ...	December ...	178	3·77	July ...	128	68	60
	612	Kendrapara ..	,,	17,647	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	231	13·09	June ...	64	46	18
	613	Jajpur ...	,,	11,992	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	146	12·17	April ...	81	39	42
	614	Cuttack ...	R. C.	168,140	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,094	6·50	November ...	1,271	183	1,088
	615	Banki ...	,,	57,368	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	159	2·77	Ditto ...	217	40	177
	616	Salepur ...	,,	270,568	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,424	8·95	August ...	780	398	382
	617	Jagatsingpur	,,	237,420	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	3,562	15·00	March ...	1,282	518	764
	618	Kendrapara ...	,,	197,307	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,397	12·14	June ...	1,577	442	1,135
	619	Patamundi ...	,,	113,446	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,588	13·99	Do. ...	720	195	525
	620	Tirtol ...	,,	201,309	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3,483	17·30	Do. ...	1,137	122	1,015
	621	Aul ...	,,	101,370	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,467	14·47	May ...	595	237	358
	622	Jajpur ...	,,	246,408	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,952	7·92	Do. ...	753	312	441
	623	Dharmsala ...	,,	267,510	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,008	9·74	Do. ...	1,549	342	1,207
		District Total	...	1,937,671	January ...	December ...	21,289	10·98	June ...	10,154	2,942	7,212
Puri ...	624	Puri ...	T. C.	28,794	January ...	December ...	475	16·49	June ...	1	1	...
	625	Do. ...	R. C.	209,273	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3,513	16·78	Do. ...	1,317	718	599
	626	Pipli ...	,,	241,470	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,883	11·93	Do. ...	1,581	740	841
	627	Gop ...	,,	134,038	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	2,268	16·92	Do. ...	953	582	371
	628	Khurda ...	,,	234,730	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	1,368	5·82	May ...	805	419	386
	629	Bhanpur ...	,,	96,693	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	179	1·85	June ...	549	62	447
		District Total	...	944,998	January ...	December ...	10,686	11·30	June ...	5,166	2,522	2,644
Balasore ...	630	Balasore ...	T. C.	20,775	February ...	November ...	284	13·65	April ...	1	1	...
	631	Ditto ...	R. C.	91,795	January ...	December ...	1,298	14·14	May ...	687	247	440
	632	Basta ...	,,	74,186	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	419	5·64	April ...	482	129	353
	633	Jellasore ...	,,	55,344	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	361	6·70	May ...	440	100	340
	634	Soro ...	,,	212,002	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	3,873	18·26	Do. ...	1,412	587	825
	635	Baliapal ...	,,	92,741	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	587	6·00	April ...	573	124	449
	636	Bhadrak ...	,,	177,496	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,228	12·55	March ...	1,340	402	938
	637	Basudebpur ...	,,	74,222	Ditto ...	November ...	1,756	23·64	May ...	502	239	263
	638	Dhamnagar ...	,,	138,301	Ditto ...	December ...	2,478	17·69	April ...	863	356	507
	639	Chandbali ...	,,	57,763	Ditto ...	November ...	1,642	28·42	May ...	361	204	157
		District Total	...	994,625	January ...	December ...	14,926	15·00	May ...	6,661	2,389	4,272
Hazaribagh ...	640	Hazaribagh ...	T. C.	16,672	May ...	June ...	20	1·19	May ...	11	1	10
	641	Chatra ...	,,	10,783	March ...	July ...	12	1·11	April and July...	Not furnished separately.		
	642	Hazaribagh ...	R. C.	84,670	Do. ...	Do. ...	108	1·27	June ...	348	7	341
	643	Chatra ...	,,	50,666	April ...	September ..	291	5·75	July ...	450	20	430
	644	Bagodar ...	,,	64,722	March ...	Ditto ...	191	2·95	Do. ...	415	17	398
	645	Simaria ...	,,	36,587	April ...	December ...	341	9·32	August ...	208	31	287
	646	Kasmar ...	,,	50,851	June ...	August ...	11	·21	Ditto ...	238	3	235
	647	Chorparan ...	,,	62,012	March ...	September ...	138	2·19	April ...	503	26	477
	648	Jageswar ...	,,	59,962	May ...	Ditto ...	66	1·10	May ...	452	12	440
	649	Barhi ...	,,	51,593	March ...	August ...	122	2·36	July ...	282	14	268
	650	Hunterganj ...	,,	58,496	May ...	September ...	189	3·23	June ...	582	19	563
	651	Ramgar ...	,,	79,659	Do. ...	October ...	138	1·73	Do. ...	354	13	341
	652	Tundwa ...	,,	57,811	July ...	Ditto ...	309	5·30	August ...	370	28	342
	653	Ganwan ..	,,	57,289	May ...	May ...	2	·03	May ...	471	...	471
	654	Giridih or Pachamba ...	,,	107,497	February ...	November ...	199	1·85	July ...	801	4	797
	655	Dumurhi ...	,,	80,277	June ...	August ...	58	·72	June ...	762	2	760
	656	Kharagdiha ...	,,	156,748	February ...	September ...	100	·63	July ...	1,310	25	1,285
	657	Kodarma ...	,,	77,086	January ...	August ...	46	·59	Do. ...	520	4	516
		District Total	...	1,164,321	January ...	December ...	2,841	2·01	July ...	8,257	236	8,021

Statement showing the distribution of Cholera in Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	
						Cholera.				Number of those—	
Districts.	Number of circles of registration.	Name of the Circle.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths in each of the circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease.	Number of villages in each of the circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
				1892.	1892.			1892.			
Lohardaga ...	658	Ranchi ... T. C.	20,306	April ...	July ...	76	3·74	June ...		1	...
	659	Lohardaga ... ,,	7,110	June ...	Do. ...	53	7·45	Do. ...	Not furnished separately.		
	660	Ranchi ... R. C.	157,296	May ...	September ...	266					
	661	Silli ... ,,	76,201	Do ...	August ...	29	1·69	August ...	402	11	451
	662	Tamar ... ,,	102,222	July ...	July ...	2	·38	Ditto ...	199	7	192
	663	Karra ... ,,	96,671	June ...	September ...	410	·01	July ...	299	1	298
	664	Mandar ... ,,	73,739	Do. ...	Ditto ...	468	4·24	August ...	358	27	33
	665	Khunti ... ,,	96,508	.....	.....	...	6·34	Ditto ...	241	24	217
	666	Chainpur ... ,,	54,723	July ...	November ...	246	...	.....	401	...	401
	667	Toto ... ,,	104,848	March ...	September ...	446	4·49	August ...	255	14	241
	668	Lohardaga ... ,,	103,464	June ...	Ditto ...	690	4·25	Ditto ...	318	29	289
	669	Palkot ... ,,	67,177	May ...	Ditto ...	427	6·08	Ditto ...	342	51	291
	670	Kochdega ... ,,	73,761	Do. ...	July ...	71	6·35	Ditto ...	196	14	182
	671	Basia ... ,,	94,837	Do. ...	September ...	255	·96	June ...	202	12	190
		District Total ...	1,128,885	March ...	November ...	3,379	2·68	July ...	304	12	292
							2·99	August ...	3,578	203	3,375
Palamau ...	672	Daltonganj ... T. C.	5,193	May ...	September ...	19	3·65	September ...	1	1	...
	673	Ditto ... R. C.	98,271	June ...	Ditto ...	205	2·08	August ...	471	14	457
	674	Patan ... ,,	82,835	Do. ...	November ...	650	7·84	Ditto ...	468	48	420
	675	Chhatarpur ... ,,	41,066	May ...	October ...	322	7·84	June ...	343	43	300
	676	Husainabad ... ,,	111,943	April ...	September ...	339	3·02	May ...	516	31	485
	677	Garhwa ... ,,	87,027	Do. ...	Ditto ...	155	1·78	Do. ...	388	11	377
	678	Ranka ... ,,	34,168	July ...	Ditto ...	68	1·99	July ...	218	1	217
	679	Mahuadaur ... ,,	26,153	August ...	August ...	6	·22	August ...	167	2	165
	680	Latehar ... ,,	42,766	July ...	September ...	43	1·00	September ...	324	6	318
	681	Balumath ... ,,	67,348	April ...	Ditto ...	105	1·55	August ...	687	3	684
		District Total ...	596,770	April ...	November ...	1,912	3·20	August ...	3,491	160	3,331
Singhbhum ...	682	Chaibassa ... T. C.	6,850	March ...	August ...	81	11·82	June ...	1	1	...
	683	Ditto ... R. C.	222,336	January ...	September ...	107	·48	May ...	759	25	734
	684	Chakardharpur ,,	86,956	April ...	August ...	166	1·90	Do. ...	498	42	456
	685	Monarpur ... ,,	34,877	May ...	June ...	89	2·55	Do. ...	259	21	238
	686	Ghatsila ... ,,	194,469	January ...	September ...	536	2·75	June ...	1,360	99	1,261
		District Total ...	545,488	January ...	September ..	979	1·79	May ...	2,877	188	2,689
Manbhum ...	687	Purulia ... T. C.	12,128	January ...	November ...	40	3·29	April ...	1	1	...
	688	Raghunathpur ,,	6,216	February ...	September ..	45	7·23	June ...	1	1	...
	689	Jhalda ... ,,	4,890	May ...	August ...	3	·61	August ...	1	1	...
	690	Purulia ... R. C.	197,951	January ...	December ...	419	2·11	May ...	1,173	80	1,093
	691	Raghunathpur ,,	110,616	February ...	August ...	811	7·33	Do ...	601	115	486
	692	Jhalda ... ,,	97,430	May ...	Ditto ...	32	·32	August ...	614	10	604
	693	Manbazar ... ,,	77,960	March ...	June ...	10	·13	June ...	607	5	602
	694	Baghmundi ... ,,	38,503	.....	.....	...	...	.....	188	...	188
	695	Para ... ,,	43,478	January ...	August ...	94	2·16	June ...	221	25	196
	696	Chandil ... ,,	92,573	February ...	July ...	10	·17	May ...	384	8	376
	697	Barahabhum ,,	136,923	March ...	June ...	39	·28	Do. ...	670	4	666
	698	Gaurandi ... ,,	52,640	February ...	August ...	289	5·49	Do. ...	309	57	252
	699	Chas ... ,,	100,487	January ...	December ...	109	1·08	March and August ...	676	12	664
	700	Gobindpur ... ,,	79,935	March ...	September ...	579	7·24	June ...	880	77	803
	701	Nirsha ... ,,	58,675	February ...	August ...	661	11·26	May ...	444	112	332
	702	Topchanchi ... ,,	53,229	March ...	Ditto ...	164	3·08	Do. ...	506	13	493
	703	Tundi ... ,,	29,595	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	51	1·72	Do. ...	562	2	560
		District Total ...	1,193,328	January ...	December ...	3,356	2·80	May ...	7,928	523	7,405

Office of the Sany. Commr. for Bengal,

The 3rd April 1893.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.*,
Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

APPENDIX No. IV.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c., CARRIED OUT IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS, INCLUDING PRIVATE CHARITIES,

DURING THE YEAR 1892.

The following table shows the Sanitary Works, Improvements, &c., which were carried out during the year 1892 in the Municipal Towns, in the Interior of the Districts, and by Private Individuals.

In the Towns.						In the Interior of the Districts.			By Private Individuals.		
District.	Name of Town.	Nature of work.				District.	Nature of work.	Cost.	District.	Nature of work.	Cost
		Completed.	Cost.	In progress.	Cost.						
			Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Construction of a slaughter-house.	691	Construction of two large underground earthen reservoirs.	3,404	Burdwan ...	Excavation and re-excavations of tanks in certain villages of the district.	3,750	Burdwan ...	Excavation and re-excavation of tanks in different parts of the district.	7,950
		Construction of a urinal	101	Construction of one filter.	2,461						
		Construction of a settling tank, No. 4, in connection with water-works.	899	Part payment on account of two engines and a boiler.	8,460						
		Extension of water-supply pipes.	468	Construction of a new settling tank, No. 5.	1,125						
		Construction of drains at hydrant sites.	261	Preparation of the drainage scheme.	1,103						
	Katwa ...	.....	...	...	...						
	Dainhat ...	.....	...	Survey and levelling of the main drainage scheme.	195						
	Raniganj ...	.....	...	Deepening of a tank ..	300						
	Kalna ...	Purchase of two nightsoil carts.	361	.....							
		Construction of conservancy shed and the purchase of a pair of buffaloes.	103	... ..							
Bankura	Bankura ...	Opening of kutcha drains	122	... ..	...	Bankura ...	Nil		Bankura ...	Excavation of a tank by Babu Lakhi Narain Sing of village Rampore, thana Sonamukhi.	1,156
		Construction of a slaughter-house.	274								
		A culvert	31								
		Construction of a pucka ward within the dispensary compound.	... 1,824								
	Bishnupur ...	Construction of cross drains.	130								
	Sonamukhi ..	Construction of culverts... Nil	181 ...	Nil.							
Birbhum	Suri	Construction of two latrines.	172	Construction of public latrines.	Cost not stated.	Birbhum ...	Construction of drains	116	Birbhum ...	Nil	
		Ditto of three culverts.	74								
Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Construction of one bridge and eight culverts.	1,128	Nil.							
		Sinking of two wells ...	124								
		Construction of drains ...	231								
	Tamluk ...	Construction of two bridges.	89								
		Improvement of tanks ...	76	Construction of an urinal in the Municipal Market.	16	Midnapore ...	Sinking of wells by the District Board	323	Midnapore ...	Excavation of a large tank at Nirmal Bazar by Babu Shama Charan Banerjee of Baroda.	4,000
		Construction of a drain ...	33				Re-excavation of a tank	87		Excavation of 16 more by other persons in different parts of the district.	8,450
	Chandrakona	Nil	...	Nil.						Re-excavation of five tanks	1,241
	Ramjibanpur	Nil	...	Nil.						Sinking of a well	60
	Kharar ...	Two pucka latrines and two pits for burying nightsoil.	206								
	Ghatal ...	Nil	...	Nil.							
	Khurpai ...	Nil	...	Nil.							
Hooghly	Serampore ...	Drainage works	5,408	...	...	Hooghly ...	Excavation of a tank in the Government estate of Mouzpore at a cost of	2,600	Hooghly ...	Construction of three pucka ghats by the wealthy Khans of Man Kundu and Babu Sham Das Mondal at a cost of	12,509
		Construction of, and repairs to, conservancy sheds.	312								
		Repairs to latrines ...	49								
	Baidyabati ...	Purchase of planks for drains.	15								
		Construction of, and repairs to, culverts.	22								

In the Towns.						In the Interior of the Districts.			By Private Individuals.		
District.	Name of Town.	Nature of work.				District.	Nature of work.	Cost.	District.	Nature of work.	Cost.
		Completed.	Cost.	In progress.	Cost.						
			Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Hooghly—*concluded.*	Bhadreswar ...	Purchase of a conservancy cart and a wheel-barrow	102							The same Khans of Man Kundu spent on finishing off brickfield excavations into a drinking-water tank.	5,000
	Kotrung ...	Cost of galvanized stone-ware pipe.	84							Donation by Rajeshuri Debi of Dwarhatta for the construction of a metalled road in the subdivision of Serampore.	4,000
	Uttarpara ...	Construction of drains	209								
	Bansbariya ...	A pucka ghat	198								
		Nil		Nil							
	Hooghly and Chinsura.	Sinking of a well	1,125								
		Construction of a shed in the burial ground.	117								
		Construction of a latrine	304								
		A drain cut	175								
		Construction of a dust-tank.	6								
		Construction of four conservancy carts.	335								
		A culvert	32								
		Re-excavation of a tank ...	296								
		Taking permanent lease of a tank.	266								
	Jahanabad ...	Nil									
Howrah ...	Howrah ...	Drainage works	1,434		..	Howrah ...	Nil		Howrah ...	Construction by Babus Kedar Nath Banerjee and Tarini Charan Roy of two bathing ghats on the river Hooghly in the Municipality of Bally at a cost of	13,000
		Sanitary works in connection with water-supply.	1,384								
		Repairs to market sheds and slaughter-houses.	1,551								
		Improvement of maidan, cleaning tanks, &c.	Cost not stated.								
	Bally	Nil									
	South Suburban.	Construction of two culverts.	50								
		Renewal of culverts and a bridge.	125								
		Improvement and construction of drains.	136								
		Deepening of a tank ...	106								
	Cossipore and Chitpur.	Construction of culverts	507	.. ...	.						
		Ditto of drains ...	667								
		Acquisition of land for trenching purpose.	6,200	.. ...	...						
		Improvement of trenching ground.	12,863								
	Manicktala ...	Construction of a drain	1,739								
		Excavation of a tank at the nightsoil trenching ground.	704								
		Construction of a culvert	8								
	Baranagore ...	Construction of two water-ways.	34								
		Taking level in connection with general drainage scheme.	50								
		Survey work for improving land.	97								
		Construction of culverts	515								
	Baruipore ...	Construction of culverts	48								
		Excavation of a drinking-water tank.	200	Construction of a burning ghat.	125						
	Rajpore ...	Construction of culverts	162								
	Jaynagar ...	Excavation of a tank ...	380								
		Purchase of a latrine ...	290								
24-Parganas ...		Ditto of a refuse cart	110	A latrine	300	24-Parganas ...	Excavation of a tank	582	24-Parganas ...	An erection of a bathing ghat in South Barrackpore Municipality by Babu Tran Nath Banerjee at a cost of about	30,000
		Construction of two bridges.	205				Improvement of a tank	145			
		A burning ghat	20				Re-excavation of a tank	96			

	North Dum-Dum.	Nil	.....	Construction of a bridge and pipe culverts.	139						
	South Dum-Dum.	Nil	.....	Construction of a public latrine.	100		Excavation of a tank in progress ...	Estimated cost. 1,300		In Naihati two ghats on the banks of the river Hooghly were built by a lady, Monmohinee Dassee, and Rakhal Das Nayaratna respectively at an aggregate cost of	11,500
				Excavation of a tank...	186		Construction of bridges and culverts by the District Board	8,000		In Cossipore-Chitpur Babu Sendass Bogola made a free gift to the Municipality of about 3 bighas 11 chitaks of land for the construction of a public road.	Cost not stated.
	North Barrackpore.	Construction of culverts	600	Construction of culverts.	690						
	South Barrackpore.	Construction of culverts	238	Drainage work ...	1,409						
		Ditto of a burning ghat.	1,451								
	Barasat ...	Nil	.....	Nil							
	Naihati ...	Construction of four public latrines.	1,014	Construction of a public latrine.	184					In Rajpore the cost of the land required for a public burial ground was contributed by private individuals.	Amount not stated.
		Construction of three culverts.	59								
	Baduria ...	Nil	.....	Nil							
	Gobardanga ...	Filling up of deep cuts ...	125								
		Construction of culverts	13	Sinking of a brick masonry well.	382						
		Clearing of drains ...	5								
		Cutting down of jungles	79								
	Taki ...	Nil	.....	Nil							
	Basirhat ...	Excavation of a tank ...	600								
		Purchase of one water-pump.	123								
		Purchase of a refuse cart and bullocks ...	128								
		Construction of culverts...	353								
	Khulna ...	Excavation of a tank ...	217	Public latrine ...	55	Khulna ...	No important sanitary works were executed in the district except the completion of the Magura tank, the re-excavation of which was commenced last year by the District Board.	Cost not stated.	Khulna ...	Three tanks were excavated at a cost of	850
				Three pucka culverts	80						
				Pucka drains	75						
	Satkhira ...	Excavation of a tank ...	666	.....	...						
		Drainage works ...	65	.....	...						
Khulna ...		Clearing jungles ...	59	.....	...						
	Debhatta ...	Conservancy, drainage, and other sanitary works.	210	.....	...						
		Construction of, and repairs, to culverts and bridges.	111	.....	...						
	Chanduria ...	Nil									
	Krishnagar.	.....	.....	One masonry well ...	36	Nadia ..	Excavation of eight masonry wells ...	3,034	Nadia.	Excavation of 10 tanks in different parts of the district.	8,690
	Meherpur ...	.....	.....	Survey and levels of the town.	288		Improvement of an old well	330		Three tanks re-excavated at a cost of...	1,200
	Kushtia ...	Repairs to culverts and bridges.	56	.....	...		Two tanks excavated and one tank re-excavated.	700	...		
Nadia ...		Repairs to drains ...	29	.....	...		Excavation of a well with earthen rings.	14			
	Kumarkhali ...	Nil	.....	Nil	...		Construction of a culvert and a drain	450			
	Birnagar ...	Nil	.....	Nil	...		Jungle clearing	252			
	Chakdaha ...	Two wells sunk	40	.....	...						
	Ranaghat ...	Construction of a drain ...	247	.....	...						
	Nadia ...	Two drains constructed ..	220								
	Santipur ...	Excavation of a masonry well.	116								
		Purchase of planks for drains.	192								
	Jessore ...	Construction of a masonry urinal.	Done departmentally.	Survey and levels of the town.	Done departmentally.	Jessore ...	Excavation of Two tanks in the Sadar subdivision by the District Board.	Cost not stated.	Jessore ...	Excavation of two tanks in the Sadar subdivision.	550
										A few tanks were excavated in the Narial subdivision.	Cost not stated.
	Kotchandpur	Construction of a latrine.	9	.....	...					Excavation of three tanks in the subdivision of Jhenidah.	3,000
Jessore ...		Ditto of a pucka drain.	278	.....	...		One drinking water tank was excavated in the Magura subdivision by the District Board at a cost of	1,000			
		Excavation of a tank ...	1,283	.....	...						
	Moheshpur ...	Re-excavation of a tank...	750								
	Berhampore ...	Improvement of latrines	155	.....	...	Murshidabad	Cleaning and repairing drains ...	427	Murshidabad	Nil.	
		Construction of four culverts.	161				Improving Katigunga cut	19			
		Construction of concrete drains.	1,348								
Murshidabad ...	Kandi ...	Nil									
	Jangipur ...	Construction of a sluice gate at Durbeshpara.	29								
		Construction of a latrine	50								
	Lalbag or City Murshidabad.	Construction of a culvert	16								
		Ditto of drains ...	1,169								
		A slaughter-house ...	62								
		An urinal	7								

In the Towns.						In the Interior of the Districts.			By Private Individuals.		
District.	Name of Town.	Nature of work.				District.	Nature of work.	Cost.	District.	Nature of work.	Cost.
		Completed.	Cost.	In progress.	Cost.						
			Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	Construction of 1 kancha bridge pier.	363	Nil	...	Dinajpur ...	Removal of drainage obstruction ...	786	Dinajpur ...		
		Construction of 3 water reservoirs.	164				Sinking of 6 masonry wells by the District Board.	1,106			
		Construction of drains ...	241								
		Three latrines ...	346								
		One culvert ...	141								
		Improvement of a bridge	100								
		Repair to a drain ...	7								
		Repair to wells ...	56								
Rajshahi ...	Rampur Boalia	Construction of drains ...	161	Construction of side surface drains.	4,252	Rajshahi ...	No sanitary work of a special nature was executed during the year under report.	...	Rajshahi ...	Ninety-eight tanks were excavated in different parts of the district by private gentlemen. These works were executed partly from charitable motives and partly for personal convenience of the persons concerned.	59,171
		Ditto of Gharmara sluice gate.	42								
		Construction of culverts	573								
		Re-excavation of tanks ...	789								
		Purchase of a tank ...	175								
		Filling up of a ditch ...	7								
		Finishing of tanks ...	242								
		Erection of Horbury's patent privy.	45								
		Erection of a latrine ...	9								
		Purchase of a night-soil cart.	180								
		Acquisition of land for the extension of a burial ground.	447								
	Nator ...	Nil	...	Nil							
Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	Construction of a pucka saucer-drain.	115	.....	...	Rangpur ...	No important sanitary works were executed during the year.	...	Rangpur ...	Several wells were sunk in different parts of the district by zamindars and other private persons. Moharanee Surnomoyee sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for the construction of a pucka well in her estate in the district.	Cost not stated.
		Completion of a pucka saucer-drain.	12								
		A kutcha drain	36								
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	Construction of three masonry wells.	643	Nil	...	Bogra ...	Construction of ten culverts	3,034	Bogra ...	Excavation of eleven tanks by private individuals.	8,608
		Improvement of a charitable dispensary.	232								
	Sherpur ...	Nil									
Pabna ...	Pabna ...	Construction of bunds and bridges over the river Ichamutty for the protection of river water.	528	.. ..	...	Pabna ...	Nil	...	Pabna ...	Seven tanks were excavated in different parts of the district at the aggregate cost of	4,450
		Clearing mosses of the river Ichamutty.	68								
		Construction of a culvert	219								
		Improvement of a tank ...	13								
	Sirajganj ...	Conservancy works ...	779								
		Construction of masonry and ring wells.	1,083								
		Improvement of a market	94								
		Construction of drains ...	250								
		Miscellaneous sanitary measures.	960								
arjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	Construction and improvement of drains.	762	Improving and remodelling drains.	3,493	Darjeeling ...	Construction of drains with one culvert and a bridge.	221	Darjeeling ...	Nil.	
		Taking water to Singumpura location and for putting up two hydrants.	155	Completing the new conservancy road for the better disposal of the sweepings of station.	3,006		Repairing hydrant	17			
							Clearing drains	43			
							Construction of a latrine	36			
							Sinking a well	581			
							Repairing a well	68			
							Reconstruction of two bridges ...	97			
		Construction of a latrine	341				Conservancy works in connection with Lebong Rest-house.	120			
		Remodelling all the latrines.	8,610								
		Opening a path for sweepers.	45								
		Construction of a latrine and an urinal.	787								

	Kurseong ...	Purchase of sweeping boxes.	18								
		Purchase of carts for removing sweepings.	145								
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	No original works were executed.	.....	.....	...	Jalpaiguri ...	Sinking of wells in different parts of the district.	4,749	Jalpaiguri ...	The Maharaja of Kuch Bihar spent Rs. 5,259 in repairing roads, sinking wells, and in other miscellaneous sanitary works.	5,259
	Dacca ...	Improvement of lands ...	827	Drainage scheme ...	153	Dacca ...	Nil	...	Dacca ..	Excavation of three tanks by private gentlemen.	1 96
		Construction and improvement of drains.	2,763								
		Improvement of public latrines.	108								
		Construction of and repairs to conservancy sheds.	1,311								
		A privy constructed ...	250								
		Recruit of mehters ...	1,275								
		Barrels for nightsoil carts.	35								
		Purchase of bullocks and leather pipes.	1,174								
		Opening a mehter's passage.	286								
Dacca ...		Re-excavation of a tank...	242								
		Indent of hoses, pipes, &c., for road-watering.	2,138								
		Sands for renewal of water-works filter beds.	279								
		Construction of a vaccination shed.	13								
		A small-pox shed	56								
		A shed at burial ground	16								
		Do. at trenching ground.	16								
		A shed at burning ghat	36								
		Seven pipe drains and four concrete drains.	Done departmentally.								
	Narayanganj	Erection of a kutcha latrine.	12	Filling up low land to improve drainage.	720						
		Improvement of a bad drain.	400	Construction of five culverts and two bridges.	2,192						
	Faridpur ...	Sinking of three wells ...	100	Jubilee tank	6,594	Faridpur ...	Excavation of 11 tanks by the District Board.	2,920	Faridpur ...	Eight tanks were excavated in different parts of the district at a cost of ...	2,975
Faridpur ...		Construction of a kutcha road for conveying nightsoil by carts.	175								
	Madaripore ...	Excavation of a tank ...	600								
		Construction of two latrines.	14								
	Barisal ...	Construction of two Horbury's patent privies.	1,366			Backergunge	Excavation and improvement of tanks	2,279	Backergunge	Excavation of three tanks in different parts of the district.	1,482
		Erection of two conservancy sheds.	1,416				Sinking of a well	23			
	Pirojpur ...	Re-excavation of a tank	85								
Backergunge ...		Ditto of a khal at Kayarkati.	200								
	Jhalukati ..	Construction of, and repairs to drains.	63								
	Nalchiti ...	Repairs to drains ...	20								
						Mymensingh	Contribution by the District Board towards the Raj Rajeswari waterworks at Nasirabad.	25,000	Mymensingh...	Construction of water works at Nasirabad by Raja Surya Kanto Acharyia, Bahadur.	Estimated cost. 1,42,764
	Nasirabad ...	Construction of a drain.	208								
		Re-excavation of a tank	800				Sinking three masonry wells ...	763		Construction of a pucca drain in the same Town by the same individual.	2,309
		Ditto of two private tanks	Cost not known.							Excavation of a tank by Jahnavi Chowdhurani of Tangail.	4,000
		Construction of one Horbury's patent latrine.	476				Excavation of four tanks ...	1,514		Besides the above, 32 tanks were excavated in different parts of the district at the aggregate cost of ...	14,477
	Kishorganj ...	Excavation of a tank ...	545								
	Netrakona ...	Nil									
	Sherpur ...	Clearing jungles ...	135								
		Construction of a drain	408								
Mymensingh ...	Tangail ...	Drainage works	573								
		Water-supply and conservancy	166								
	Jamalpur ...	Clearing jungles from tank	9								
		Construction of and repairs to drains.	152								
		Clearance of jungles and drains.	54								
	Bazitpur ...	Re-excavation of a tank...	200								
	Muktagachha	Clearing of tank and jungles	20								
		Clearing of and repairs to drains.	198								

In the Towns.						In the Interior of the Districts.			By Private Individuals.		
District.	Name of Town.	Nature of work.				District.	Nature of work.	Cost.	District.	Nature of work.	Cost.
		Completed.	Cost.	In progress.	Cost.						
			Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Tippera	Comilla ...	Nil	...	.....	...	Tippera ...	.....	...	Tippera ...	Excavation of khals at Chandipur and Hajiganj.	850
	Bramhmanbaria	Nil	...	Erection of a latrine...	104					Excavation of 10 tanks in different parts of the district.	5,550
Noakhal ...	Noakhali ...	Improvement of a tank...	22	.....	...	Noakhali ...	Construction of four culverts for better drainage	2,069	Noakhali ...	Five tanks were excavated in different parts of the district at the aggregate cost of.	1,750
		Filling up cesspools ...	332				Drainage work on the side of Fenny road has been taken up in hand and the amount spent. The sanctioned estimate on this account is Rs. 963.	236			
		Construction and improvement of drains ...	755				Improvement of a roadside drainage at the estimated cost of	448			
							Re-excavation of a tank at the Collector's office compound by the Public Works Department	1,860			
							Besides these the projects of deepening two khals for drainage purposes have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,626. The works are in hand.				
	Chittagong ...	Construction of a pucka drain.	527	Nil	...	Chittagong ...	No sanitary works were executed ...	...	Chittagong ...	Nil.	
Chittagong ...		Excavating a khal ...	531				The re-excavation of a large tank at a cost of Rs. 4,370 was sanctioned by Government for the supply of good drinking water to the pilgrims who visit the shrines at Sitakund.				
		Construction of latrines	1,548								
	Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	...	Nil	...	...					
	Patna ...	Acquisition of land for trenching ground.	2,000	Drainage works ...	(Estimated cost.) 3,15,000	Patna ...	Nil	...	Patna ...	.....	
				Construction of drains at Begumpore.	8,000						
	Barh ...	Nil	...	Nil	...						
Patna ...	Bihar ...	Construction of a latrine	48								
		Ditto of four culverts.	65								
		Extension of two culverts	62								
		Construction of a bridge	(Estimated cost.) 610								
	Dinapore ...	Nil	...								
	Gaya ...	Improvement of drains ...	717	Sinking of a well in the bed of the river Phalgu.	1,973	Gaya ..	No important sanitary work is reported to have been executed. A few wells were sunk and a few tanks excavated in different parts of the district.	Cost not stated.	Gaya ...	Dewatering of Sooruj Kant tank by Babu Chote Lall Sijwar, C.I.E.	Cost not stated.
		Ditto of a tank...	456	Filling up a tank ..	1,371						
Gaya ...				Improvement of a drain	712						
	Tikari ...	Construction of a drain ...	462	Nil.							
		Sinking of two wells ...	217								
	Daudnagar ...	Four masonry latrines ...	692	A latrine	Cost not stated.						
		One drain	29								
	Arrah ...	Cutting of a channel ...	90	.....	...	Shahabad ...	.....	...	Shahabad ...	22 wells were sunk in the different parts of the district.	4,162
		Construction of and repairs to drains.	177							Excavation of two tanks	900
		Purchase of water-carts and disinfectants.	480							Besides the above, some petty excavations were made at the aggregate cost of	700
		Construction of and repairs to culverts.	820								
		Construction of and repairs to latrines.	431								
		Repairs to wells	327								
		Closing of two bad wells	13								
		Re-excavation and improvement of Dean's tank.	4,104								

		Ditto of and repairs to drains.	1,213								
	Sasaram ...	Purchase of conservancy carts.	225								
	Jagadispur ...	Six small culverts made	123								
	Dumraon ...	Drainage work	226	Construction of a new conservancy cart.	35						
	Bhabhua ...	Nil	...	.....							
	Muzaffarpur	Nil	Nil	Nil		Muzaffarpur.	Nil		Muzaffarpur...	Sinking of four wells	1,200
	Hajipur ...	Construction of an infectious disease ward.	102							Excavation of 18 tanks, including a large one excavated at Sahibganj by Babu Charan Pawniar at a cost of Rs. 5,000.	15,400
Muzaffarpur ...		Construction of three latrines.	219								
		Construction of three urinals.	15								
		A market and a slaughter-house.	112							Improvement of a tank	500
	Lalganj ...	Repairs to a bridge ...	50							Construction of two bridges	300
	Sitamarhi ...	Do. to a market ... Nil	16	Nil							
	Darbhanga ...	Construction of a slaughter-house.	1,089	Nil		Darbhanga ...	Excavation of 64 tanks in different parts of the district at a total cost of	90,807	Darbhanga ...	Several tanks and wells were excavated.	Cost not stated.
		Construction of a latrine	7								
		Ditto of a shed for cholera treatment.	90								
	Madhubani ...	Construction of 12 latrines	1,278								
		Construction of cattle shed	136								
Darbhanga ...		Ditto of three conservancy carts.	95								
		Construction of one culvert.	24								
		Purchase of one watering cart.	221								
	Rosera ...	Improvement of a market Nil	1,098	Nil							
	Chapra ...	Construction of two latrines	354			Saran ..	Nil		Saran ...	No important sanitary works were executed. A few wells were sunk.	Cost not stated.
		Two markets	2,477								
		Construction of two galvanized iron nightsoil carts.	262								
Saran	Revelganj ...	Drainage works	410								
	Siwan ...	Construction of side drains.	1,234	Construction of two latrines.							
		Improvement of wells ...	154								
	Motihari ...	Construction of a bridge and culverts.	231	Construction of the Bailey sarai.		Champaran ...	The deepening of a channel connecting the river S-krana with the Motihari lake by the District Board. This work will lead to a great improvement in the state of the lake which is at present overgrown with noxious weeds.	1,110	Champaran ...	A few wells were sunk in the town of Bettiah.	Do.
Champaran ...		Construction of contagious disease ward.	172								
	Bettiah ..	Nil									
	Monghyr ...	Purchase of bullocks for conservancy purposes.	105	.....		Monghyr ...	Ninety-four wells were sunk in the different parts of the district at the aggregate cost of	19,587	Monghyr ...	Nil	
		Purchase of disinfectants	113				Excavation of five tanks	3,600			
		Construction of a pair of latrines.	119								
Monghyr ...		Purchase of two sewage carts.	263								
		Construction of a culvert	29								
	Jamalpur ...	Filling up a bad tank	61								
	Jamui ..	Nil.		One tap at the head works at Barari and one on the Barari road.	22	Bhagalpur ...	Sinking of two wells by the District Board. The work is in progress.	Cost not stated.	Bhagalpur ...	Sinking of four wells in the Sadar subdivision.	1,275
	Bhagalpur ...	.....	...				In the Supaul subdivision 14 new tanks were excavated at the expense of Government to afford relief.	Ditto ...		Excavation of a tank in the Banka subdivision.	Cost not stated.
Bhagalpur ...										Cleaning a large tank by Brojo Mohon Thakur.	500
	Colgong ..	Nil		Nil						This Babu is also constructing a few sluice gates along the banks of the Kati river to preserve water for the use of men and cattle and for agricultural purposes.	(Estimated cost. 5,000)
										Excavation of 80 tanks	42,020

In the Towns.						In the Interior of the Districts.			By Private Individuals.		
District.	Name of Town.	Nature of work.				District.	Nature of work.	Cost.	District.	Nature of work.	Cost.
		Completed.	Cost.	In progress.	Cost.						
			Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Purnea ...	Purnea ..	Repairs to culverts ...	263	Nil	...	Purnea ..	No original sanitary work was executed by the District Board.		Purnea ...	Excavation of a few tanks and wells...	Cost not stated.
		Do. to drains ...	696				A number of wells were cleaned ...	1,527			
		Do. to latrine and conservancy carts.	1,633								
		Re-excavation of a tank .	100								
	Kishanganj	Construction of two latrines.	138								
		Drains opened	86								
		Construction of bridges for drainage purposes.	155								
		Repair to a latrine.	116								
		Improvement of and repairs to wells.	110								
Malda	English Bazar	Acquisition of land for latrine purposes.	961	Nil	...	Malda ..	Nil		Malda ...	Excavation of five tanks in the different parts of the district by private individuals.	3,900
		Construction of a latrine	162								
	Old Malda ...	Repairing pucka drains ...	62								
	Deoghur ...	Nil	...	Nil							
Sonthal Parganas.	Sahibganj ...	Sinking of a well and excavating a tank.	254	Nil	...	Sonthal Parganas.	A well was sunk in Rajmahal for the use of public.	Cost not stated.	Sonthal Parganas.	The drainage work and improvement of the Sivaganga tank in the town of Deoghur, under taken at the expense of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, was completed at a cost of 17,110.	
										Construction of a bathing ghat on the Sivaganga tank by the Rajah of Khayra. The work is in progress.	(Estimated cost. 2,000)
Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	Improvement of a well ...	12								
		Ditto of a latrine	5								
		Erection of two sheds for public convenience, one at the side of Katjuri river, and the other at the Municipal Market.	33								
		Retaining wall in front of Commissioner's office for free discharge of rain-water.	310								
	Jajpur ...	Construction of culverts	110	.....	...	Cuttack ...	Excavation of several tanks and sinking of a few wells in the different parts of the district.	Cost not stated.	Cuttack ...	Excavation of 20 tanks in the different parts of the district by zamindars and other private individuals.	4,955
		Ditto of drains ...	21							Sinking of wells in the different parts of the district by zamindars and other private individuals.	593
		Ditto of a pucka masonry privy.	126				The Kanikar Kujong estates under the Court of Wards excavated several tanks at a cost of	3,632		Clearing of two tanks	60
	Kendrapara ...	Construction of a privy in the Dispensary compound.	35	Construction of two pucka latrines.	157						
		Improvement of latrines	151	Sinking of five pucka wells.	210						
		Construction of five culverts.	112								
		Purchase of conservancy cart.	20								
Puri ...	Puri ...	Construction of drains ...	115	Extension of a drain	8,129	Puri ...	Improvement of tanks either by re-excavating, deepening, providing with culverts for waterway or other necessary repairs.	4,042	Puri ...	Excavation of tanks and sinking of wells in different parts of the district.	1,981
		Repairs to latrines ...	296				Improvement of a *choa*	100			
		Do. to wells ...	54				Excavation of a tank				
		Improvement of a tank ...	100				The expenses on account of the above items were met from the Government fund allotted for works of sanitation and miscellaneous improvements in Government estates.	486			
							Construction of and repairs to tanks by the District Board.	2,035			
							Sinking of wells by the District Board	307			
							Repairs to latrines.	26			
Balasore ...	Balasore ...	Construction of a pucka drain.	131	.....	...	Balasore ...	Construction of seven wells	150	Balasore ...	A tank was excavated in the town of Balasore by Raja Baikuntho Nath Dey Bahadur at a cost of	3,766
							Clearing the bed of a river by local subscriptions.	128		Fifteen more tanks were excavated in different parts of the district by private individuals.	4,090
							Twenty-nine wells were cleaned and repaired from the Lodging House Fund in the Juggernath Trunk Road at a cost of	78			
							Excavation of "Sham Sar ... Tank" ...	600			

Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ...	Construction of a latrine	219	.....	...	Hazaribagh ...	Nil	...	Hazaribagh ...	Five wells and one tank are reported to have been excavated during the year at a cost of	825
		A shed in Municipal Market.	321								
		Improvement of a tank ...	217								
		Excavation of a well ...	175								
		Cholera shed	77								
	Chatra ...	Conservancy cart shed ...	139								
		Pucka drain	12								
		Re-excavation of two tanks.	Not stated								
Lohardaga	Ranchi ...	Purchase of one Horbury's patent privy.	348	Nil	...	Lohardaga ...	Nil	...	Lohardaga ...	Nil.	
		Purchase of one drain cart with a loddle.	189	.....							
	Lohardaga ...	Nil	...	Nil							
Palamau	Daltonganj ...	Construction of a drain ...	150	Nil	...	Palamau ...	.....	...	Palamau ...	Sinking of a pucka well by Hossin, thiccadar, villager of Bakhoria.	256
Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	Repairing tanks	967	.....	...	Singhbhum ...	The sinking of three wells commenced in the previous year was completed during the last year at a total cost of	1,013	Singhbhum ...	Excavation of four tanks in the different parts of the district.	1,891
		Repairs to drains ...	101							.....	
							Construction of seven wells in progress	Not stated		A well at Chakradharpur	500
Manbhum	Purulia ...	Construction of a bridge	226	Construction of Modhobband in the south-east side of the town. It is a reservoir of water of about 50 bighas in area, constructed for the supply of good drinking water.	Estimated cost. 11,500	Manbhum ...	Construction of a culvert	226	Manbhum ...	Excavation of three tanks in different parts of the district.	361
	Raghunathpur	Nil									
	Jhalda ...	Nil									
Total for the Province.	.....	.....	1,35,059	.....	62,674	.....	... ...	1,93,599	.....	.....	319,469

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Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF THE SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 15th April 1893.

APPENDIX No. V.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SANITARY CONDITION OF TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS IN BENGAL WITH THE DEATH-RATE IN EACH FROM SMALL-POX, FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA, AND OTHER CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1892.

Statement showing the Sanitary Condition of the Towns and Rural Areas in Bengal with the Death-rate in each from Small-pox, Fever, Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa and, Other Causes during the year 1892.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Burdwan	Burdwan—*Town* ...	34,477	3·45	25·95	2·96	4·61	7·04	Defective. The flow of sub-soil drainage and surface water is much obstructed. Some of the drains discharge themselves into tanks and hollows, which have no outlets. The main drains are defective in levels and discharge themselves into the Banka river. Only one drain flows into a kutcha khall, called Sap Jola. The municipality has taken levels and made surveys for improving the drainage.	Water-works have been constructed in the town, which is now supplied with fresh filtered water. The inhabitants of the Southern portion of the town also draw their water-supply from the Eden Canal, the Banka, and some of the principal tanks of the town.	The conservancy arrangements are on the whole satisfactory. Surface cleansing is well attended to, but the bye-lanes are not swept often enough. There is an excellent set of public latrines, 11 in number, but the scheme has not been extended to the whole town. The private latrines are under very satisfactory municipal management. Promiscuous defœcation is still permitted. The night-soil is properly trenched and the trenching ground is cultivated with good results. There are many tanks or water-holes and pits about the town which form filthy cess-pools.
	Burdwan—*Rural* ...	36,429	·08	19·70	2·60	·21	3·26	Drainage of most of the villages is defective ...	Is taken from tanks which are used promiscuously and defiled more or less in other ways; but the tanks which are situated outside the villages generally contain good water. Where there are rivers their water is used, but low caste people throw their dead into them.	The pathways between the houses abound in superfluous vegetation and filth. The drains are in a filthy condition. The villages are surrounded with jungle.
	Kalna—*Town* ...	9,680	2·16	24·69	3·71	3·20	6·70	The drainage is defective. There are only a few pucka drains in the town.	Is taken from the river Bhagirathi and from several tanks, only one of which belonging to the municipality, has been reserved for drinking purposes.	The principal roads are cleaned daily, and minor roads on alternate days, and some twice a week. The sweepings are removed by carts and utilized in filling up pits. The provision of Part IX of the Municipal Act have been brought into operation.
	Kalna—*Rural* ...	80,411	...	27·06	1·55	·34	5·10	Drainage of most of the villages is defective ...	Is taken from tanks which are used promiscuously, and are otherwise more or less polluted. Those of the tanks which are situated outside of the villages contain potable water generally. Where there are rivers their water is used. On the whole the water-supply is insufficient.	The spaces between the houses abound in superfluous vegetation. The paths and drains are in a dirty condition. Some houses are surrounded by jungle which is resorted to for defœcation. No conservancy arrangements exist.
	Asansol—*Rural* ...	137,340	·02	20·70	6·39	·29	4·00	The villages are situated on elevated ground and the drainage is free.	Water is taken from tanks and depressions in which rain water collects. Many of the tanks are large and good. In some place drinking water scarcity is greatly felt during the hot season.	The dwelling-houses consist of small thatched huts with mud walls and are as a rule ill-ventilated and dark. No conservancy arrangements. Fields and waste lands are resorted to for defœcation. Refuse and cowdung are collected in pits and excavations till required for manure.
	Shahebganj—*Rural*	74,279	·05	23·29	3·05	·65	6·80	Drainage flows into fields, tanks and rivers ...	Is taken from tanks and rivers. The quality of the water is not good. The tanks have become silted up and are choked with weeds.	The villages consist chiefly of mud houses and huts built in rows and crowded together. There are no roads in the villages. No conservancy. Tank sides, as well as waste lands surrounding houses, are resorted to for defœcation.
	Raniganj—*Town* ...	13,772	·14	19·67	21·05	5·08	7·11	The natural drainage is good, the town being situated on a sloping laterite soil. But the drains are ill-constructed and badly levelled, and in many cases empty themselves into tanks.	Derived from the river Damooda and from tanks. The supply is good. Well water is also used.	Removal of street sweepings is carried on by carts drawn by hired bullocks. The sweepings are deposited in remote lands outside the town, and are sold by auction.
	Raniganj—*Rural* ...	134,193	...	19·69	3·61	·28	4·19	The natural drainage of those villages that are situated on elevated ground is good, but the drainage of the low-lying villages is very defective.	Is taken from the river Damooda and from tanks. The former and most of the latter afford a good supply. The water of wells is also used.	The houses are generally neat, clean and dry, but in many villages are ill-ventilated and crowded. No conservancy. Defœcation is carried on in jungles and waste lands, and refuse and cowdung are collected on footpaths.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
BURDWAN	Khandaghosh—*Rural*	55,939	·78	18·84	4·12	·51	5·12	Drainage flows into fields, tanks and rivers ...	The riparian villages obtain their water-supply from the Damodar, Bank and Ajai, while the villages in the interior obtain their supply of water from tanks.	No conservancy arrangements. Heaps of manure rubbish are to be found more or less in every village.
	Raona—*Rural* ...	95,332	·06	22·90	1·79	·89	3·98	Drainage generally is imperfect. Some of the villages, however, are situated on elevated ground, and are dry.	Is taken from tanks which are used promiscuously and are otherwise more or less polluted. Those of the tanks which are situated outside of the villages contain potable water generally. Where there are rivers their water is used. On the whole the water-supply is insufficient.	The spaces between the houses abound in superfluous vegetation. The pathways and drains are in a filthy condition. Some houses are surrounded with jungle which is resorted to for defœcation No conservancy arrangements.
	Satgachia—*Rural* ...	98,954	·04	25·30	1·47	1·23	5·32	Drainage flows into fields, tanks and rivers ..	Is taken from tanks, ponds and excavations. Some of the first are large and very good; the ponds are generally choked up, but their water is used only for culinary purposes. In general, tanks situated outside of villages contain good water, but being at a distance are not frequently resorted to. The tanks in the villages are systematically polluted by women.	In some villages the houses are crowded together, ill-ventilated, and surrounded by trees or bamboo clumps. No conservancy arrangements. Defœcation is carried on in jungles and waste lands, and in some places on roads foothpaths and banks of tanks. Pigs serve as scavengers, but in a great measure contributing to the nuisance themselves. Cremation and interment are carried on in places near tanks. Heaps of refuse and manure are to be met with everywhere. Cattle are kept inside dwelling houses.
	Katwa—*Town* ...	6,699	...	25·07	8·65	1·49	8·20	Many of the side-drains of the town are pucka. These as well as the kutcha drains are connected with a few main drains which flow into the rivers Ajai and Bhagirathi.	Is obtained from the rivers Bhagirathi and Ajai; tank water is also used. The supply is sufficient.	Garbage and street sweepings are daily removed by carts and utilized in filling three dirty ditches in different parts of the town.
	Jamálpur—*Rural* ...	71,771	...	26·50	3·62	1·03	5·00	Drainage flows into fields, tanks and rivers, some villages are annually inundated by the river Damooda.	Is taken chiefly from tanks, a few of which are large and good. Many villages also get their water supply from the river Damodah, the Eden canal and the streams Kana Nadi and Kana Damodah, both of which are fed from the canal.	No conservancy arrangement. Defœcation is carried on in jungles and waste lands. Many villages are full of jungle and trees.
	Ausgram—*Rural* ...	77,938	·01	27·22	2·68	·33	4·74	The drainage flows into fields, tanks and rivers.	The inhabitants of the riparian villages use river water, while those of the villages in the interior resort to tanks for their water-supply.	No conservancy arrangements. Heaps of house-refuse and rubbish are to be seen in every village.
	Kengaon—*Rural* ...	76,937	·16	20·14	8·12	·59	7·00	The country is low-lying and marshy. Some of the villages are flooded every year by the rivers Ajai and Damooda. The drainage is defective.	Is taken from tanks, ponds and excavations. Some of the tanks are large and very good, but most of these unfortunately are situated so far from the villages that they are not often resorted to. The tanks in or near the villages are polluted in several ways. River water is also used to some extent.	The houses are ill-ventilated, but they are kept dry and clean. No conservancy arrangements. This place in the matter of domestic cleansing is like Gangoor rural.
	Mangalkot—*Rural*	71,600	·04	21·50	7·56	·86	8·86	Drainage flows into rivers and tanks and is to some extent free.	Is taken from tanks and from rivers. Many of the former contain good water.	No conservancy arrangements. Heaps of manure and rubbish in every village.
	Katwa—*Rural* ...	69,847	·02	18·18	2·54	·55	5·89	Drainage flows into rivers and tanks	Is taken from tanks and ponds, most of which are open to pollution. River water is also used.	Many of the houses are devoid of ventilation, but they are kept clean and dry. No conservancy arrangements. This place in the matter of domestic cleaning is like Gangoor rural.

BURDWAN	Kakse—*Rural* ...	34,968	..	22·07	2·00	·48	5·71	The villages are situated on high ground and are dry.	Is taken from tanks, bunds and rivers. The quality of the water of the tanks is not good, as none of them have been reserved for drinking purposes.	Domestic cleaning is observed, but no conservancy arrangements. Heaps of cow-dung and other house refuse are deposited in and around the house premises. Defecation is carried on in jungle and waste lands.
	Manteshwar—*Rural*	64,323	...	21·57	3·90	·99	5·63	Drainage flows into the bunds and depressions	Is taken from tanks and ponds. Some of the tanks contain good water, paticularly those in the outskirts, but as these are at some distance off, they are not generally resorted to. The tanks in the villages are much polluted, especially by women, who anoint themselves with oil and turmeric justice before getting into the water to bathe. The ponds are also used for culinary purposes. River water is also used for drinking purposes.	The houses are ill-ventilated, but are kept clean and dry. Some villages are clean, but in some sweepings, cowdung and other refuse heaps are to be seen. Defecation is carried on in fields, but in some places the roads and footpaths, the nearest jungle, or banks of tanks are resorted to for the purpose. Pigs act as scavengers, but they contribute to the nuisance themselves.
	Bood-bood—*Rural*	74,749	·14	23·13	2·52	·54	5·26	Drainage flows into fields, tanks and rivers ...	Is taken from tanks, which are used promiscuously and are otherwise more or less polluted. Those of the tanks which are situated outside of the villages contain potable water generally. Where there are rivers their water is used. On the whole water-supply is insufficient.	The spaces between the houses abound in superfluous vegetation. The paths and drains are in a filthy condition. Some houses are surrounded with jungle which is resorted to for defecation. No conservancy arrangements.
	Purbasthali—*Rural*	77,098	...	28·71	6·09	·23	4·96	Drainage flows into rivers, khals, and tanks ...	The river Bhagirathi supplies water to the riparian villages. The villages in the interior obtain their water-supply from bhils and in some cases from a small stream called khawi. The tanks are as usual used for all purposes and are open to all kinds of contamination.	The dwelling mostly consist of small ill-ventilated thatched huts with mud walls. No conservancy arrangement. Heaps of manure rubbish are to be seen in every village.
	Dainhati—*Town* ...	5,144	..	24·10	5·44	2·72	11·46	There are two main drainage channels which are connected with numerous smaller drains. One of these discharges its contents into the Bhagirathi, and the other into fields outside the town.	Derived from the river and tanks. Tank water is foul. An attempt is being made to improve the water-supply.	The streets and lanes are cleaned and sweepings deposited at places set apart for the purpose, and removed in carts and utilized in filling up dirty holes and pits in the town.
BANKURA	Bankura—*Town* ...	18,743	·10	11·47	4·16	2·08	8·05	The natural drainage is good. The fall is towards the north and south into the river.	Is taken generally from the river Darkeswar and is good, as it is filtered through a bed of sand; but during the rains organic matter and refuse are washed into the rivers. There are also numerous tanks, but the water in them is so bad that it is not fit for drinking purposes.	The sweepings of the roads are daily carried in carts and deposited in the fields, as there are no holes to be filled up.
	Bankura—*Rural* ...	121,958	·04	15·59	3 31	·43	4·38	The drainage is defective. The land is low and marshy.	Is taken chiefly from tanks and wells, neither of which are free from pollution and contamination, as they are not protected against receiving surface drainage, and their surroundings are also filthy. Many villages also obtain their water-supply from the rivers Darkeswar and Gondeswari.	The sanitary condition of the villages is bad. Accumulations of filth are to be met with everywhere. The houses are with few exceptions kutcha and badly constructed, and are mostly unprovided with windows. Domestic cleansing is generally fair.
	Vishnupur—*Town* ...	18,190	·21	9·67	1·20	1·15	4·58	The natural drainage is good, the town being situated on elevated ground. The surface water is discharged into the fields.	Derived from tanks. The quality of the water good, but the tanks are generally used for promiscuous use.	The street sweepings are daily removed in carts and deposited in waste lands and occasionally burnt.
	Vishnupur—*Rural* ...	117,784	·17	17·99	·76	·24	4·66	Drainage is defective. The country is low-lying and marshy.	Is taken from tanks, of which a few only contain good water. Generally they receive surface drainage, are full of weeds and vegetation, choked up, and used for all purposes. Water is also obtained in some places from the river Darkeswar and the Sareswar and the Kana nuddees.	The habits of the people are filthy. In some villages the basement of the houses are somewhat raised; in general they are ill-ventilated, their backs and surroundings are filthy; heaps of cowdung and refuse, &c., are kept on the road-side near tanks and in pits close to houses.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Bankura	Sonamukhi—*Town*...	13,462	·07	13·44	2·37	·66	8·61	Drainage is defective. The drains flow first in a northerly direction, and then finally discharge themselves into the river Salai.	Is taken from tanks which are numerous and contain good water, and some of which have been reserved for drinking purposes. River water is also used by some people.	General conservancy is, on the whole, fairly well attended to. There are a few public latrines. The night-soil from them as well as from the private ones is removed outside the town and trenched.
	Sonamukhi—*Rural*	62,027	...	13·46	2·57	·69	5·94	Drainage is generally defective and is towards the fields. Some of the villages, however, are situated on elevated grounds and are fairly drained.	Is taken from tanks, the river Damodar and other water-courses. Impurities of all description pollute the water of tanks and water-courses. In some villages water scarcity is felt during the hot weather, when most of the tanks dry up.	The houses are generally made of mud walls with low thatched roofs, and are without windows or ventilators. Domestic cleanliness is not at all observed. The condition of the compounds, the fronts and backs and corners of the houses are shockingly filthy.
	Gangajalghati—*Rural*.	117,821	·008	15·07	3·24	·43	5·61	Drainage is, in many cases, defective and obstructed. In some places the ground is low and marshy, and flooded by the river Damodar, at others, it is high and undulating.	Is taken from tanks, bunds, the river Damodar and other water-courses. The tanks generally receive impurities of all description, and their banks are defiled. The water-courses are similarly polluted, and carcasses are thrown into them, and when dry, their beds are used for defœcation.	The sanitary condition of the villages is bad. The houses are mere huts, badly constructed and ill-ventilated, with low floors and roofs. Domestic cleanliness is not always observed. Cowdung and house refuse are collected near dwellings for manuring purposes. In some villages the cattle-sheds are kept pretty clean. Defœcation is carried on everywhere.
	Onda—*Rural* ...	122,273	·05	14·26	1·97	·38	3·20	Drainage is defective. The ground is low-lying and marshy. Some villages have roads but without side-drains.	Is taken from tanks and wells, as well as from khals and rivulets. These sources of water-supply are unfortunately rarely free from pollution and contamination, as they are not protected from surface drainage entering into them.	The houses are, as a rule, ill-ventilated, and their surroundings are often very dirty. The cattle-sheds are generally close to the houses and are not very clean. There are no conservancy arrangements, and filth is accumulated everywhere.
	Kotalpur—*Rural* ...	91,252	·21	21·23	·46	·21	3·69	There are no drains, but the natural drainage is good.	Is taken chiefly from tanks which are numerous in this thana, and in general contain good and sufficient water; but cremation is carried on on the banks of some of them. In some places, however, the tanks are very bad, overgrown with weeds, &c., and they dry up in the hot weather when water is scarce. In some villages khal water is used. The river Darkeswar supplies water to the villages situated on its banks.	In some places, particularly in village Moinapur, the houses are kept clean, but in general they are filthy, specially their surroundings, and are here and there crowded together. No conservancy arrangements. People defœcate in jungles. Pits full of cowdung, refuse, &c., are numerous on roads, backs of houses, &c. In some places the cowdung, &c., are thrown out through a hole in the back wall of the cow-shed to collect outside. These sheds, however, are, in many places, kept pretty clean.
	Indas—*Rural* ...	74,596	·02	17·86	1·75	·42	9·35	Drainage is fairly effective, but the ground is low-lying and marshy.	Is taken from tanks, and is generally sufficient and good. The villages situated on the banks of the river Darkeswar get their water-supply from it.	The habits of the people are generally clean, and the houses are well ventilated, and their surroundings kept free of filth to a great extent. But instances of filthiness are not rare. The dead are buried close to tanks and dwelling-houses. Jungle abounds.
	Khatra—*Rural* ...	111,948	·03	12·23	1·92	..	2·27	The villages are situated on elevated ground, and the natural drainage is consequently good.	The rivers Kassai and Silai supply water to several villages, and tanks and wells to the remaining villages of this thana. The quality of the water is not good, and the quantity is not always sufficient.	The houses are dark and not well ventilated. Only the courtyards and in some cases the fronts of the houses are kept clean. Beyond this conservancy is nil. Manure pits and heaps are found more or less in all villages. Defœcation is carried on in fields and jungles, and on the road and tank-sides.
	Raipur—*Rural* ...	102,342	1·10	15·16	·48	·38	2·66	The country is undulating, and the drainage, free. The paths act as drains for rain-water. Some villages are inundated by the overflowing of the river Salai.	Is taken from tanks and wells and from rivers in villages situated on the banks of current rivers. The quality of the water is not good, nor is the quantity always sufficient; the tanks have become silted up and choked with weeds.	The houses are in general ill-ventilated. Cattle-sheds are often very close to them, but are kept pretty clean. Manure pits and heaps of house-refuse are to be seen in almost all the villages. Defœcation is carried on in fields and jungles, and on the sides of the tanks and roads.

Bankura	Simlapal—*Rural* ...	37,011	·10	18·72	·35	·35	3·74	The villages are situated on elevated ground, and the natural drainage is good.	Is taken from tanks and wells. The quality of the water is not good. The tanks, as a rule, are used by the people promiscuously. None of them are specially reserved for drinking purposes. The wells are also not properly protected by pucka parapets.	The houses are without proper ventilation. No conservancy arrangements. Refuses of all description are found more or less in all villages. Defæcation is carried on in fields and jungles, and on the sides of roads and tanks.
	Barjora—*Rural* ...	60,361	·09	14·26	·71	·36	4·20	.....	.....	.....
Birbhum	Suri—*Town*	7,461	...	19·78	3·34	·93	5·68	The natural drainage is good, but the levels of the drains are defective. Some of the drains discharge themselves into tanks.	Derived from tanks and wells. The water of the reserved tanks and wells is of good quality, but the supply is inadequate.	The street sweepings are daily removed to a place set apart for the purpose. The lanes are swept twice or thrice a week.
	Suri—*Rural*... ...	118,727	...	25·77	1·60	·16	7·34	Most of the villages are situated on elevated ground and are dry. The country is undulating and the drainage free.	Is taken from tanks and wells, and from the rivers Maurakshi and Dwarka and the Kana nuddi in villages close to the river banks. The tanks are fouled, the people defæcating on their sides. On the whole the quality of the water is not good.	The people are very dirty in their habits. Cattle excreta refuse, and sweepings lie everywhere. Some of the villages are covered with rank vegetation, and the ditches are filthy.
	Dubrajpur—*Rural*...	119,472	...	21·62	1·12	·36	7·09	Drainage is bad; in some places water-logging occurs during the rains.	Is taken from many choked and silted-up tanks. In places it is naturally good, but allowed to become bad. In a few places it is clean and good.	Domestic cleanliness is not observed, particularly in villages inhabited by Sadgopes and Muhammadans. With the exception of village Hetampore, the sanitary condition of the rest of the villages of this thana is bad.
	Rampur Hát—*Rural*	93,434	·21	21·64	·75	·28	4·01	Most of the villages are situated on high ground, and the drainage is pretty free.	Is taken from tanks the water of which, though naturally wholesome, is allowed to get overgrown with vegetable products.	The people are of clean habits, but there are no conservancy arrangements, and cowdung is to be seen in heaps before houses.
	Bolpur—*Rural* ...	98,781	...	29·75	2·74	·14	7·41	The natural drainage is good, the villages being situated on elevated ground. It is, however, much interfered with at places by dirty holes and ditches.	Is chiefly taken from tanks which are charged with lime. The people also take their water-supply from natural water-courses called kundus, which exist in this thana.	There are no conservancy arrangements. People defæcate in fields and gardens; in fact anywhere and everywhere.
	Sakulipur—*Rural* ...	68,145	...	21·79	9·43	·20	11·1	Drainage is bad in places, causing rain-water to stagnate.	Is taken from tanks and ponds; the latter are highly polluted, and the former contain decaying vegetable matter and are fouled by defæcation. In the dry season water is scarce. Some of the tanks whose beds are of lime-stones, contain wholesome water.	The houses are ill ventilated. No conservancy arrangements. Defæcation is carried on in fields and gardens. Cowdung is accumulated in pits for manure. Some of the villages are full of excavations and hollows containing stagnant water. Sweepings, refuse and cattle litter are collected before dwellings.
	Mayureshwar—*Rural*	56,488	...	20·94	1·43	·06	6·65	Drainage is very defective. During the rains the footpaths become altogether impassable with water, which lasts till the end of October. Some of the villages are subject to inundation.	Is taken from tanks which are overgrown with vegetation. Some of these tanks, however, are in good order and contain wholesome water. The villages situated on the banks of the river Maurakshi obtain their water-supply from it.	No conservancy arrangements. The people defæcate in fields and jungles. Cremation is carried on on the banks of the Dwarka river.
	Labpur—*Rural* ...	57,623	...	25·85	2·44	·22	8·65	.....	.....	.....
	Nalhati—*Rural* ...	147,742	·02	22·00	3·36	·08	3·39	Some of the villages are situated on high and some on low ground; the drainage of the former is pretty free, but that of the latter is very defective.	Is taken from tanks, some of which are good, some bad, and some choked up with weeds, &c. Water-supply is also taken from ponds and nuddis which are generally filthy. When the tanks dry up there is a great scarcity of water.	Some of the houses are crowded together. There are no conservancy arrangements. Manure and rubbish heaps are to be met with everywhere. Defæcation is carried on in fields and jungles, and on the road and tank sides. The dead are either burned or buried on the banks of tanks or of the river.
Midnapore ...	Midnapore—*Town*...	32,264	·09	17·72	14·07	5·53	5·57	The drains, though not bad, are defective. The kutcha drains are defective in levels and the pucka ones are obstructed.	Is derived from the river Cossye, as well as from tanks and wells. Tank water is not good. Wells are sufficiently well protected, and yield pure and good drinking-water. The supply is, on the whole, inadequate, and should be increased.	The main road and streets are swept almost daily, and sweepings are used in filling up low places within the municipality.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Midnapore	Midnapore—*Rural*	139,979	·65	28·29	2·75	·71	3·74	Drainage flows into fields and tanks, and is defective.	The Cossye river water is used where obtainable. There are many ponds, but they contain foul water. Tank water is also used, but its quality is bad. There is a general want of good water-supply.	Domestic cleansing is, on the whole, good, but there are no conservancy arrangements.
	Ghatal—*Town* ...	13,942	·07	15·99	1·21	·35	2·43	Defective, but the drains are maintained in fairly good order. The town is also flooded in certain years, and this serves to drain it.	Derived from the river Silai. Tank water is also used, but the quality of this water is not good, as tanks are generally used for promiscuous purposes.	The street sweepings are generally removed to a distance, and thrown into pits and holes.
	Ghatal—*Rural* ...	68,496	·01	21·91	·81	·37	2·57	Drainage is defective. It flows into khals, bhils, and swamps.	Is taken from tanks which are generally bad and in places insufficient. In some places, however, there are good tanks with pucka ghats, exclusively reserved for drinking. Separate tanks are used for other purposes.	Domestic cleansing is fairly well attended to, but the houses are ill-ventilated, and there are no conservancy arrangements. Defecation is indiscriminately carried on. Cow-sheds are not kept clean. The pathways are filthy. Sweepings and refuse are generally accumulated for manure close to houses. In some places cremation is carried on on the banks of tanks.
	Chandrakona—*Town*	11,309	·17	28·20	2·58	2·03	8·74	Good. The drains are fairly well maintained ..	Derived from tanks which are numerous. The supply is impure, as the tanks receive surface drainage, and are full of weeds and aquatic plants, and are used for promiscuous purposes.	The street sweepings are generally removed to a distance, and thrown into pits and holes.
	Chandrakona—*Rural*	74,557	·16	21·86	1·98	·92	3·95	Drainage is free	Is taken generally from tanks which are, as a rule, of the worst description. The people of the riparian villages, however, obtain their water-supply from the river Silai. Ponds exist in places, but their water is not used for drinking purposes, as it is very dirty. In some places there are wells provided with pucka parapets, but generally they are unprovided with this protection.	The houses are not properly ventilated, and their surroundings are filthy, but their floors are leeped with cow-dung. There are no roads and no conservancy arrangements. Fields and jungles are used by the people as latrines. Carcasses are thrown on vagars or waste lands.
	Kharar—*Town* ...	10,083	.....	19·04	·29	·79	1·58	The town is said to be situated on high ground and naturally drained.	Is derived from tanks	The sweepings are removed to a distance from the town and deposited there.
	Ramjibanpur—*Town*	9,977	.....	17·13	1·80	·30	3·80	The drainage is fairly good. The Tarajuli streamlet runs on the eastern side of the town, about a mile distant from it, and receives most of the drainage of the town.	Is chiefly taken from tanks, of which there are scores, but only a few are large and really good.	The sweepings are removed to open places near the roads, and burnt to ashes. The ashes are used by cultivators as manure.
	Khirpai—*Town* ...	5,708	·17	33·23	1·40	4·20	5·08	The drainage of the south-western portion of the town is effected by means of nalas, which empty themselves into the Ketia khal on the south-west, whereas that of the north-eastern portion is towards fields, whence the water escapes into the Raghunathpore khal.	Derived from tanks which are too many in the town. Most are shallow reservoirs containing impure water, which is unfit for any use. There are a few big tanks, which are also promiscuously used. Some of the tanks should be re-excavated and reserved solely for drinking.	The sweepings are removed to a distance, and thrown into pits or holes.
	Tamluk—*Town* ...	6,613	2·41	12·85	2·72	4·68	4·53	The drainage is performed by the road side drains.	Is derived from tanks. The river water is brackish	The sweepings, &c., are collected on the sides of the roads at an early hour, when they are carted away and thrown into holes or foul tanks.
	Tamluk—*Rural* ...	84,745	1·18	15·97	3·94	1·62	2·03	The drainage flows into the Sondeger khal which drains the water of the villages.	Is taken from tanks, ponds and dobas. There is, however, not a single good tank. Scarcity of good drinking water is much felt. The water of the river Rupnarain being brackish is not used for drinking.	Houses are built on slightly elevated ground. They are kutcha and ill-ventilated, but their surroundings are not very dirty. Cow-sheds are separate and clean. No conservancy arrangement exists. People defecate under bamboo topes and jungles. Carcasses are thrown into fields. Corpses are burnt in waste lands.

MIDNAPORE ...	Maslandapur—*Rural*	89,561	3·20	15·56	6·93	2·25	4·07	There is no drainage system. The natural drainage flows into fields, khals, pits and excavations.	Is taken from tanks, small ponds, and excavations. There is no good tank, and although the supply of water is not insufficient, the want of good drinking water is felt.	Houses are badly built of mud walls and thatched roofs. They are small, without windows and scattered. Their floors are low, but dry. The courtyards of houses are kept pretty clean. There are no roads, but footpaths, which are in a bad condition. Cow-sheds are separate from dwelling-houses and are kept pretty clean. No conservancy arrangements exist. Bamboo topes, foot-paths and waste places are used as latrines. Dead cattle are thrown into fields. Cremation and burial arrangements same as in other rural tracts.
	Contai—*Rural* ...	147,370	·29	18·97	8·16	·90	4·82	Most of the villages are situated in the midst of fields and a few on the banks of rivers. The drainage from the former is more or less defective, while that from the latter is fairly efficient.	Is taken from tanks and ponds which, with few exceptions, are open to the worst forms of pollution.	Same as in Ramnagar thana described below, with this exception, that the cattle-sheds are in some places large, open, and clean.
	Garhbeta—*Rural* ...	126,434	·75	15·55	1·44	2·00	3·58	Same as in thana Keshpur described below ...	Same as in thana Keshpur, with this exception, that here water is in some cases obtained from the river Seelye instead of from the rivers Kobai and Doni, which do not flow in this thana.	Same as in thana Keshpur, with this exception, that the cattle-sheds are in some villages pretty clean.
	Narayangarh—*Rural*	117,441	1·15	30 82	3·54	1·16	6·24	Drainage is very defective, and is seriously interfered with by holes and ditches which abound in the villages. The village foot-paths, which are mostly in a bad state of repair, serve the purposes of drains. Some places become quite water-logged during the rainy season.	Is taken from tanks and sometimes from khals at some distance. The former are mere dobas, and are in a very filthy state, and contain dirty unwholesome water. In fact the want of good water is more or less severely felt in almost all the villages in this thana. There is not a single good tank in any of the villages.	The dwelling-houses are mostly kutcha with mud walls and low thatched roofs, and are utterly devoid of all means of ventilation. Their plinths are generally low and damp. House surroundings are often dirty and full of jungles and bamboo topes. Conservancy inside the houses is pretty well attended to, but beyond that it is almost *nil*. The condition of the cow and cattle-sheds is generally bad. Manure pits and cowdung heaps and refuse accumulations within the premises are common.
	Dantan—*Rural* ...	120,786	·59	29·56	5·77	1·34	4·21	Same as in Egra thana described below ...	Same as in Egra thana described below. Water is also obtained in some cases from the river Subarnareka.	Same as in Egra thana described below, but here the cow and cattle-sheds are generally kept pretty clean.
	Gopiballabhpur—*Rural.*	151,971	1·81	16·78	3·09	·28	2·38	Villages are low-lying and subject to inundation. Drainage is defective.	Is taken from wells and the river Subarnareka; the water of both is clear and good. There are no good tanks, and scarcity of water is felt in some villages.	Houses are kutcha and not crowded together. They have no windows, and are ill-ventilated. Their floors are dry and kept clean, but their surroundings are dirty. Some of the houses are built on raised mounds of earth for fear of floods. Refuse, cowdung, &c., are accumulated near the houses. Cattle are housed separately, but close to the houses; their sheds are dirty. Roads are kutcha, narrow, and dirty. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defœcation is carried on anywhere and everywhere. Dead cattle are thrown into jungles.
	Jhargaon—*Rural* ...	71,022	2·12	13·85	·68	·21	1·40	Villages are situated amidst jungles and fields The drainage flows into fields and is defective.	Is taken partly from wells and partly from tanks, ponds and bandhs. In some villages there are no tanks at all, and only a well or two. The water of the wells is clean, but that of the tanks and ponds is dirty. The wells have no parapets. There is a great scarcity of good water in some villages.	Houses are badly constructed and ill-ventilated. The courtyards are, however, kept clean, but house surroundings are in many cases dirty. Sweepings, refuse, and cowdung, &c., are heaped near the houses. Cattle are housed separately, and the sheds are pretty clean. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defœcation is carried on in jungles, waste lands, and near khals. Dead cattle are thrown into jungles and near khals. Cremation is carried on on the banks of tanks and khals.
	Salbani—*Rural* ...	55,468	2·03	20·53	2·41	·37	3·47	There are no drains, and the natural drainage is not efficient. The roads and foot-paths carry off some of the surface water into the fields.	Is taken from Towal and Parang nuddis, wells, and springs. The wells are deep and have rudely-made stone parapets, which do not prevent surface drainage flowing into them. There is not a single good tank. In some villages the want of good water is much felt.	Houses are mostly built in rows. They are small, badly-constructed, and ill-ventilated, and their surroundings are dirty. Sweepings and refuse are kept in heaps near dwellings and road-sides. Cattle-sheds are separate, but close to houses. They are not generally clean. Cow-dung, &c, are heaped near them. Dead cattle are thrown into jungle and waste places. No conservancy arrangements exist, but domestic cleansing is pretty well attended to. Defœcation is carried on in jungles and waste lands.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Midnapore ...	Binpur—*Rural* ...	102,538	2·14	16·07	·78	·09	2·82	Most of the villages are situated amidst fields and jungles. Drainage is very defective. Some of the villages are periodically inundated by the river Cossye overflowing its banks.	Is taken from the river Cossye, tanks, and wells. The river water is good. Tanks are small, shallow, and covered with weeds and aquatic plants. The wells are kutcha and without parapets, but their water is good. Khal water is also used at places for drinking and other purposes.	Houses are kutcha, small, and without windows, but their surroundings are generally clean. Cow-sheds are separate and pretty clean. Heaps of cowdung and other refuse are seen in some places. No conservancy arrangements exist. Promiscuous defœcation is carried on. There are no good roads. Dead cattle are thrown by the river-side and into jungles. Dead bodies are burnt on the banks of the river Cossye or near jungles.
	Keshpur—*Rural* ...	83,787	·40	22·60	2·53	·81	3·54	Some villages are situated in the midst of fields and some on slightly higher level than the surrounding country. The drainage from the former is, as a rule, defective, while that from the latter is to some extent free. The rain water eventually drains into the fields, but there are no such things as nalas or bridges to carry it off quickly.	Is obtained from dobas, tanks, the Parang and Kubai nuddis, and the river Doni, and in some cases from wells. The dobas and the tanks are, as a rule, very foul, and many of them dry up during the summer. The want of a good water-supply is severely felt in some places.	With few exceptions, the houses are made of mud walls and thatched with straw, their plinths being generally low and damp. They are not crowded together, so there is ample room for external perflation, but internal ventilation is very defective, there being no windows. The court-yards are usually kept clean, but the house surroundings are often very dirty. The cow and the cattle-sheds are not kept in the state in which they should be. Defœcation is carried on in all convenient places. Cremation and burial arrangements same as in other rural tracts.
	Daspur—*Rural* ...	133,830	·78	20·82	1·03	1·47	3·04	Some villages are situated on elevated ground and some are low-lying. The drainage from the former is to some extent effective, but that from the latter, except in the case of a few individual houses, is very bad. The villages in this thana are moreover subject to inundations.	Is taken from the rivers Silai and Cossye and from tanks and dobas which are almost numberless. The latter are, however, mostly filthy, being full of decomposing vegetation and poluted in every possible way. Many of them also dry up in the hot weather. The want of good drinking water is more or less severely felt in most places removed from the river.	The houses are mostly kutcha with thatched roofs, and are built on raised grounds and sometimes on mounds of earth to guard against being washed away by inundations. Their surroundings are in several instances fairly free from dirt and house-refuse. The cow sheds are generally small, but are apart from the houses and are kept somewhat clean. The people resort for defœcation to maidans and waste lands and other convenient places. The Hindu dead are burnt on banks of tanks, khals, and rivers and on waste lands; the Muhammadans bury their dead either near their houses or at the outskirts of the village.
	Debra—*Rural* ...	68,747	·66	29·35	1·10	·64	2·35	The natural drainage of this thana flows into the rivers Cossye and Seelye, and also into tanks and dobas. There are no roadside drains.	Is taken chiefly from filthy tanks and dobas, and from the rivers Cossye and Seelye. The tanks and dobas are full of weeds and grass, and their water is impure. There being no good tanks, most of the villages, with the exception of the riparian ones, suffer from great scarcity of good drinking water.	Some of the houses are pucka, but the majority of them are kutcha. They are not crowded together. Their floors are raised and dry; but having no windows, they are ill-ventilated.
	Sabang—*Rural* ...	195,341	5·79	21·22	2·15	·17	4·01	The same as in thana Daspur described above	The same as in thana Daspur, with this exception, that instead of from the Seelye river, water is in some cases obtained from the river Kongsabati and the Kapaleshwari khal, the latter being full of rank weeds and grass.	The same as in thana Daspur, with this exception, that the house surroundings are often very dirty, the sweepings, dung, all sorts of refuse matters being collected in and around the premises.
	Panskura—*Rural* ...	137,752	1·45	22·94	2·01	·81	3·54	Is on the whole effective owing to there being numerous irrigation channels which carry off the rain water either to the main canal or to the river Rupnarain. Most of the villages are, however, totally wanting in drains properly so called, the narrow foot-paths serving there as drains.	Is obtained from tanks, and also in several instances from the canal and the rivers Rupnarain and Kongsabati. The supply is fairly sufficient and good.	The houses are made of mud walls with low thatched roofs. In some villages the floors are raised and dry, but in the majority of cases they are low and damp. The dwellings are in many instances quite apart from each other, being separated by paddy-fields and waste lands. Domestic cleansing is fairly observed, but refuse matter is generally collected within the premises. The cow and cattle-sheds are often close to the houses, but are not kept clean. Sometimes both men and cattle are housed under the same roof. Defœcation is carried on everywhere. The Hindu dead are cremated on banks of tanks or of the river, or on waste lands, or by the side of the canal embankment; while the Muhammadans bury their dead in places fixed for the purpose, generally at a little distance from dwellings.

	Sutahata—*Rural* ...	63,299	4·06	11·73	7·10	4·13	4·78	Villages are low-lying and subject to inundations. Drainage is defective, and flows into fields, tanks and excavations.	Is taken from dirty tanks and ponds. There are very few good tanks. The supply is sufficient, but not good and wholesome.	Houses are kutcha with low and damp floors, and are not close to each other. They are, however, without windows, and are therefore badly ventilated. Their surroundings are clean, but refuse and cowding are in some instances collected near them. Cow sheds are separate and clean. No conservancy arrangements exist. Dead cattle are thrown in waste lands called *vagars*. Defecation is carried on everywhere. Corpses are burnt in waste lands and near khals. The Muhammadan dead are buried near houses in their own lands.
	Nandigram—*Rural*	110,459	·71	19·94	8·08	·79	2·11	Same as in Sutahata thana described above ...	Same as in Sutahata thana described above ...	Same as in Sutahata thana described above.
	Ramnagar—*Rural*	69,327	·51	16·53	5·63	1·50	6·75	Most of the bustis or villages are situated in the midst of fields, and only some are on comparatively raised ground. The latter are fairly well drained, but not so the former. The village footpaths, as a rule, serve the purposes of drains.	Is chiefly derived from small ponds, most of which are full of decomposing vegetation, water in them being dirty and blackish. There are very few good tanks, and the want of good drinking water is severely felt in many places. The water of the river Bagda, being brackish, is not used for drinking.	The houses are mud-walled and thatched with straw, with generally low and rather damp floors. Owing to the absence of windows the rooms are badly ventilated and are dark, and generally emit a musty odour. The courtyards are kept pretty clean, but the compounds are very dirty, house-sweepings, garbage, &c., being invariably collected in them in heaps. The cow and the cattle-sheds are generally small and badly built, and are in close proximity to the dwelling-houses. They are often very filthy, but are in some places kept fairly clean. Defecation is carried on in all convenient places.
MIDNAPORE ...	Egra—*Rural* ...	73,829	·18	21·42	5·13	·62	4·80	Drainage is very defective, and generally flows into the adjacent dobas and ponds.	Is obtained from dobas and tanks. The former are, as a rule, very filthy, while the latter are open to all sorts of pollution. Scarcity of good drinking water in several places is severely felt.	The dwelling-houses are all kutcha, and generally very small and ill-ventilated, with low thatched roofs and damp floors. They are in several instances quite apart from each other. The cow and cattle-sheds are generally close to them, and are dirty. The courtyards are kept fairly clean, but the house surroundings are often very filthy. Roadsides and other convenient places are resorted to by the people for defecation. Cremation is carried on on banks of tanks and khals and on waste lands.
	Khajri—*Rural* ...	50,173	1·23	17·77	9·23	·37	4·49	Most of the bustis or villages are situated in the midst of fields, a few only being situated on comparatively raised ground. The latter are fairly well drained, but the former are not. The village footpaths, as a rule, serve the purposes of drains.	Is taken chiefly from small ponds, most of which are full of decomposing vegetation, the water in them being dirty and brackish. There are very few good tanks, and the want of good drinking water is severely felt in many places. The water of the river Bagda, being brackish, is not used for drinking.	Same as in Ramnagar thana described above, with this exception, that the house surroundings and the cattle sheds are not generally very dirty.
	Pataspur—*Rural* ...	93,534	·20	22·92	3·59	·05	5·16	Most of the villages being lowlying, the drainage from them is not free, and is moreover much interfered with by the large number of holes and ponds with which the villages are studded, almost every person having at least one pond attached to his house. There are *veri* bunds or low embankments around some of the villages which retain water in the fields.	Is taken from dobas, tanks, and khals. The dobas and the tanks mostly contain dirty water, are full of *panna* weeds and other aquatic plants, and are contaminated in every possible way. Most of them dry up in the hot weather when there is a great scarcity of water.	Same as in Ramnagar thana described above. Bamboo topes, jungle, and vegetable gardens surround many welling-houses.
	Bhagwanpur—*Rural*	111,175	·96	21·30	4·88	·20	5·81	Same as in thana Pataspur described above ...	Same as in thana Pataspur described above, with this addition, that water-supply is also taken from the river Kongsabati.	Same as in Ramnagar thana described above.
HOOGHLY	Hooghly—*Town* ...	33,060	·03	25·01	7·47	5·83	7·07	Drainage on the whole is defective. The drains, after running in opposite directions from the river along a winding course, discharge themselves into it.	Derived from the river Hooghly. In all places not within easy reach of the river Hooghly, the water-supply is deficient in quantity and of a bad quality.	Surface cleansing is imperfectly attended to. In places the surroundings of the houses are filthy. Accumulations of rubbish in corners and at the back of houses are common. The latrines are regularly attended to by municipal mehters, and kept fairly clean and inoffensive. Promiscuous defecation is still largely carried on. The night soil from both public and private privies is daily removed and trenched.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
HOOGHLY	Hooghly—*Rural* ..	16,615	·36	35·57	·66	1·62	3·36	The drainage flows towards fields, khals and the river Hooghly.	Is taken from the river Hooghly by people living in the riparian villages; those residing in the interior resort to tanks and wells, and in some cases to the river Saraswati for their water-supply. The water from the latter sources is more open to contamination.	Domestic cleansing is fairly well attended to, but there are no conservancy arrangements. Heaps of manure are to be found everywhere.
	Bansbariya—*Town*..	6,783	.....	21·08	1 0·02	2·65	7·50	Shallow drains have been cut for drainage which flows towards the river Hooghly.	People living near the river Hooghly drink river water, but those living in the interior use tank water, which is not always good.	Domestic cleansing is fairly well attended to. The arrangements connected with the disposal of the dead are satisfactory.
	Jahanabad—*Town* .	8,326	...	22·94	4·92	1·32	6·60	The drainage is defective. The municipal drains are cleaned, but house drains are not attended to at all, and are in a bad condition	Is from the river. The quality of the water is good	Surface cleansing is not properly attended to. The condition of the private privies is bad.
	Jahanabad—*Rural* ...	109,578	·01	20·99	2·19	·83	3·18	The drainage of those villages which are situated on raised ground is good, but that of the villages on low land is very defective. Many villages are subject to inundations from the rivers Damodhar and Darkessur.	People living in riparian villages use river water, but those living in the interior use tank water, the quality of which is not good.	The paths and drains are in a filthy condition. The villages, particularly those inhabited by Muhammadans are surrounded with jungle, the growth of which is encouraged in order to protect the females more effectually from public view.
	Polba—*Rural* ..	44,811	·06	29·65	3·59	1·38	4·47	Drainage is defective	Is taken from the rivers Hooghly and Saraswati and tanks. Most of the tanks contain foul water.	Domestic cleansing is pretty fair. No conservancy arrangements exist.
	Balagarh—*Rural* ...	46,729	...	32·01	3·08	·57	5·36	Same as in Jahanabad rural described above ...	Same as in Jahanabad rural described above ..	Same as in Jahanabad rural described above.
	Dhaniakhali—*Rural*	95,694	...	26·33	4·33	1·93	4·95	No proper drainage. The rain water naturally collects in the ponds and adjoining paddy-fields.	Is chiefly from tanks the water of which is generally bad, as none of them is guarded against poulution.	The houses are neat and clean and well ventilated. No conservancy arrangements. The people resort to the fields and gardens for defœcation. Domestic cleansing is observed.
	Pandua—*Rural* ...	65,924	·01	30·59	3·79	1·68	4·40	No proper drainage. The water from the villages during the rains collects in the neighbouring paddy-fields.	Is taken tanks. There are about eight ponds, the water of which is used for culinary and washing purposes.	No conservancy arrangements. The general aspect of the villages is clean. The houses are ill-ventilated. The people resort to fields and gardens for defœcation.
	Khanakul—*Rural* ...	139,787	...	18·76	·76	1·58	4·27	Drainage flows into fields, bhils, and the rivers. Some of the villages are subject to inundation from the Selai river.	Is taken from tanks and ponds. The former contain good water in some villages and bad in others. Water from Kana nuddee and the Damuda and Selai rivers is also largely used.	The houses are in many cases neat and clean, but ill-ventilated. Their surroundings are generally filthy. No conservancy arrangements. Cowdung and house refuse are collected in and arcund the premises. The people resort to fields, gardens and jungles for defœcation.
	Goghat—*Rural* ...	109,416	·11	27·94	1·48	·34	4·40	There is no proper drainage in this thana. The rainwater naturally flows into the adjoining paddy-fields and ponds.	Is taken from tanks and ponds. The tanks contain good water, but owing to surface drainage finding its way into them, deposits of silt, and improper usage, they have become highly contaminated. The water of the ponds is used for culinary and other domestic purposes.	The houses are mud-walled with thatched roofs. Domestic cleansing is fairly observed by the people. The houses are neat, clean and dry, but they are not properly ventilated. Cows are kept in separate sheds, which are also kept clean. Cowdung is used as fuel after drying. Heaps of sweepings and ashes, &c., are to be seen in almost every village. People resort to fields and gardens for defœcation. Hindus burn their dead on the banks of canals and tanks.
	Serampore—*Town* ...	35,962	·22	15·99	7·89	7·34	6·28	Drainage is defective; almost all the drains are kutcha and rather deep, the condition of the house drains is unsatisfactory. A drainage scheme for the town is in course of construction.	Is taken from the river Hooghly and tanks. The tank water is not fit for drinking purposes.	Sweepings and house refuse were daily removed and utilised in filling up ponds and excavations.

HOOGHLY	Serampore—*Rural* ...	32,211	...	4·43	·15	·46	·52	Drainage flows towards bils and swamps ...	Is taken from the river Hooghly by the people living on its banks. People living in the interior obtain their supply of water from tanks most of which contain bad water.	Domestic cleansing is fair. No conservancy. House-refuse and other refuse matters are accumulated in heaps in front and at the back of houses. Defecation is promiscuous.
	Baidabati—*Town* ...	18,380	...	18·09	5·05	5·93	3·85	Drainage is not satisfactory. It flows westward through kutcha drains into khals and jullas, and ultimately into the river Hooghly.	Is taken chiefly from the river Hooghly by the people living on its banks. In the interior the people drink tank water which is not good. The want of good drinking-water tanks is much felt.	The street sweepings and house refuse were removed and utilized in filling up the breach in the river bank and dobas.
	Singur—*Rural* ...	39,565	...	36·39	4·17	4·09	7·03	The drainage is defective in many places, and the villages are liable to be flooded during the rains.	Is taken from tanks and ponds. The quality of the water is not good, as it is polluted in various ways.	The houses are ill-ventilated. Some of the villages abound in jungles. Defecation is carried on in fields and gardens. No conservancy arrangements. The paths, drains and passages between the houses are in a filthy condition.
	Uttarpara—*Town*...	6,459	...	16·02	3·54	9·70	3·38	The general drainage of the town is away from the river in the direction of the railway line. The drains flow into the Baili khall. Although most of the drains are in efficient working order, the drainage system as a whole is defective.	Is taken chiefly from the river Hooghly. The people living at a distance from the river drink tank water which is not good.	Surface cleansing is not sufficiently well attended to. Sweepings, &c., are utilized in filling up pits and hollows. Night-soil is buried outside of but near the town. There are many stagnant ponds and large excavations in the town.
	Kotrung—*Town* ...	51·64	...	21·68	2·91	4·26	7·74	The drainage flows in a westerly direction into fields, and thence into the Bally khal and Kethter khal.	Is chiefly from the river Hooghly. People living in the interior, however, use tank water, which is not always good.	Domestic cleansing is fairly attended to Sweepings are thrown at select places.
	Haripal—*Rural* ...	95,080	...	24·91	4·43	1·74	2·84	Drainage flows into bils and swamps. It is defective.	Is taken from tanks which are used promiscuously, and are more or less polluted. It is also taken from rivers where they run, but dead bodies are at times thrown into them. Tanks situated outside of villages generally contain potable water. In villages away from rivers the water-supply is insufficient.	The spaces between the houses abound in superfluous vegetation. The paths and drains are in a filthy condition. The villages, particularly those inhabited by Muhammadans, are surrounded with jungle, the growth of which is encouraged in order to protect the females more effectually from public view.
	Chanditala—*Rural*	97,569	·01	15·44	2·62	1·85	4·23	No proper drainage. During the rains the water naturally flows to the Saraswati river.	Is taken from tanks. There are many tanks and ponds, but the water of the latter is only used for washing and culinary purposes.	The houses of the Hindus are properly ventilated, but those of the Muhammadans are not very clean. No conservancy arrangements. People defecate in fields and gardens.
	Kristanagar—*Rural*	52,938	...	25·65	1·90	1·66	2·07	Drainage flows into fields, bils and swamps. It is generally defective.	Is taken from the rivers Kana and Damodar and tanks. The quality of the water is, on the whole, bad.	Domestic cleansing is pretty fairly attended to. No conservancy arrangements.
	Bhadreswar—*Town*	9,639	...	20·02	6·85	6·74	8·89	There is no proper drainage system. The surface water passes through the main pucka drain into the river and the fields.	Derived from the river and tanks	Sweepings were thrown at select places.
HOWRAH	Howrah—*Town* ...	116,696	·02	8·65	6·61	3·70	4·62	Drainage is, on the whole, defective. The drains now empty themselves into the river Hooghly and thus pollute its water. The natural drainage should be away from the river. Surveys and levels of the town are being taken with a view to the preparation of a drainage scheme.	Is taken from the river Hooghly and tanks. The water from these sources has been condemned, and a scheme for a filtered water-supply is under consideration.	All thoroughfares are cleaned each morning by municipal mehters, who place the sweeping and garbage so obtained in heaps along the sides of the streets traversed by the conservancy carts, such produce of basti lanes too narrow for the carts to enter being carried to these streets in wheel-barrows The sweeping and garbage from houses are similarly placed by private agency. Conservancy carts drawn by either ponies or bullocks commence their rounds each morning, collect all the sweepings, &c., found in the streets they traverse, and then dispose of their contents.
	Bally—*Town* ...	16,700	...	16·70	4·13	652	5·26	Drainage is defective. It should be improved. The drainage flows into the Bali khal in the north and into the western fields, and railway cuttings on the south and west.	Is chiefly taken from the river Hooghly, but tank water is drunk in the interior of Belloor. There are no good tanks.	Garbage and street sweepings are removed by scavenging carts, and are utilized in filling up holes and raising low lands, and in widening narrow lanes by partially filling up one side of the drains where they are unusually wide.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—				Other causes.	Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Howrah ...	Damjor—*Rural* ...	147,749	...	12·33	3·39	3·85	6·43	Drainage is not free. The water during the rains flow into ponds, khals and the river Saraswati.	Is taken from tanks and rivers. There are numerous tanks and ponds, but their water is not good.	Domestic cleanliness is pretty fairly attended to. No conservancy arrangements. The people defoecate in fields and gardens.
	Ulubaria—*Rural* ...	87,646	·01	12·80	4·76	3·51	6·75	Many villages in this thana are situated on elevated ground, and the drainage from them as well as that from the villages situated on the banks of khals and the river Hooghly is fair. Bils and swamps abound in this thana, and some of the villages are liable to inundation.	Canal water as well as that of the river Damudah is largely used by people in its immediate vicinity. At other places water is chiefly obtained from tanks, most of which are open to pollution. The water of the river Hooghly down here is brackish.	Domestic cleansing is more or less observed by the people. No conservancy. Defœcation is carried on in jungles and fields.
	Jagatballabhpur—*Rural.*	85,241	·03	12·09	4·64	4·30	6·23	Drainage is defective and not free ...	Is taken from tanks and the Kana nuddi; the water of the former is, with a very few exceptions, not fit for drinking.	Domestic cleansing is pretty fairly attended to. There are no conservancy arrangements, and the road and tank sides are thickly covered with human excreta.
	Amta—*Rural* ...	120,632	·07	14·14	1·92	4·31	4·06	Drainage is defective and is much obstructed by embankments along river banks.	Is taken from tanks which are used promiscuously and are more or less polluted. Water is also drawn from rivers where they run, but the dead are thrown into them. Tanks situated outside of villages generally contain drinkable water, but in villages away from rivers the water-supply is insufficient.	The spaces between the houses abound in superfluous vegetation. The paths and drains are in a filthy condition. The villages, particularly those inhabited by Muhammedans, are surrounded with jungles, the growth of which is encouraged in order to protect the females more effectually from public view.
	Bagnan—*Rural* ...	68,532	·01	18·82	3·31	3·23	2·58	No proper drainage. The water during the rains flows into the ponds and fields. Many villages are liable to inundation.	Is taken from tanks and the rivers Damodar and Rupnarayan; the water of the former is not good.	Domestic cleansing is more or less observed. No conservancy arrangements. The people defoecate in fields and gardens.
	Syampur—*Rural* ...	77,755	·07	13·07	4·99	2·76	7·34	The drainage of villages situated on raised ground is free, but that of villages situated on low land is very defective.	Is taken from tanks which are used promiscuously and are more or less polluted. Also from rivers where they run, but dead bodies are occasionally thrown into the rivers.	No conservancy arrangements. The people defoecate in fields and gardens.
24-Parganas ...	Cossipore and Chitpur—*Town.*	31,423	·03	7·66	3·65	1·33	3·55	The drainage of the portion of the municipality facing the Hooghly escapes into the river, but the greater part is drained by means of escape drains leading eastward to the Salt Lake. Drainage is obstructed by the railway line.	There are four sources of water-supply, viz.— (*a*) Filtered water from the Tallah pumping-station is obtained by the well-to-do classes. (*b*) Circular canal. (*c*) Tanks and jheels. (*d*) Old silted-up tanks for miscellaneous use.	The street sweepings are generally removed to a distance and thrown into pits, tanks, or holes.
	Maniktala—*Town* ...	32,865	·03	10·95	5·32	2·06	2·67	The natural drainage is away from the river into the fields. There is no good drainage system, and most of the drains are kutcha and defective.	Same as in Baranagore	Same as in Cossipore-Chitpur.
	South Suburban—*Town.*	69,642	·02	11·77	2·08	2·48	2·41	Fairly good	Is taken from tanks, some of which are reserved, but many others are foul and overgrown with weed and rank vegetation. The water of Tolly's Nala and Kaorspuker khal is also drunk. The former is considerably fouled. The water-supply is insufficient.	Domestic cleanliness is observed throughout the town. Most of the habitations wear a neat, clean and comfortable appearance.
	Tollygunge—*Rural*	38,726	·01	10·38	1·60	·30	2·37	Drainage is defective. The drains are improperly levelled and the sewage of some flows into ponds, the water of which is used for culinary purposes.	Is taken from tanks, most of which are filthy, and the water of some of them is said to be almost black.	No conservancy arrangements. The people defoecate wherever they like. Sweepings and house refuse are collected in heaps in front and at the backs of houses.

24-PARGANAS ...	South Barrackpore—*Town.*	35,647	...	17·70	5·77	2·21	2·58	Drainage is defective. The Khurdah and Titagur khals carry off the drainage to the river. In Natagore and Rohora the drainage chiefly flows into the fields and tanks.	Is good in the riparian wards, but it is not good in the rural villages Ghola, Natagore, Rohora and Nona Chudunpuker.	Surface cleansing is attended to, but not sufficiently well owing to inadequate establishment. Open air defæcation is practised.
	North Barrackpore—*Town.*	20,980	...	22·35	4·90	3·62	2·56	Drainage is very defective. Should be improved	Is taken from tanks and the river Hooghly. There are many tanks with pucka ghats, but their water is not good.	Surface cleansing is fairly well attended to. There are two public latrines. The night-soil from the public latrines is removed and buried in a trenching ground. More public latrines are required—one at Monirampore, one at Nowabganj, and one at Garulia, in order to keep the river bank, where defæcation is carried on to a great extent, free and pure.
	Barrackpore—*Rural*	4,932	...	41·97	·81	·20	1·41	Drainage is defective	Is taken from tanks. The quality of the tank water is bad.	Domestic cleansing is pretty good. No conservancy arrangements.
	Nawabganj—*Rural*	1,708	·58	19·32	9·36	...	2·92	.....	.....	.....
	Khardaha—*Rural* ...	7,190	...	32·40	2·64	·55	2·35	.....	.....	.....
	Basirhat—*Town* ...	15,109	...	15·95	5·75	·46	3·10	There is no regular drainage system. The roadside drains, which are of irregular shape and level, discharge themselves into the river and khals.	Is obtained from the river and from tanks. There are some good tanks. The quality of the river water is also good, except in the summer, when it becomes brackish and a little disagreeable to taste.	The conservancy arrangements are defective. Surface cleansing is not efficiently done, as the conservancy establishment, carts, &c., are insufficient.
	Basirhat—*Rural* ...	63,440	...	22·03	1·11	·01	2·06	There is an entire absence of drainage	Is chiefly from the rivers Jabcona and Biddisdhurree and tanks which are full of weeds and very filthy. Most of the tanks dry up in April and May.	No conservancy arrangements. The villages are riddled with hollows and excavations full of filth and stagnant water. In many villages the dead are interred near houses.
	Barnagore—*Town* ...	34,278	...	12·28	5·22	3·79	3·87	Defective, especially with regard to levels. The Bagjulla khal, which is the main drainage and which carries off the surface and drainage water to the salt-water marshes, is silted up and obstructs drainage. This khal should be cleared up and re-excavated, where necessary. A sluice-gate should also be constructed in it. A scheme of drainage for the town has been prepared by the Sanitary Board.	Derived from the river Hooghly and from tanks ...	Surface cleansing is attended to, and the street sweepings, &c., are deposited in appointed places, and in pits and hollows. The *bustis*, however, are in a filthy and insanitary condition. The public as well as private latrines are under municipal management. The night-soil is trenched.
	Rajpur—*Town* ...	10,940	...	25·59	3·10	...	·81	Very imperfect. Properly speaking, there are no drains. The surface water is drained off by the natural slopes. A few roadside drains have been constructed to facilitate drainage.	Is obtained from tanks. The supply is insufficient and the quality of the water is not good. During summer good drinking-water is a scarcity and the people have to bring it from a great distance.	Surface cleansing is attended to, but the arrangement for the cleansing of latrines is not satisfactory.
	Sonarpur—*Rural* ...	31,304	...	21·43	2·49	·44	4·08	Drainage is almost absent in the villages, and what little there is is defective.	Is taken from tanks which contain pretty good water.	Domestic cleansing is fairly well attended to. No conservancy arrangements.
	Naihati—*Town* ...	29,724	·37	20·35	6·96	3·09	3·12	The drains are well arranged and complete. Some of them have become silted up. They should be cleared up.	Is obtained from the river, as well as from tanks and a khal. The supply is very impure. Steps should be taken to improve the water-supply.	The street sweepings are utilised in filling up pits, hollows and low lands.
	Naihati—*Rural* ...	56,352	·08	25·66	3·21	·44	3·22	Drainage is defective	Is taken from the river Suti and from tanks. The river, however, has silted up and contains stagnant water, which is full of decomposing weeds. In some places certain portions of the river have been converted into tanks by embankments placed across. Most of the tanks are old and shallow and dry up in April and May.	No conservancy arrangements. Dung and all sorts of refuse are collected near houses for manuring purposes. Defæcation is carried on in fields, gardens, banks of rivers, and in jungles. The Hindus cremate their dead on the bank of the Hooghly. The Muhammadans bury theirs close to their houses.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
24-Parganas ...	Baduria—*Town* ...	12,741	...	19·69	2·04	·33	2·19	Fair. The town is drained into the river Jaboona and Mockator khal. A portion of the drainage flows into bheels.	Is obtained from the river Jaboona and tanks. The supply is abundant and the quality of the water is good. But the bank of the river and the river itself is polluted by surface impurities and defecation.	Surface cleansing is attended to, but not efficiently for want of proper establishment.
	Baduria—*Rural* ...	113,722	·07	22·00	3·72	·16	1·83	Drainage is chiefly effected by means of khals and the rivers. It is at places very defective.	The inhabitants of the villages which are situated on the banks of the rivers Jumna and Itchamutty resort to these rivers for their water supply, but the others have to depend on bheels, baors, and dirty shallow tanks full of weeds. In the baors jute is steeped.	The dwellings are badly constructed, and as a rule are devoid of ventilation. The floors of the dwellings are generally kutcha, but are kept clean by smearing them almost every morning with earth and cowdung.
	South Dum-Dum—*Town.*	11,037	·27	16·94	5·43	6·32	3·25	A drainage scheme has been prepared by the Sanitary Board, and is now under consideration of the Commissioners.	Is derived from tanks. The supply is insufficient	Surface cleansing is attended to. The sweepings are utilized in filling up pits and hollows. Part IX of the Municipal Act is in force in a portion of the Municipality. Night-soil is trenched.
	North Dum-Dum—*Town.*	10,396	·09	17·98	2·50	2·53	2·11	No regular drainage system. The levels are defective.	The water-supply is insufficient, there being no river or good tanks for drinking water.	House sweepings are carried away in carts to fill up ditches.
	Dum-Dum—*Rural*...	32,472	...	22·11	2·58	·86	2·80	Drainage is defective	The people take their drinking water from the Suti river and from tanks. The river has silted up and contains stagnant water, which is full of decomposing weeds and leaves from bamboo clumps along the banks. Most of the tanks are old and shallow, and dry up in April and May. The water of some is green in February.	No conservancy arrangements. Domestic cleansing is pretty fairly attended to. Defecation is carried on in fields and gardens.
	Barasat—*Rural* ...	65,822	...	17·92	2·55	·51	2·01	Same as in Dum-Dum thana	Same as in Dum-Dum thana	Same as in Dum-Dum thana.
	Hasanabad including Taki—*Rural.*	80,539	1·09	14·98	9·19	·88	2·72	Same as in Baduria thana described above ..	Is taken from the river Itchamutty and from tanks. The water of the river is fit for drinking only in winter, as it becomes brackish in the hot and rainy seasons. There are however, a few good tanks here and there. In some villages the people have to bring their drinking water from a distance of 7 or 9 miles. Water-supply is on the whole very defective.	The dwelling-house are ill-ventilated; their floors are generally kutcha, but are kept clean by smearing them almost every morning with earth and cowdung. General conservancy nil. The Hindus cremate their dead on the banks of khals and rivers, while the Muhammadans bury theirs in the villages and sometimes even in the homesteads.
	Baruipur—*Rural* ...	82,946	·01	16·57	2·37	·10	1·29	Villages are situated on high ground and surrounded by fields. The natural drainage is good and flows into fields, but the road-side drains are obstructed and full of jungle and noxious vegetation.	Is taken from tanks and ponds, some of which are dug in the hot season. Very few of them are kept clean, and most of them are full of weeds and aquatic plants.	In some villages the houses are crowded together. No conservancy arrangements exist. Pathways, waste lands, and jungles are used as latrines. Dirty pits and excavations exist. Cremation is carried on in the burning ghat, which is kept dirty. Muhammadans inter their dead in the compounds of their houses.
	Diamond Harbour—*Rural.*	63,430	...	19·29	3·32	·77	2·49	Some of the villages are on high and some on low ground. Drainage flows into the fields and khals.	Water-supply is taken from tanks only. The water of some of the tanks is good; others are full of weeds and pannas.	Most of the houses are kutcha and like huts. No conservancy arrangements exist. Roads, footpaths and sides of tanks are full of human excreta. Defecation is promiscuous. Excavations containing filthy water abound. Hindus cremate their dead on the banks of the river Hooghly.

24-Parganas ..	Vishnupur—*Rural* ..	79,080	...	17·05	3·31	·53	2·58	Some of the villages are situated on elevated ground, and some are low-lying and surrounded by swampy paddy-fields. Drainage from the former is to some extent free, but that from the latter is more or less defective.	Water-supply is chiefly obtained from tanks, khals, and the river Hooghly. The tanks generally receive surface drainage, and are often in a filthy state.	The houses mostly consist of mud walls with roofs thatched with straw or grass. The courtyards are kept clean, but the surroundings of the houses are often filthy. Defecation is carried on at convenient places during the dry season, but the sides of tanks and roads and high grounds are resorted to for the purpose during the rains when the fields are under water. The Hindus burn their dead on banks of tanks and khals, and on waste lands, but the Muhammadan dead are usually buried in private lands near their houses.
	Baruipur—*Town* ...	3,922	...	34·67	4·33	1·78	2·55	.....	Derived from tanks. The supply is impure ...	Same as in Cossipur-Chitpur.
	Barasat—*Town* ...	9,754	...	17·22	2·25	2·56	2·35	Imperfect. The drains discharge themselves into the Sonthee nadi and the Kocha bil. But this latter obstructs the natural flow of water by the numerous fishing weirs which exist in them. The weirs should be removed.	Is obtained from tanks, which are polluted in several ways. Some of the tanks should be conserved.	The conservancy arrangements are bad. Surface cleansing is not properly attended to. There are many unwholesome pits and hollows which should be filled up.
	Taki—*Town* ...	4,936	.....	16·41	1·41	1·41	3·64	No drainage system worthy of the name ...	Is derived from tanks, the water of which is insufficient and unwholesome.	Same as in Gobardanga.
	Gobardanga—*Town*	6,704	2·38	20·13	2·83	·59	·73	The drainage is not in a state of efficiency, and the drains in many cases discharge themselves into pits and excavations.	Is derived from the rivulet Jumna and a small lake called the Kankana. The water of these sources becomes unwholesome and scanty in the summer. Tank water is also used, but good drinking water tanks are rare, and there is a little scarcity of water here.	The rate-payers remove the sweeping of their houses and throw them into pits and ponds.
	Bhangar—*Rural* ...	67,937	·05	14·14	2·57	·39	2·27	Most of the villages are low-lying and are surrounded by swampy tracts of rice cultivation. Drainage from them is extremely defective. Many villages become water-logged during the rains.	Water-supply is obtained from tanks, khals, and tidal creeks. The tanks are mostly small, and are covered with weeds and pannas, and are polluted by bathing, washing clothes, cattle, &c. The water of khals and creeks is generally brackish.	Personal cleanliness is observed by the people generally. The houses are neat and tidy, but ill-ventilated, and their surroundings are filthy. No conservancy arrangements exist. The sweepings and house and cow-shed refuse are heaped near houses until wanted for manure. Defecation takes place on the sides of khals and everywhere. The dead are often interred in and near houses.
	Diganga—*Rural* ...	55,776	.....	25·85	·93	·05	·76	Drainage almost the same as in Habra thana, described below.	Water-supply almost the same as in Habra thana. Scarcity of water is felt in some places in April and May, when the Pudma nadi dries up.	Domestic cleansing almost the same as in Harbra thana with this exception that cremation is carried on on banks of tanks and khals and on waste lands.
	Habra—*Rural* ...	64,579	.....	23·58	5·32	·06	1·01	Drainage is fairly effected from the villages that are situated on banks of rivers and khals. Most of the villages are, however, low-lying, and in them the drainage is very defective, being much interfered with by pits and hollows.	Water-supply is obtained from tanks, bils, khals, Pudma nadi, and the river Jamna. The tanks are mostly covered with weeds and sedges, and are open to all sorts of pollution.	With few exceptions the houses are kutcha and consist of mud walls with small holes in many instances for ventilation. The roofs are thatched with straw. House surroundings are often very filthy. No conservancy arrangements exist. The Hindus generally carry their dead to the banks of Hooghly for cremation, while the Muhammadan dead are usually buried close to their houses.
	Haroa—*Rural* ...	62,785	·25	14·22	3·05	·41	1·87	The country is full of swamps and khals, and numerous pits, hollows, and excavations which receive the drainage.	Water-supply is taken from tanks, most of which are full of weeds and contain decomposing vegetation with branches of trees overhanging them.	Houses are made of mud walls and thatched with straw and are not provided with sufficient windows. They are surrounded by fields. There is much dense jungle in the country. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defecation is carried on anywhere. Jute is extensively steeped in the road-side cuttings. Pits, hollows and excavations containing filthy water abound.
	Jaynagar—*Town* ...	8,233	...	17·36	8·13	1·57	1·82	The drainage is carried off by roadside drains into nalas, which discharge their water into the fields.	Is obtained from tanks. The quality of the water is bad.	.....

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary Estimate of Towns and Villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
24-Parganas ...	Jaynagar—*Rural* ...	82,787	·01	16·23	4·11	·20	·63	The drainage is defective. This is partly due to the closure of the mouths of the Sankibhanga and Kanta khals.	Is obtained chiefly from tanks excavated on the silted-up bed of the Ganges. The water in the khas mahal tank excavated in village Dorsa Bhugobanpur has become brackish.	The dwellings are generally ordinary mud huts. There is no conservancy arrangement. Cremation is carried on in the silted-up bed of the Ganges, and interment takes place close to houses.
	Budge-Budge—*Rural*	72,283	...	11·91	3·36	2·46	4·37	Some of the villages have khals near them to carry off the rain water, and some are situated on or near the bank of the river Hooghly.	Is obtained from tanks, the water of which is in most cases dirty.	The majority of the dwellings are mere mud huts thatched with straw. Domestic cleansing is fairly attended to. There are no conservancy arrangements in any village, and defœcation is carried on in fields and gardens. Cremation is performed on the banks of the river Hooghly or on the silted bed of the Adyaganga, but the Muhammadans bury their dead close to houses.
	Matla or Canning—*Rural.*	50,539	...	14·25	6·29	·10	·80	Attempts have been made to improve the drainage system, but still much remains to be done. The railway embankment has to a certain extent obstructed the drainage.	The water-supply is obtained from tanks, none of which are good.	The dwellings are not crowded together. They consist of mud walls and thatched roofs and are surrounded by paddy-fields. No conservancy arrangement exists. Defœcation is carried on in the fields, and the house refuse is collected near the *baris*. The Hindus cremate their dead on the banks of the Bidyadhari river or on the silted bed of the Adyaganga at Barripur.
	Kalpi—*Rural* ...	106,544	1·99	14·17	11·00	·23	1·19	The natural drainage of the villages in this thana is to some extent free. There are many khals, which carry off the rain water.	Drinking water is obtained from tanks	Conservancy is conspicuously absent. The burning and burial arrangements are similar to those of Bankipore thana. In some villages burial takes place close to tanks which are resorted to for drinking purposes.
	Debipur—*Rural* ...	49,815	...	18·22	5·09	1·54	4·11	Is on the whole defective. A khal discharges part of the surface water into the river Hooghly. A narrow fair-weather road and the metalled Fulta-Birasi road pass through some of the villages.	Is obtained from tanks, many of which are shallow, and dry up in summer.	No conservancy arrangements exist in any of the villages in this thana. Defœcation is carried on in waste lands and fields. The village paths are used by the children as public latrines. The Hindus cremate their dead on the bank of the khal, and the Muhammadans bury theirs close to their houses.
	Bankipur—*Rural* ...	124,453	·008	16·52	8·23	·55	1·48	The natural drainage of the villages in this thana is defective.	Drinking water is taken from tanks, some of which are in good condition.	There is no conservancy arrangement. The Hindus cremate their dead either on the silted-up bed of the Adyaganga or on the banks of tanks, and the Muhammadans bury theirs close to their *baris* or on the banks of tanks, the water of which is used for drinking.
	Mathurapur—*Rural*	58,638	·01	17·10	19·71	·28	2·56	The drainage of the villages in this thana is defective. Some villages have fair-weather roads without side-drains.	The people take their drinking water from tanks, some of which are safely situated, and contain pretty good water.	The dwellings in most cases have their walls made of mud and their tops thatched with straw. House refuse is collected in or around the premises. There is no conservancy arrangement. Defœcation is carried on in open fields and waste lands. The Hindus cremate their dead on the silted-up bed of the Ganges, and the Muhammadans bury theirs close to their houses.

NADIA — — ...	Krishnagar—*Town*...	25,500	·03	22·74	4·39	·47	3·76	Imperfect. The main drainage canal, the Anjoona khal, is defective in level. The principal defect is that the drainage finds its way into tanks.	Is not sufficient. The water is obtained from the river Jalangi, tanks and wells. Only a very small number of the tanks have been reserved for drinking.	Surface cleansing is attended to. The sweepings are utilized in filling up pits and hollows.
	Krishnagar—*Rural*	73,440	...	27·19	6·01	·10	3·18	Drainage is to rivers, bils, and khals. The villages are flooded more or less during the rains.	Is taken from the rivers Jalangi and Hooghly and from bils, tanks and wells. In some places the tanks dry up in the hot season, and want of good water is considerably felt.	Houses are kutcha and pucka, and kept fairly clean. No conservancy. Many villages are honey-combed with dirty holes and excavations.
	Santipur—*Town* ...	30,437	...	22·20	·88	·32	2·23	Defective. Some pucka drains with good falls should be constructed.	River water, which is good, is generally used, but the people living far away from the river use tank water.	Surface cleansing is fairly well attended to. Well-privies abound. Defæcation is carried on promiscuously.
	Santipur—*Rural* ...	23,527	.....	31·75	5·71	·17	2·97	Drainage is pretty fair, and there is a long jole which serves the purposes of a drain.	Is taken from rivers and tanks. Most of the tanks are overgrown with weeds. The quality of the water on the whole is very bad.	The dwellings are badly constructed without proper ventilation. The floors of dwellings are generally kept clean by smearing them every morning with earth and cowdung. In the main pathways accumulations of rubbish, &c., are to be seen.
	Kushtia—*Town* ...	11,199	.....	27·59	·26	·26	4·45	Defective. The drains falling into the river are flushed back by flood water, which passes through and submerges low lands before passing into the fields. The drainage is obstructed to a certain extent by the railway line.	Is obtained from the river Gorai	Surface cleansing is not attended to. The nightsoil from the public and private latrines is removed and buried in the municipal trenching ground.
	Kushtia—*Rural* ...	22,306	.....	24·38	3·27	·26	4·16	The drainage is pretty fair, and there is a long jole which serves the purposes of a drain.	Is obtained from rivers, bils and tanks. The bils contain good water. The tanks, with the exception of a few, are in a bad condition, unprotected from surface drainage, muddy and full of pana and decaying vegetation.	The houses are crowded together in several villages. They are kept tolerably clean, and their floors are free from damp; but rubbish, litter and other refuse are accumulated in the main pathways. Bamboo clumps and much jungle and rank vegetation abound.
	Ranaghat—*Town* ...	8,506	.....	21·04	3·64	·35	6·92	Defective	The water-supply is sufficient, and of good quality. The river Churni is the principal source of water supply. Tanks supply water to the villages in the interior. Some of them should be specially set apart for drinking purposes.	Surface cleansing is attended to. There is only one public latrine, but privies, of the worst kind, viz., well-privies, abound, which are never cleaned. The people defecate on the roadsides and jungle for want of public latrines, and thus pollute the air and soil.
	Birnagar—*Town* ...	3,421	.....	35·07	4·38	·29	7·30	Defective, most of the kutcha drains finding their way into pits or tanks. A drainage scheme is under contemplation.	Is derived from some of the old silted-up tanks. The quality of the water is impure, and the supply is insufficient.	Surface cleansing is not properly attended to for want of adequate establishment. The sweepings are said to be used for filling up low places.
	Ranaghat—*Rural* ...	65,380	...	28·15	5·81	·07	5·10	There are no drains. The ditches are obstructed by sweepings and other refuse.	Is generally taken from tanks and bils. The tanks are covered with pana *(pista stratiotes)* and other weeds, and are contaminated by washing of clothes and cattle, by refuse thrown on their sides, by defecation around and about them, and in other ways.	The houses are free from ground damp. Domestic cleansing is regulated by the social status of the people, but the houses of the gowallas and moochis are generally unclean. The Muhammadans also do not, as a rule, care for conservancy or cleanliness. In several villages sweepings and other refuse are thrown and accumulated on the pathways and passages. Defecation around dwellings and in the beds and on the banks of rivers is common.
	Meherpur—*Town* ...	5,820	...	21·82	·68	·17	1·37	The roads are provided with waterways, but as they are kutcha shallow surface channels, they are not of much use.	The water is obtained from the river Bhoyrub. Tank and well water is used to a small extent. The municipal tank is well protected, and contains good water. The private tanks are fouled.	The town is surrounded with jungle, particularly in Shaikpara. No arrangements have been made for surface cleansings.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—				Other causes.	Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Nadia	Meherpur—*Rural* ...	63,696	...	24·02	2·54	·47	2·09	The natural drainage is pretty free, and its outfall is into the Bhyrub and Khoria rivers, but many villages get water-logged during the rains.	Is taken from the Bhyrub, Howli and Khoria rivers, and from bhils, khals, and dobas. There are very few tanks. The Bhyrub is covered with vegetation. Nevertheless its water is clean and wholesome.	In general the houses are constructed of the usual materials, but those on the borders of the rivers are built of frail and inflammable materials. Jungle abounds in many villages, though much of it has been cleared by the indigo planters. Domestic cleansing is somewhat better cared for than is generally the case in rural villages. Sweepings and refuse are utilised in filling up hollows in the homesteads, and consequently unhealthy excavations are comparatively few in this thana.
	Nadia—*Town* ...	13,334	.....	16·04	2·47	·14	2·61	Very defective, the place being surrounded by an embankment unprovided with sluice gates. There is no means of discharging any excess of surface water into the river or Polter khal.	Is obtained from the river Bhagirathi and a khal. Those far away from the river use tank water, when the river recedes and the khal dries up. The people use well water for all domestic purposes.	Surface cleansing is attended to. Sweepings and other refuse are used for filling up pits. The well-to-do people have well-privies which have not been cleaned for years. The poor resort to waste lands and jungles for defœcation.
	Kumarkhali—*Town*	6,165	.....	23·51	4·05	1·45	4·05	There is no drainage system at all, the purpose being served by a few kutcha drains.	Is derived from the river Gorai, the water of which is of good quality. Tank water is also used.	Sweepings and other refuse are used for filling up pits.
	Kumarkhali—*Rural*	96,359	.....	25·56	3·03	·14	1·64	The natural drainage is defective, the ground slope towards the rivers being insufficient. There are no side-drains to the roads, and several villages are water-logged.	Is had from the rivers Pudma and Gorai and from bils, dobas, and wells. Tanks are rare.	The houses are scattered. Their floors however are very damp, and domestic cleansing is very little attended to.
	Chakdaha—*Town* ...	8,615	.....	24·36	1·20	·11	4·86	The drainage discharges into the river and the fields. Pits, holes and ponds interfere with drainage to a great extent.	The riparian villages draw their water-supply from the river, and those in the interior from tanks and wells. The municipal tank contains good drinking-water. The other tanks are foul.	The arrangements under this head are bad. There are several well-privies, which are seldom, if ever, cleaned. The majority of the people resort for defœcation to the fields, gardens, waste lands, sides of tanks, and khals, &c.
	Chakdaha—*Rural* ...	55,305	.....	29·49	4·41	·01	5·51	The natural drainage is not sufficiently free, and there are, as a rule, no drains by the sides of the roads.	Is taken from the river Hooghly, bils, khals, and tanks. The tanks are covered with *pana* and other weeds, and are contaminated by washing of clothes and cattle, by refuse thrown on their sides, by defœcation around and about them, and in other ways.	The houses are not crowded together, but are ill-ventilated. They and their surroundings are kept in a filthy condition. Jungle abounds in several villages. Conservancy is little cared for. Sweepings and other refuse lie about.
	Haringhatta—*Rural*	34,842	·02	31·31	8·92	·17	3·29	The drainage flows into bhils and khals. The villages are flooded when there is an unusual quantity of rain.	Is taken from the river Joboone, bils, and tanks. The quality of the water is not good. A great scarcity of water is sometimes felt in many villages.	Domestic cleansing is more or less observed by the people. No conservancy arrangements. Road-sides, fields, and waste lands are resorted to for defœcation.
	Chuadanga—*Rural*	19,760	.....	22·72	19·63	.....	3·02	Natural drainage is defective, and consequently surface water cannot be carried off quickly, and lies stagnant, and soaks into the soil about the houses.	Is taken from wells and tanks. Some difficulty is felt in summer, when the tanks dry up. Villages on the banks of the rivers, khals, or bils obtain their water-supply from them. The banks of rivers are used as latrines: the bils dry up causing scarcity of water; and the wells are contaminated by surface pollution.	No conservancy arrangements. Domestic cleansing is not cared for. Defœcation in and about some villages is common. Cowdung is heaped up or kept in pits, emitting a disgusting odour. Jute is steeped in hollows and tanks in the midst of habitations. In some villages dead bodies are buried in dwelling-houses.
	Hanskhali—*Rural* ...	37,364	.....	27·53	6·39	·05	2·59	Some of the villages are on high ground; some level with the surrounding ground; some are surrounded by stagnant bhils and swamps. Natural drainage is defective, and consequently surface water cannot be carried off sufficiently, and lies stagnant, and soaks into the soil about the houses.	Is taken from tanks, some of which are in a bad condition, and from streams. In some villages there are ponds which dry up in summer when wells are dug.	Conservancy is not satisfactory. The people resort for defœcation to fields and waste lands, but away from habitations. The dead are buried in the compounds of houses.

NADIA	Kissenganj—*Rural*	32,658	...	23·91	7·22	·03	2·08	Some of the villages are situated on high and some on low land. Drainage is pretty free on the whole.	Is taken from streams, tanks, wells, khals, and bils. Most of the tanks are shallow, silted-up, covered with rank vegetation, and their banks are used for defœcation; some dry up in the hot weather. The wells and bils contain good water, but some of the latter are polluted with weeds. Some of the khals have silted-up.	Some of the villages are open and free, but many are surrounded with jungle and bamboo clumps. In some rank vegetation and stagnant water holes abound. House-sweepings, refuse, &c., are accumulated. Here and there cowdung is used for fuel. The gowalla bustis are very filthy. The pauper dead are generally thrown into the river Ichamati.
	Chapra—*Rural* ...	63,461	...	23·50	9·22	...	3·19	The villages are situated on a low level, and are consequently liable to floods. Many of the villages are badly drained. The embankment of the Kuli khal obstructs the drainage of the villages in its neighbourhood.	Is taken from the rivers Ichamati and Churni, and from bils and khals. Tanks are very rare.	The houses are generally scattered and widely apart from each other, and many are enclosed with hedges, and in several instances surrounded by jungle and bamboo clumps, which prevent the free admission of air and light into the premises. Domestic cleansing is, with few exceptions, fairly well attended to, but household refuse is not properly disposed of. Hollows, containing vegetable, animal impurities, and stagnant water, manure pits and dung heaps, are to be met with.
	Nakasipara—*Rural*	56,385	...	31·24	3·49	·03	·74	The villages are situated on a low level, and are therefore subject to floods. The drainage is defective, the ground having no slope for the carrying off of storm water.	Is taken from the Khoria river and from bils, khals, and tanks. The rivers and khals are polluted by defœcation. Most of the tanks have silted up.	The houses are not crowded together, but are defective in internal ventilation. They and their surroundings are kept in a filthy condition. Jungle abounds in many villages. Conservancy is little cared for.
	Kaliganj	46,845	...	21·77	4·44	·53	4·76	Drainage is pretty free. The outfall is into the Ganges.	Is obtained from the river Bhagirathi, and from bhils, khals, baors, and tanks. The bils and tanks are covered with weeds and vegetation, and a few have silted up, and most of them dry up in summer.	The houses are not crowded together, but are ill-ventilated. They and their surroundings are kept in a filthy condition Jungle abounds in several villages. Conservancy is little cared for. Cesspits, emitting unpleasant odours, exist sweepings, cattle litter and every other refuse lie about.
	Tehatta—*Rural* ..	87,121	...	23·10	4·51	·04	3·54	The houses are, as a rule, built on raised ground, the natural drainage is therefore good.	In taken from the Bhyrub and Khoria rivers, and the Peerpur and Abrah bils. Wells are few and tanks rare. The bils dry up in the spring. The water in hollows is also used for drinking purposes.	Domestic cleansing is determined by the caste and habits of the people. There are many hollows and ditches surrounded with bamboos, and several of them contain feces. The bustis generally and the roads are similarly defiled.
	Karimpur—*Rural*	100,852	...	23·77	6·88	...	4·08	This thana is situated on a low level, and is therefore subject to floods.	Is obtained chiefly from the Bhyrub, the Hognagun khal, the Dhankhali bil, which is the tail end of Bhyrub, the Chakla bhil, and joles. Tanks and wells are very rare. The bils and khals have silted up, and are covered with vegetation, and the joles are filthy.	In general the houses are constructed of the usual materials; but those on the borders of the rivers are built of frail and inflammable materials. Domestic cleansing is somewhat better cared for than is generally the case in rural villages. The sweepings and refuse are utilised in filling up hollows.
	Gangani—*Rural* ...	73,227	...	24·62	7·44	·01	3·24	The natural drainage, which flows into the Bhyrub river and a jole, is pretty free, but some villages are water-logged.	Is taken from the rivers Bhyrub, Ichamutty, and Howli, and from dobas and tanks. The tanks are very few, and are polluted in many ways. The Bhyrub and Ichamutty have silted up to a great extent, and the banks of the former are used as a public latrine.	The houses are not crowded together, but are deficient in internal ventilation. Their floors and walls, which are made of earth, are damp. Jungle exists in the villages along the Bhyrub river.
	Daulatpur—*Rural*	64,155	...	23·93	3·35	·07	4·74	Drainage flows into rivers and bils	The river Mathabhanga and Ganges and bils with tanks and wells supply drinking-water.	Domestic cleansing is pretty good. No conservancy.
	Nayapara—*Rural* ..	140,883	...	24·32	3·51	·06	3·61	Drainage of the villages on elevated land is pretty free, but those situated on either side of the railroad is being obstructed by it. The villages on or near the banks of the river Pudma are flooded annually.	Is taken from the rivers Pudma and Howli and the Nangta khal, and from tanks and railway excavations, the water of which is very unwholesome.	The dwelling-houses are made of mat walls with straw thatched roofs. Conservancy nil. Sweepings and house-refuse are gathered in front of houses. Jungle abounds in many villages. No roads.
	Bhallaka—*Rural* ...	46,883	...	26·18	2·59	·32	5·57	Drainage is free in some villages, but it is defective in the rest. Some villages are liable to be flooded during the rains.	Is obtained from rivers Gorai, Kaligunga and Dacka nadi and tanks.	No roads. Covered with bamboo clumps and rank vegetation. Burials take place in the precincts of dwelling-houses.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Nadia	Bhadalia—*Rural* ...	72,377	...	25·93	6·10	·06	1·83	The drainage is pretty free, and is generally towards khals and bils. Some of the villages are flooded during the rains.	Is taken from the river Bhagirathi, Nijhoue khal, the Khalashia bil and tanks which are numerous. The khal is full of dal grass and moss. The bil contains good water. Other bils that are there are more or less overgrown with aquatic plants and contain unwholesome water.	The houses are crowded together in several villages. They are kept tolerably clean, and their floors are free from damp, but rubbish, litter and other refuse are accumulated in the main pathways.
	Alamdanga—*Rural*	89,663	...	27·23	14·18	·01	2·53	Drainage is tolerably free on the whole; but Athoria, Gopaldanga, and Sindurkoti are not well drained, and many villages are water-logged, especially the char villages	Is taken from the river Howli, the Bhantrye nuddi, Chahla bil and from tanks. There are only a few wells. The nuddi having no connection with any water-course, is rapidly polluted, and its water becomes unwholesome during the dry season. The bil is rendered unwholesome from decomposing vegetation. The tanks have silted up, and are covered with moss, weeds and other vegetation.	The houses are built widely apart from each other, and their floors are not damp. The villages are, with few exceptions, pretty free from jungle, but bamboo clumps are plentiful in the villages along the Howli river. Heaps of sweepings and refuse are to be met with. Defæcation on the pathways, passages, the sides of tanks, and in the dry bed of the river Howli is common. On the whole, however, domestic cleansing is fairly well attended to.
	Damurhuda—*Rural*	63,386	...	26·15	7·60	...	1·23	The natural drainage is pretty free, but the Howli embankment retards drainage of rain water. The Nalpore jole is a sort of outlet for the drainage of the villages situated about it. The cart tracks in the villages serve the purposes of drains. Some villages are liable to inundation.	Is taken from the river Howli, bils and wells. Tanks are rare. The bil behind Dudpatila has deteriorated, and its water is unfit for drinking. The best well is at Paranpur. In the same village there is a zamindari tank which has silted up, and contains water rendered unwholesome from decaying vegetation.	The houses are not crowded together, but are deficient in internal ventilation. Bamboo clumps, overhanging hollows and pathways, abound, and rank vegetation, luxuriant from excessive rainfall, is common. Busti cleansing is not properly attended to, and the gowalla bustis are invariably the most filthy. There is no arrangement for the removal of household sweeping refuse and litter, which are thrown anywhere or accumulated on pathways.
	Kalupol—*Rural* ...	36,467	...	36·41	25·03	·13	3·75	The drainage is defective. Rain-water stagnates on the village pathways, being obstructed in its outflow, particularly at Akhandaberia and Chandpur. A jole on the west of Saraberia serves the purposes of a drain, and there is also much water-logging.	Is obtained chiefly from the river Ichamutty and its offshoots, from bils, the jole at Saraberia, and from a few tanks. The Ichamutty is almost dry in summer, and is covered with weeds and noxious plants. The water of the bhils is impure during the dry season, and the Bhoyrub bil at Akhandabia is subject to contamination in various ways. The tanks have silted up.	The houses are not crowded together, but they are wanting in interior ventilation. Bamboo clumps, overhanging hollows and pathways, abound, and rank vegetation is common. Busti cleansing is not properly attended to, and the gowalla bustis are invariably the most filthy. There is no arrangement for the removal of household sweepings, refuse and litter, which are thrown anywhere or accumulated on pathways. Defæcation is carried on on the public pathways, which are also besprewn with cattle bones.
	Jibannagar—*Rural*	36,146	...	29·24	15·68	·02	3·48	Drainage is defective in some parts. The drain in Dumuria has been obstructed with silt deposit, and is covered with luxuriant vegetation, and this village and Andulberia and Hajridia are water-logged.	Is had from the river Bhyrub, khals, bils, bandhs, joles, and tanks. The water of the river is discolored at spring time owing to its mouth having been obstructed by the railroad at Joynuggur, where the bridge is too small to admit of free flow of water. The bils are used as public latrines and in other objectionable ways.	The houses are not crowded together, but are deficient in internal ventilation. Jungle is rare, except at Bajirdia. Domestic cleansing is fairly attended to. Defæcation is carried on in the village passages, on the Ramnaggar road, and amidst the bamboo clumps at Debati. The mode of keeping cattle generally is objectionable.
Murshidabad ...	Berhampore—*Town*	31,515	·08	24·87	4·08	·80	3·10	Defective, the main drain being much choked up with jungle. The drains require to be remodelled, as they were not constructed with due regard to levels.	Is obtained from the river Bhagirathi, tanks and wells. Only a very small number of the tanks and wells has been reserved for drinking.	Domestic cleansing is fairly well attended to by the people. Street sweepings are daily removed and properly disposed of, but the fluid refuse is not similarly treated. The public latrines are not sufficient for the requirements of the people. These and some of the private privies are kept clean by the municipal mehters.
	Sujaganj—*Rural* ...	9,403	...	41·15	1·38	·19	1·90	Drainage flows into fields and bils. It is very defective.	Is taken from the river Bhagirathi, bils, and tanks. The quality of the water is generally bad.	Domestic cleansing is more or less observed. No conservancy arrangements. The people defæcate in jungles, waste lands and fields. House refuse and other refuse matters are to be seen in almost every village accumulated in heaps in front or at the back of houses.

MURSHIDABAD ...	Gorabazar—*Rural*...	12,018	·08	49·02	7·07	·24	3·45	Drainage flows into fields and bils	Is taken from the river Bhagirathi, bils, and tanks. The quality of the water is generally bad.	Domestic cleansing is pretty good, but there are no conservancy arrangements. The people defæcate in jungles, waste lands, and fields.
	City Murshidabad—*Town*.	35,576	.....	29·45	2·64	·86	2·29	Imperfect, the levels being irregular. In Azimganj the outfall is not good.	Is obtained from the river Bhagirathi, tanks and wells. Arrangements exist for replenishing the tanks with fresh river water.	Domestic cleansing is fairly well attended to. The houses are swept and washed morning and evening. The street sweepings are utilized in filling up pits and hollows.
	Shahanagar—*Rural*	11,194	.....	35·73	·44	.....	2·40	Same as in Asanpur thana described below ...	Same as in Asanpur thana described below ...	Same as in Asanpur thana described below.
	Asanpur—*Rural* ...	10,127	.....	45·02	1·98	·09	2·36	Drainage is to fields and khals. It is generally defective.	Is taken from the river Bhagirathi and from tanks. In the dry season there is a scarcity of water.	Many villages are full of jungles. Domestic cleansing is fairly well attended to. The houses are crowded together. No conservancy arrangements.
	Manullabazar—*Rural*.	4,163	.....	49·72	3·36	.....	2·40	Same as in Asanpur thana described above ...	Same as in Asanpur thana described above ...	Same as in Asanpur thana described above.
	Kandi—*Town* ...	11,131	.....	16·08	6·10	·26	8·43	Fairly good. The town is drained by the river Mourakhi and the nala that passes through it.	Is obtained from the river Mourakhi and from tanks. The quality of the water is good.	Surface cleansing is attended to. The sweepings are used for filling up pits. The night-soil from the public latrines is trenched.
	Kandi—*Rural* ...	17,244	.....	21·22	4·98	.....	6·20	The natural drainage of some of the villages, particularly those situated on elevated ground, is good, but it is very defective in the villages that are situated on low land. The side-drains are not effective, deficient in outfall, and levels, obstructed and water-logged in places.	Is taken from the river Mourakhi, and from tanks and bils. The water of the former is said to be good, but that of the latter is polluted in various ways.	Domestic cleansing is more or less observed by the people. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village. Cattle dung is utilised, partly for fuel, and partly for manure. Defœcation on the roads and pathways and on the banks of tanks is very common. The Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the Mourakhi river, but there is no fixed burial ground for the interment of the Muhammadan dead.
	Jangipur—*Town* ...	9,794	.....	22·76	6·57	·40	2·34	Some of the roads have pucka drains, which discharge themselves chiefly into the river Bhagirathi. There is a large excavation in the town, called Lukhi Jole, which receives much of the drainage, and is a great nuisance.	Is taken from the river Bhagirathi, the Kalsa, and Karkari creeks. Tank and well water is also used to a small extent.	Surface cleansing is fairly well attended to, and the public latrines are kept pretty clean.
	Barwan—*Rural* ...	63,590	.....	18·93	2·46	·06	5·26	.....	.....	.....
	Raghunathganj—*Rural*.	51,014	.....	23·77	1·58	·09	2·11	Most of the villages are liable to inundation. The village Radhanagar has been entirely engulfed by the encroachment of the river Bhagirathi. Thoroughfares are wanting in many large villages. Water-logging is not very common. Drainage is pretty good.	Is taken from the Bhagirathi river, and from the Shahesh and Aganga bils. Tanks are few, and are generally polluted. There is, however, one good tank in Barrachimul, and a hollow in Faridpur was enlarged into a tank. Scarcity of water is experienced in the dry season.	The villages are generally open and airy, but those situated near the river Bhagirathi are surrounded with jungle. Bamboo clumps are rare. The conservancy arrangements bad. The banks of the rivers and the pathways are resorted to for defœcation, and there are unhealthy hollows amidst habitations. Bones of cattle are also to be met with on waste lands and in gardens.
	Diwanmari—*Rural*...	60,714	.....	33·48	3·57	.....	1·83	Rain-water is pretty well drained into the Bhyrub river through joles, but in some places the drainage is bad.	Is taken from the river Bhyrub, a bil, tanks, joles and wells. The Bhyrub, the only water-course in the thana is deep, and flows throughout the year, but it is polluted in several ways. Defœcation is also carried on on its banks. The Rajah's tank in Sreemantapur is in a good condition, and is guarded against pollution. A tank in Banagoria, which was excavated and fenced some years ago, contains good water. There is a scarcity of good drinking water in this thana during the hot season.	The dwelling-houses are made of mats, straw, bamboo, reeds, &c. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village. Jungles and bamboo clumps abound in some of the villages. Defœcation in hollows is very common; the gowalla bustis are very filthy; there are decomposing cattle-dung pits in Sreemantapur and Belitunga; and the gardens in Bonapara are covered with shells and human fœces.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle, under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Murshidabad ...	Burwa—*Rural* ...	68,695	.....	20·94	4·01	·05	·93	Drainage is free on account of the high position of the villages and from the undulating nature of the ground. Rain-water is tolerably well drained into bils and fields.	Is taken from the river Bhagirathi, and from bils and tanks. The quality of the water is generally bad. The tanks are generally overgrown with weeds.	Same as in Raghunathganj thana described above.
	Bharatpur—*Rural*...	109,240	·12	19·95	11·58	·02	5·55	Drainage is not free. The villages are water-logged in several places, and those on the sides of the Mourakshi river are intersected by khals and nalas opening from the river. Several villages are liable to inundation.	The chief sources of water-supply are the Bhagirathi and the Mourakshi rivers, the Barnar bil, and the tanks. The slope and the bed of the rivers as well as the sides of the tanks are freely resorted to for defœcation. The tanks are mostly covered with sedges and paras.	The houses are devoid of ventilation, and those in Dattabeha are too close to each other to admit of the free circulation of air. The Moochees, Haris, and Mussulmans are indifferent to domestic cleansing. House-refuse and sweepings are not removed to a suitable distance, but cattle-dung is dried and utilized as fuel in the dry months. Defœcation is promiscuous.
	Gowas—*Rural* ...	85,823	.....	26·67	·71	·03	1·64	The Bansgaria and Nyamatpara road gets water-logged, and the road along village Chardup was breached by the floods of 1885, and the part where its culvert was, has been converted into a doba. Water stagnates in many villages. The road outside of Chokorepara has entirely obstructed the drainage of that village.	Is taken from the rivers Padma, Bhagirathi, and Bhyrub, and from khals, joles, bils and wells. There are very few tanks. The khals, bils, &c., along the portion of the Bhagirathi within this thana silt and dry up in the spring, and then there is a scarcity of water. This contingency does not, however, occur in the opposite side of this river.	The houses are mostly made of mats, reeds, bamboos and grass. Mud-walled houses are rare. The houses are scattered and are not crowded with inmates. Domestic cleansing is not generally observed. Unhealthy hollows and ditches, heaps of manure and sweepings, bones and skeletons of cattle on the wayside, ashes, and litter about houses, and defœcation on the banks of the watercourses are common in this thana. In some villages cowdung is dried and used as fuel.
	Jalangi—*Rural* ...	112,831	·04	23·44	2·94	·01	3·59	The natural drainage is good in most of the villages, owing to their position being on elevated ground, but it is defective in the villages Shatberia, Gundaspur, Hetampur, Rajapur and others that are situated on low land and are flooded during the rains.	Is taken from the Bhyrub and Khoria rivers, the Shialmari nadi, wells and tanks. The slope of Shialmari nadi is resorted to for defœcation, and its bed is muddy. A want of good drinking water is much felt in the villages of Manuknagar, Domkole, Shumbhunagar, Gungadaspur, Hetampur and Bazarpur. The water difficulty of Shatberia has been in a great measure met by the excavation of a tank in that village some years ago.	The dwelling-houses are mud-walled, and devoid of ventilation. In many villages the bustis are open and airy, but in a few the houses are crowded together. House-refuse is thrown on pathways and in waste lands. In some villages sweepings are used in filling up holes. Cattle-dung is collected in manure pits. Passages and pathways are defiled with human excreta. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village. Burials generally take place in the compounds of dwelling-houses. In some villages the pauper dead are cast into the Shialmari nadi.
	Daulatbazar—*Rural*	38,998	...	32·87	3·94	·15	4·09	Drainage is pretty free. A little water-logging takes place in some of the villages. This thana is situated on somewhat high ground, and is therefore not much affected by floods.	Is obtained from the Bhagirathi and Bhyrub rivers, and from bils, khals and wells. In many villages there are wells only; tanks are rare. The quality of the water has not been stated.	The houses are constructed in the usual manner, but some of them have mat walls, and they are arranged in long lines instead of in the usual groups. Defœcation is carried on on the banks of the Bhyrub, in gardens, on pathways, and about the dwellings. Hollows containing dung, ashes, decaying vegetation and stagnant water are common. The habits of the people in the Basantapur village are particularly unclean. Dead cattle are thrown on waste lands. Cowdung is generally utilized as fuel.
	Hariharpara—*Rural*	55,058	...	29·99	1·90	...	·84	There are only two roads—one leading from Gorabazar, and the other from Hariharpara. Both of them become very clayey in rains, and in some places impassable. This thana being on a flat surface, the drainage is generally defective. Superficial draining finds its way into corn-fields, tanks, and water-holes. The outfall is into the silted-up Baromeshia khal or into undrained bils. This thana gets water-logged.	Is obtained from the river Bhyrub and its branch, called the Baromeshia khal, tanks, bils and wells. Some villages are honeycombed with hollows from which water is taken. The tanks are choked up with weeds and other vegetation. As there is no running watercourse in this thana, good drinking-water is scarce. The tanks are indiscriminately used for drinking, bathing, washing of soiled clothes, and laving of domestic animals.	Jungle abounds in the villages of this thana, and is so dense in some places as to afford a habitation for wild animals. The houses are subject to damp during the floods and heavy rains. The villages are generally unclean. Accumulations of house-refuse, rotten cattle dung, &c., are allowed to be in and about the dwellings. Defœcation is promiscuous. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village.

	Nowda—*Rural* ...	48,778	.....	21·36	1·66	.....	4·17	Same as in Hariharpara thana described above.	Is obtained from the river Khoria, tanks, bils and wells. The tanks are choked up with weeds and other vegetation, and they are indiscriminately used for drinking, bathing, washing of soiled clothes, and laving of domestic animals. The water is thus polluted and rendered unfit for drinking.	Same as in Hariharpara thana mentioned above.
	Gokarna—*Rural* ...	39,936	.....	24·11	3·80	·17	3·37	This thana is situated on a little higher level than the adjoining thana Khurgram, and a comparatively smaller number of villages are inundated. The natural drainage is pretty free. It flows into the natural streams through the Kandurs. The permeability of the soil assists the drainage.	Is taken from the Bhagirathi and Dwarka rivers and from tanks. The water of the river Dwarka is muddy, and is therefore not much used for drinking. Tank water in this thana is said to be fit for drinking, notwithstanding that nuisances are sometimes committed on their sides.	The houses are mud-walled and scattered, and in some villages separated from each other by jungle and bamboo clumps. Domestic cleansing is not observed. The habits of the Mussalmans, who form the bulk of the people, are very filthy. Cattle-dung is dried and utilized as fuel. Defœcation is promiscuous and is largely carried on on the foreshore and even bed of the Bhagirathi river. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village. Cremation takes place on the bank of the Bhagirathi, and burials are also made on the banks and in the dried-up portions of that river.
	Kaliangunj—*Rural*	37,652	.....	24·67	6·24	·02	4·64	This thana is situated on somewhat elevated ground, and its drainage is good. There is no water-logging worthy of notice.	Is obtained generally from bils and tanks. Defœcation is freely carried on on the banks of tanks. The Bachia bil, the largest and most important one in the thana, is covered with vegetation, and dries up in the hot season when there is a scarcity of water.	This thana is comparatively free from jungle, but numerous bamboo clumps are to be seen in villages Palshi and Gurey. Generally speaking, the conservancy arrangements are pretty fair, but pits of cowdung and manure and cesspools are sometimes seen amidst habitations in Khampole, Mominabad, Itacharun, and Dhingur villages.
MURSHIDABAD ...	Sagardighi—*Rural*	29,424	.....	25·96	2·65	.....	4·11	Most of the villages are situated on elevated ground. The outfall of the natural drainage is pretty good, except in Popara village, where water collects in holes, &c., and stagnates.	Is taken from the river Bhagirathi and from tanks and two dighies, the Ramsagur and Shagurdighi. These dighies are well known and contain wholesome water. The lily plant in the tanks filter the earthy impurities of the water, and such tanks are commonly met in fields. In some places there is a scarcity of water in the dry season.	The houses are widely apart from each other, except on the bank of the river Bhagirathi, where they are close and in rows. The bustees are open and free. Nothing particularly unclean is to be seen in any village. No conservancy arrangements exist.
	Bhagwangola—*Rural.*	53,590	.....	38·42	3·78	·01	2·02	This thana is situated on a lower level than those which surround it. Roads are insufficient in many large villages, and in many the pathways are low and require raising. The natural drainage of the thana is defective, and artificial drains are much wanted. Many villages are water-logged.	Is obtained from the rivers Padma, Bhyrub, and Bhagirathi, the Churkati nala, the Barathakur and Kasaipur khals, the Narajole, and from tanks and wells. The Bhyrub almost dries up in the hot season at Khoribora, and animalcula are found in the decomposing water that remains. The tanks are covered with rotting vegetation, and some of them are beset with jungle. The water of some of the wells becomes brackish in summer.	The houses are built apart from each other, admitting of free perflation of air, and are for the most part constructed of the ordinary materials. The char villages consist of mere hovels of mats, reeds and bamboos. Cattle litter and other house-refuse are thrown about in the compounds and around the houses, and there are a good many unwholesome hollows, which in some places contain fœcus. Defœcation on the roads and pathways and on the banks of the Bhyrub is very common. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village.
	Shamshirganj—*Rural.*	79,378	...	23·55	·60	·01	2·34	Thoroughfares are wanting in many villages. Water-logging is not common. The natural drainage is in many instances pretty free. Some villages are however, flooded during the rains.	Is taken from the river Ganges and from tanks, bils and baors. The tanks are covered with rotting vegetation, and some of them are beset with jungle. Some of the bils dry up in spring, when there is a scarcity of water.	The villages are widely apart from each other, except on the bank of the river Ganges, where houses are close and in rows. The bustees are open and free. Domestic cleansing is more or less observed by the people. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village. House-refuse is thrown on pathways and in waste lands. Defœcation is promiscuous.
	Suti—*Rural* ...	69,532	...	22·95	3·45	·07	2·85	There are very few roads, and they are devoid of side-drains. The drainage flows towards Bhagirathi and Pugla rivers.	Is obtained from the Bhagirathi river, the Pugla and Baston nadis, the Mora Gangni (remains of an old bed of the Ganges), tanks and a few wells. The water of all these sources is, however, rendered impure by all sorts of pollution. Defœcation is common on the sides of these water-courses and water receptacles.	The houses are scattered, and none of them are mud-walled. No conservancy arrangements exist. The banks of the rivers and pathways are resorted to for defœcation; there are unhealthy hollows amidst habitations, and the bones of cattle are to be met with on waste lands and in gardens. The pauper dead are believed to be thrown into the Bhagirathi river, particularly in Kalliganj.

District	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
JESSORE	Mirzapur—*Rural* ...	46,747	...	23·80	4·23	·14	3·64	Most of the villages being situated on elevated ground, the drainage is pretty free, but it is very defective in those villages which are situated on low land.	Is taken from the river Bhagirathi, and from tanks and wells. There are several dighies or artificial lakes with high banks, but nearly all of them have degenerated into silted and choked-up tanks. Notwithstanding, water from them is often used for drinking and other purposes.	Domestic cleansing is observed by the Hindus, but not by the Muhammadans, who are dirty in their habits. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village. Defœcation is carried on everywhere. Cremation takes place on the bank of the river Bhagirathi, and burials in private enclosures.
	Khurgaon—*Rural* ...	55,961	·03	22·65	3·17	·07	5·33	The drainage is defective. The villages are subject to floods generally by the overflow of the hill-stream Moyurakhi. The rain-water is drained into the hill-stream and into the Patun khal.	Is obtained from the river Dwarka, bils and tanks. Many of the tanks require reclamation; most of them are overgrown with vegetation, and a few have silted up.	Domestic cleansing is somewhat observed here. There are, however, foul ditches and holes and manure pits in many of the villages. The Mussulman busties are generally very filthy.
KHULNA	Khulna—*Town* ...	8,667	...	15·71	10·49	·23	3·57	The surface drainage passes on to bils in the south of the town, from where khals carry the water into the rivers at a considerably low level. The drainage system is tolerably good.	Is obtained from the river Bhyrub, and in places away from the river from tanks. The river water is tolerably good, except during the rains, when it is polluted by the overflow of stagnant bils. The tanks are generally covered with vegetation. But the new tanks which were excavated a few years ago have removed the want of water-supply to a great extent.	The conservancy arrangements are far from satisfactory. Surface cleansing is imperfectly done for want of establishment. Defœcation is carried on everywhere, and the fœcal water is washed into the ditches and tanks used for domestic purposes. The condition of the private privies is not satisfactory.
	Khulna—*Rural* ...	133,348	...	16·91	3·23	·08	2·78	The soil is clayey with an admixture of sand. The drainage of the place is very defective.	Is taken from the river Bhyrub and from tanks; the latter are full of weeds, and their banks are covered with low jungle.	The houses are made of split bamboo walls, the roofs being thatched with straw. They are generally surrounded by trees and gardens which interfere with free ventilation. Domestic cleansing is more or less observed, but no conservancy arrangements exist. Cattle are housed in separate huts. There are no roads, and the village paths are lined with rank vegetation. Defœcation is promiscuous. There are no appointed burning and burial-places.
	Satkhira—*Town* ...	8,550	...	34·35	4·44	·11	6·07	The drainage of the town is towards the Satkhira khal and some bils. The drains are generally kutcha.	Is obtained from the khal and tanks. Khal water is bad in quality, but the tank water is of fairly good quality.	Refuse and dead bodies are removed in carts by mehters.
	Satkhira—*Rural* ...	95,084	...	31·56	1·52	·01	2·84	Drainage is very defective. There are numerous excavations on and at the sides of the roads and in these water collects and stagnates.	Is taken from the river Betna and from wells. The river is silted up and nearly covered with weeds, and the water smells of vegetable decomposition; the tanks are also covered with weeds.	The dwellings are built of mud walls, the roofs being thatched with straw or leaves. Domestic cleansing is fairly well attended to, but no conservancy arrangements exist. Defœcation is promiscuous. The Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the river Betna. The Muhammadans bury theirs in their homesteads.
	Dumuria—*Rural* ...	79,003	...	37·96	9·78	·08	6·21	Same as in Satkhira thana described above ...	Water-supply in these thanas is chiefly taken from tanks which are not free from suspicion. Some villages also draw their water-supply from the rivers Rupsa and Bhadra and Kapadak.	More or less the same as in Satkhira thana described above.
	Baitaghata—*Rural*...	37,038	... ...	25·29	4·10	·37	4·02			
	Paikgachha—*Rural*	83,437	.....	20·14	3·05	·02	3·20			
	Bagerhat—*Rural* ...	161,778	·03	26·28	4·15	·03	3·62	There is no drainage system. In some places the water flows into rivers and khals; in others it collects and stagnates in ditches, holes, and excavations, from which there are no outlets.	Is taken from the river Bhoyrub, khals, and tanks; the water in the last-named is said to be clean, although they are full of weeds.	The dwellings, which are kept pretty clean, are made of split bamboo mat walls, the roofs being thatched with leaves. There is a good deal of jungle in this thana, and that is where people generally resort to for defœcation. No conservancy arrangements exist. There is no burial-ground. The dead are interred in homesteads.

	Mollahat—*Rural* ...	59,124	.....	14·12	3·77	·13	5·10	Same as in Bagerhat thana described above ...	Same as in Bagerhat thana described above	Same as in Bagerhat thana described above.
	Rampal—*Rural* ...	55,676	.....	27·71	5·13	·05	5·21			
	Morelganj—*Rural* ...	73,981	.....	28·19	3·12	·18	7·23			
	Chanduria—*Town* ...	2,593	.....	49·74	·38	.....	3·85	Defective	From the river Ichamati and partly from tanks ...	The conservancy arrangements are imperfect, owing to insufficient establishment. There are no public latrines.
	Debhata—*Town* ...	5,384	·37	20·61	5·38	·18	6·31	Defective. There is no drainage system at all...	Is taken from tanks, but the supply is inadequate...	The sweepings, &c., are thrown into the river.
KHULNA ...	Kalaroa—*Rural* ...	77,182	.....	39·94	2·96	·01	2·96	Drainage is very defective. The country is so low-lying that it is almost every year inundated in the rains by the rise of the Ichamati river.	Is obtained from the rivers Ichamati and Betna and from khals which contain sweetish water; also from tanks which are generally full of weeds.	The dwellings are of mud walls and thatched roofs. Domestic cleansing is pretty fair. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defecation is promiscuous. Cowdung and refuse is collected outside the dwellings.
	Magura—*Rural* ...	91,044	.....	18·06	·51	·06	1·55	In places where drainage exists, it flows into khals and swamps. In most of the villages of this thana, however, there is no drainage at all. Water collects and stagnates in holes, ditches, and excavations, from which there are no outlets.	Is taken from streams, khals, and wells, mostly from the two sources last-named, which dry up in the hot season, when there is a great scarcity of water, and the people have to go a long distance for it.	The dwellings are made of mat walls with thatched straw roofs. No conservancy arrangements exist. Rubbish and offensive matter is allowed to lie about the place. Defecation is promiscuous. There are no appointed cremation or burying-places. The Hindus burn their dead on the banks of streams. Muhammadans bury theirs in their homesteads.
	Assasuni—*Rural* ...	71,694	...	19·58	1·86	·32	4·93	Same as in Magura thana described above ...	Same as in Magura thana described above ...	Same as in Magura thana described above.
	Kaliganj—*Rural* ...	144,069	·006	16·82	1·83	·03	3·98			
	Jessore—*Town* ...	8,302	...	19·27	7·58	3·13	6·01	The drainage flows towards the river Bhyrub. The drains are kept in working order.	Is obtained from the river Bhyrub, which becomes stagnant in the cold season. Tank and well water is used. A few of the tanks have been reserved for drinking. The wells are fairly well protected.	Surface cleansing is fairly attended to. Sweepings and rubbish are used for filling up excavations and low lands. Dung and refuse from the cattle-sheds and stables are not properly disposed of. The private privies are under municipal management. Promiscuous defecation is prevalent.
JESSORE ...	Jessore—*Rural* ...	149,620	...	37·35	5·40	·06	1·25	Some of the rivers and khals which form the natural drainage have silted up; the drainage is therefore defective.	Some of the villagers resort for water-supply to the Bhyrub, Kapadak and Muktesbwari rivers, which are full of weeds and have silted up at their sources; some villages have wells, but they are situated on objectionable sites, have no parapets around their margins, and are polluted in many ways; and some villages obtain their supply of water from old and shallow tanks.	The dwellings are badly constructed, and are, as a rule, devoid of ventilation, excepting those which have their walls made of split bamboo, through the crevices of which air passes; but these openings also expose the people to cold and rain. The floors of the dwellings are generally kutcha, but are kept clean. The house yards are swept regularly twice a day, except at harvest time. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defecation is promiscuous. The Hindu dead are generally imperfectly cremated and then thrown into the rivers, and the Muhammadans bury theirs close to their houses.
	Keshabpur—*Rural*...	82,840	.....	35·37	2·77	.....	·46	Most of the villages are situated on the banks of rivers, but the drainage, instead of flowing into the water-courses, flows into bils and swamps which abound in the surrounding country.	Is taken from the rivers Bhyrub, Harihar, Kapadak and Bhudder, and from several tanks, khals and excavations. The water of the rivers and khals is polluted by dead bodies being thrown into them.	Houses are made of split bamboos or mats and thatched with grass. No conservancy arrangements exist. Jungle abounds in the villages. Defecation is carried on in the jungles, in waste places, and on roadsides. There are no proper roads. Dead bodies are either properly cremated or thrown into the rivers and khals, after being only half burnt.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—				Other causes.	Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Jessore ...	Jhenidah—*Rural* ...	143,749	...	26·65	6·98	...	1·70	Most of the villages are on the banks of the river Noboganga and a khal. These as well as the villages in the surrounding low tracts are inundated every year by the rise of the river. Drainage is defective.	Is taken from river Noboganga and a khal and from wells. The water of Noboganga has become stagnant, and is polluted by fishing weirs. The khal dries up in summer.	Dwelling-houses are built of mud walls or split bamboos and thatched roofs, and are surrounded with jungle. The houses are ill-ventilated. No conservancy arrangements exist. Sweepings and refuse are not removed. Defœcation is carried on promiscuously on the banks of river and in waste lands and on roadsides. The Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the river Noboganga, and the Muhammadans bury close to their dwellings.
	Kotchandpur—*Town.*	9,502	...	25·36	4·20	...	1·88	The natural drainage is towards the river Kapadak, fields and a khal. Many of the roads have been provided with pucka side-drains.	Is taken from the river Kapadak by those living near it, but unfortunately it has become silted up and choked with weeds. Tank and well water is also used.	Surface cleansing is attended to. There are bamboo topes and jungles in the town, and large hollows and excavations on either side of many of the roads. There are two public latrines and one urinal. The nightsoil is not properly disposed of, but thrown in hollows and jungles. Well-to-do people have well-privies of their own; others resort to waste lands and jungles for defœcation. Cremation and interments are carried on in appointed places. The markets are kept clean.
	Kotchandpur—*Rural.*	31,819	...	38·31	13·95	...	2·75	Drainage is defective. Pits, hollows, excavations and khals receive all the surface water, &c.	Is obtained from the rivers Chitra and Kapadak, khals, tanks and wells. The river Kapadak is stagnant and full of weeds; and dead bodies are cast into it. There is no good tank. In some villages scarcity of water is much felt.	Houses are made of split bamboos and thatched roofs. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defœcation is carried on anywhere and everywhere. The Hindus, as a rule, throw their dead into Kapadak river after only partially burning them, and sometimes after only touching their mouths with fire. The Muhammadans bury their dead close to their houses.
	Magura—*Rural* ...	166,071	·006	34·12	3·69	·07	1·64	The villages are on the banks of the rivers Noboganga and Kumar and khals, and are subject to inundation. The drainage flows into bils which have silted up.	Is taken from the rivers Noboganga, Hanoo, and Kumar, and from dirty tanks and wells. The water of the rivers has become stagnant and polluted by fishing weirs. In some places the people have to go a long distance for drinking water.	Houses are built on raised mud plinths, and are made of split bamboos thatched with grass. There is great deal of jungle in this thana. There are no proper roads, and no conservancy arrangements exist. River banks and waste places are used as latrines. The Hindus cremate their dead on the banks of the rivers, and the Muhammadans bury theirs close to their dwellings.
	Narail—*Rural* ...	151,514	...	26·18	3·82	·13	3·43	This thana is situated on the banks of rivers and khals. It is generally low-lying, and is inundated every year. The drainage flows into bils and fields. The khal between Singra and Sulpur also serves as a drain. The portion of the Chitra river, which formerly passed through some of the villages, has silted up and obstructed the drainage of those parts.	Is obtained from the rivers Noboganga, Ghoraksti, Bhyrub and Chitra, and from bils and tanks. There being no good tanks, the want of good water is much felt in some villages.	The houses themselves are kept clean, but low jungle is allowed to grow round about. The conservancy arrangements are most objectionable. There are numerous pits and excavations which have become reservoirs of festering filth of every description. There are a few latrines on the banks of the rivers and water-courses, but defœcation is still promiscuously carried on. Hindus burn their dead on the banks of rivers and khals, and Muhammadans bury near their houses.
	Bagharpara—*Rural*	57,684	...	41·36	3·60	...	·96	Most of the villages are low-lying and are inundated every year. Drainage is defective.	Is taken from rivers Bhyrub and Chitra, and from tanks, baors and excavations. The want of good drinking water is much felt in most of the villages.	No conservancy arrangements exist. There are no proper roads. Promiscuous defœcation is carried on. Cremation takes place on the banks of rivers and tanks, and interments by Muhammadans are made close to their houses.

JESSORE ...	Manirampur—*Rural*	149,611	.....	31·37	3·23	·04	1·43	The country is full of swamps and bils into which the drainage flows.	Is taken from the rivers Bhyrub, Bhuddur, and Kapadak, and from khals and tanks. But the water-supply is very deficient in almost all the villages. In some places where there are no good tanks, the people have made excavations on the silted-up bed of Harihar rivers, from which they obtain drinking water. There is one "dighi" near the police-station belonging to Chanchra Raj, but it is silted up, and its water has become so bad that it is no longer used.	Houses are made of split bamboos thatched with grass. No conservancy arrangements exist. There are no roads. Defœcation is promiscuous, jungles and waste lands being the favourite places. Half-burnt bodies of the Hindu dead are sometimes thrown into the rivers Harihar and Kapadak. Muhammadans bury their dead close to their houses.
	Gadkhali—*Rural* ...	63,710	.....	36·41	5·21	.....	1·87	Some of the villages are on high ground. There is no drainage system. A khal which used to drain the country has silted up.	Is taken from the river Kapadak, tanks, wells and baors. The water of the Kapadak is highly polluted by corpses being thrown into it, and by fishing weirs. There are no good tanks. In some villages scarcity of water is felt, and the people have to go a long distance for their supply of water.	Houses are, as a rule, made of split bamboos and thatched roofs, and their floors are raised on mud plinths. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defœcation is carried on in any place the people find most convenient. Villages are full of human and cattle excreta, and house, cook-room and other refuse is collected near houses. The Hindu dead are burnt incompletely on the banks of the river Kapadak and then thrown into it. The Muhammadans bury their dead in their own homesteads.
	Kaliganj—*Rural* ...	83,068	.....	39·69	7·34	.....	1·28	Villages are surrounded by fields and swamps into which the drainage flows and the water stagnates, for there are no outlets.	Is taken from the river Chitra by those living near it, and by others from tanks and baors. The latter dries up in summer, when the people have to walk a long distance for water. The river Chitra is full of decomposing weeds, and has almost silted up.	Same as Gadkhali rural described above.
	Salikha—*Rural* ...	46,443	.....	42·54	3·12	·25	1·50	Most of the villages are on the banks of the rivers Kulki and Chitra, and are inundated every year. The bustis being on higher ground, are fairly well drained, but the rest of the country remains under water for nearly four months of the year.	Is taken from the rivers Kulki and Chitra by those living near them, and from mere excavations by others. The water of the rivers is seriously polluted by vegetable decomposition and washing of cattle.	The dwellings are built on raised floors, and are made of split bamboos and thatched roofs. There are no proper roads. No conservancy arrangements exist. Fields and roadsides are used as latrines. The arrangements connected with cremation and interments are the same as in the Manirampur thana.
	Muhammadpur—*Rural.*	90,767	.....	39·60	5·10	.....	1·36	The country is low-lying and swampy, and is inundated every year by the rise of the Madhumatty river. Drainage flows into bils and swamps. The khal between Chandbaray and Hatbaray also serves as a drain.	Is taken from the rivers Madhumatty, Gorai and Noboganga, and from tanks, baors and excavations; but the supply is scanty.	Houses are built on raised ground, and are made of split bamboos or mud walls and thatched with grass; their floors are kutcha. There are no roads. No conservancy arrangements exist. The thana is full of cane and other low jungles. Cremation is carried on on the banks of the Madhumatty, and interments are made in the compounds of houses.
	Barkalia—*Rural* ...	81,537	...	20·01	5·37	·17	4·81	Villages are low-lying and are subject to inundation. There are numerous khals, rivers and bils. The drainage flows into the khals and fields.	Is taken from rivers, tanks, and excavations made into the bils around houses. Cattle are washed at the same ghat in the river from which drinking water is taken.	Some of the houses are pucka, others are kutcha, and are made of mats and grass roofs. No conservancy arrangements exist. People ease themselves on the banks of rivers, tanks and roadsides. Hindus cremate their dead on the banks of rivers, and Muhammadans inter them in their own homesteads.
	Lohagara—*Rural* ...	115,486	...	29·83	5·23	...	3·12	Most of the villages are situated on the banks of the Madhumatty and Nobogauga rivers, and are washed out every year. The banks of the rivers being higher than the surrounding country, the drainage and the water from the bils cannot easily discharge into the water-courses.	Is taken from the rivers Noboganga and Madhumatty and from tanks. Banks of rivers are used as latrines.	Some of the houses are pucka, others kutcha, and made of mat walls and straw roofs. Pits, hollows and excavations are common. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defœcation is carried on on the banks of rivers and in the fields and waste places. There is much jungle in the villages. Cremation is carried on on the banks of rivers Madhumatty and Noboganga, and interments are made close to houses.
	Salkopa—*Rural* ...	126,903	...	48·13	9·36	·03	1·56	Most of the villages are riparian. The drainage is obstructed by numerous pits, hollows and excavations. The bils as well as several villages are inundated every year by the rise of the Kumar and other rivers.	Is taken from the rivers Chitra, Kumar, Noboganga, Gorai, and Kapadak, and from tanks, bils and baors. The rivers are polluted by fishing weirs.	The country is so full of jungle that it gives shelter to wild animals. Houses are kutcha, but their surroundings are kept clean. House and other refuse of all sorts are kept near houses till they are removed for manuring the fields. Defœcation is carried on in the fields and in any place that is convenient. Hindus burn their dead on the banks of rivers and Muhammadans inter theirs close to houses.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—				Other causes.	Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Jessore	Bangaon—*Rural* ...	55,541	...	36·24	7·47	·07	3·30	Some of the villages are on low and some on high ground, but they are flooded whenever the river overflows its banks. The drainage flows into pits, hollows and excavations, which are common.	Is taken from the rivers Ichamutty, Karaley and Nowbanghs, and from tanks and bils. Rivers are overgrown with weeds, and the water from the tanks also is not good.	Most of the houses are pucka and well ventilated, those of the poor are kutcha huts made of mud walls and straw roofs. Villages are full of bamboo topes and other jungles. The roads are in good order. No conservancy arrangements exist. Pits, hollows and excavations are seen all over. Defœcation is carried on promiscuously on the banks of rivers and in the fields, waste places and roadsides. Hindus burn their dead on the banks of rivers. Muhammadans bury their dead close to their houses.
	Gaighata—*Rural* ...	45,387	...	42·12	5·34	...	1·83	Same as in Bongong thana described above ...	Same as in Bongong thana described above ...	Same as in Bongong thana described above.
	Ganrapota—*Rural* ...	56,137	...	32·81	8·04	·03	·90	Some of the villages are low-lying and are inundated every year. The natural drainage flows into bils and khals. It is defective owing to the Betna river, which formed the natural drainage of the country, having silted up.	Is taken from the rivers Ichamutty, Betna, and Kodla, and from shallow baors, bils and tanks. The water of the rivers is polluted by *kumars*, and is full of weeds, and almost stagnant.	Houses are made of mud walls and straw-thatched roofs. They are ill-ventilated without a window or even a hole to admit the air and light. There are no roads. No conservancy arrangements exist. People defœcate anywhere they like. Burial and cremation arrangements same as in other thanas in Jessore.
	Maheshpur—*Town* ...	4,451	...	25·83	4·71	...	2·01	Defective. Flows towards the rivers Bhyrub and Betna. The existing drains are not properly levelled.	Is obtained from the rivers Bhyrub, Kapadak, and Betna. The Bhyrub becomes shallow and impure in summer, the Betna has silted up, and the Kapadak is full of weeds. The well-to-do people use the water of bils, which is better than that of the rivers. Tank water is also used to a small extent.	Surface cleansing is attended to to a certain extent. The houses of Hindus are kept cleaner than those of the Muhammadans. Low jungles abound. There are some pucka roads which are kept clean. Pits, hollows and excavations are common. The well-to-do people have well-privies of their own, but the majority of the people resort to jungles and waste places for defœcation. Sometimes dead bodies are thrown into the Kapadak river after being only partially burnt. Muhammadans bury their dead close to their houses.
	Maheshpur—*Rural*	98,529	.....	30·58	14·93	...	2·61	The villages are situated on or near the rivers, and are full of bils and baors. They are inundated every year. The drainage flows into bils, baors and rivers, and is defective owing to some of the baors and rivers having silted up.	Is taken from the rivers Kodla, Kulki, Ichamutty and Kapadak, and from bils and baors. The water of the rivers is polluted by the practice of throwing corpses into them. Some of the bils and baors dry up in summer, when there is a great scarcity of water.	Houses are very badly made of mud walls with scarcely any ventilation. There are no roads. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defœcation is carried on anywhere. The Hindus burn their dead on the banks of rivers. The Muhammadans bury their dead close to their houses.
	Sarsha—*Rural* ...	70,226	.....	36·82	6·13	·02	1·32	The drainage flowes into the bils, baors and rivers. It is defective owing to the river Betna having silted up.	Is taken from the rivers Ichamutty, Betna and Kodla, and from shallow tanks, bils and baors. The Ichamutty is not much used for fear of crocodiles. Betna and Kodla are full of weeds, and become shallow and impure during summer.	Same as in Gaighatta rural described above.
Dinajpur	Dinajpur—*Town* ...	12,204	.....	29·58	.....	2·45	9·00	The town now possesses a comprehensive drainage scheme. The scheme was completed through the generosity of Maharaja Girija Nath Roy, Bahadur.	Is obtained principally from wells, which are protected from pollution. Tank and river water is not of good quality, and is used for miscellaneous purposes.	Conservancy arrangements are satisfactory. Surface cleansing is fairly well attended to. Sweepings are removed outside the town. There are public latrines, for males and for females, which are in good order. The nightsoil from the public and private privies is removed and buried outside the town. Some of the private privies are cleansed by municipal mehters. The condition of the cattle sheds is unobjectionable, but the dung, &c., are not properly disposed of. There are numerous foul pits and water-holes.

DINAJPUR	Dinajpur—*Rural* ...	196,394	.....	31·11	·09	·02	2·56	The greater part of this thana is more or less subject to inundation except in the south-east, where the land is relatively high and coverd with jungle. But actual perennial marshy land is rare. Most of the villages are above inundation level.	Is taken chiefly from tanks, but also from wells and the river Purnabhaba. The tanks are regularly excavated with high banks, but their inner slopes are polluted by travellers and villagers, and burials are frequently made on inner banks as well as on outer banks of tanks. The water of these tanks is turbid.	Houses are mostly scattered and not crowded. No conservancy arrangements exist. Refuse and cattle dung lie in heaps in front of houses. Defœcation is carried on around the houses and in the fields. The Muhammadan dead are buried in the compounds of houses and on the banks of rivers and tanks.
	Birganj—*Rural* ...	138,002	.....	32·20	.....	·05	1·46	The villages are generally above inundation level with fair natural drainage for plains.	Is obtained chiefly from kutcha wells, which are generally open to all sorts of pollution, and in some places from the Purnabhaba river. The banks of the latter are extensively used as latrines.	Houses are mostly scattered. No conservancy arrangements exist. Refuse and cattle dung lie in heaps in front of houses. Defœcation is carried on around the houses and in the fields. The Muhammadan dead are buried in the compounds of houses and in the banks of rivers and tanks.
	Thakurgaon—*Rural*	224,620	·004	35·71	·05	·01	2·69	The same as in Birganj	Is taken from kutcha wells and from Sonoa nadi; otherwise as in Birganj—Rural.	Same as in Beerganj—Rural described above.
	Ranisankail—*Rural*	74,042	.....	34·77	.....	·06	1·56	Villages are situated on somewhat elevated ground, and arefnot subject to inundation. The soil being sandy and dry, absorbs the water quickly. There are numerous pits and ditches which contain filthy water and are never drained.	Is taken from the river Culie and from kutcha wells the mouths of which are uncovered. The wells are generally situated near filthy ditches and hollows, and are subject to pollution. Washing and bathing are performed at them.	Houses are not crowded together and are built on raised floors. They are ill-ventilated, having only one door and no windows. Surroundings unclean. Sweepings and refuse are thrown around houses. Intervening spaces between houses and waste lands are used as latrines. Cattle are housed in fenced houses; their dung, &c., are heaped outside houses. Filthy water from houses is allowed to run on foot-paths. The Hindu dead are sometimes burnt completely and sometimes incompletely, and then thrown into bils and the river Nagore. Muhammadans bury their dead some at a distance from their village and others on the banks of tanks close by.
	Pirganj—*Rural* ...	94,744	·01	29·19	.....	·04	1·69	Considerable portion of this thana is low-lying and subject to inundation in the rainy season. A large bil exists in the south. Its surrounding parts are especially low.	Same as in Peerganj—Rural described above ...	Same as is Peerganj—Rural described above.
	Hemtabad—*Rural*...	84,551	·13	29·89	.....	·02	1·43	Some of the villages are on high and some on low ground. The former are not inundated, but the latter are flooded by the river Culie during the rains.	Is obtained from wells and the rivers Culie, Paras and Gondar. Some of the wells are situated near ditches, containing dirty water, and are thus liable to contamination.	Houses are not crowded together. They are built on raised floors and are ill-ventilated. Surroundings very dirty, with all sorts of filth. Waste lands and the nearest fields are used as latrines. Cattle are housed separately in the out-houses, and their dung, &c., are stored up there. Dead cattle are thrown into the nearest fields. Complete cremation is carried on among the rich Hindus only; others throw the dead bodies of their friends and relatives half-burnt into the river Nagore. Some of the Muhammadans bury their dead and some throw them away.
	Nawabganj—*Rural*	66,376	.....	34·48	·30	·48	2·75	Some of the villages are situated on elevated ground and some are low-lying. The latter is subject to inundation from the Karatoya river.	Is from Karatoya river and wells. The river banks are used as latrines. Bathing and washing are performed at the same ghats, and also near the wells, which are mostly unprotected.	As in Dinajpur—Rural described above. The Hindu dead are cremated more or less partially on the banks of tanks and of the river Karatoya.
	Kaliganj—*Rural* ...	100,646	...	30·05	...	·01	1·64	The villages situated on high ground are naturally better drained than those situated on low ground. The latter is subject to inundation in the rains.	Is taken from the Nagore and Tangon rivers and from shallow wells. The latter are situated in objectionable localities, and their mouths being uncovered are liable to contamination.	Houses are built on raised floors, but their surroundings are very dirty, and sweepings and refuse are thrown around. Defœcation is carried on in the nearest fields and on the banks of the river Nagore. Cattle are housed separately in the out-houses, where the dung, &c., are stored up. Only the rich Hindus burn their dead completely on the bank of the river Nagore; the rest throw them into the river half burnt.
	Bunshihari—*Rural*	83,288	...	23·60	·02	·01	3·34	The whole of the tract is low-lying and subject to inundation, and is much intersected by rivulets and chains of jhils.	Is obtained from rivers and jhils, and in the inland tracts from wells and tanks.	No conservancy arrangements exist. Defœcation is carried on promiscuously, and refuse and cowdung are allowed to lie about in heaps in front of houses.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—				Other causes.	Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Dinajpur	Patnitala—*Rural* ...	78,927	·05	27·77	·65	·19	4·20	A portion of this thana is comparatively higher than the rest of it. The latter is subject to inundation from the river Atrai. The natural drainage flows into low-lying lands and into pits and excavations, which are numerous.	Is obtained from wells, most of which are without parapets, from tanks that are subject to all sorts of pollution and from the river Atrai.	Houses are built on raised floors, and are kept neat and clean, but cattle dung is heaped in front of them where there is no special receptacle for rubbish, &c. There are some latrines within house compounds; but in general fields are resorted to for defœcation. In some places the Hindu dead are thrown into the river. Muhammadan dead are interred within house enclosures.
	Mahadebpur—*Rural*	73,205	·01	28·74	·01	·01	4·81	Same as in thana Patnitolla described above	Same as in thana Patnitolla described above ...	Same as in thana Patnitollah described above.
	Parsa—*Rural* ...	50,634	·96	29·38	·35	·15	1·23	The general elevation of the villages in this thana is fairly high. Drainage is to some extent free, but is much impeded by pits and hollows, which abound in the villages. The village footpaths serve the purposes of drains.	Is obtained from tanks and wells. Many of the former are in a bad state. Bathing and washing are performed in them, and their embankments are resorted to for defœcation.	The houses are generally scattered and built on raised floors, but are as a rule ill-ventilated. They are kept clean, but sweepings and refuse matters are heaped up close by. The cattle are housed in the same compounds, but the sheds are not kept properly clean. The Hindus burn their dead on the banks of khals and tanks, while the Muhammadans inter theirs within or near house compounds.
	Patiram—*Rural* ...	75,226	·03	31·45	1·24	·03	2·74	Is effected chiefly by means of the Gobra river and the Satchara khal. Some of the villages being situated on a lower level are inundated during the rains.	Is taken from wells and tanks, and also from the river Ichamati, the banks of which are extensively fouled by squatters.	Same as in Patnitolla Rural described above.
	Gangarampur—*Rural.*	79,594	...	29·25	·15	·03	·44	Same as in Dinajpur Rural described above ...	Same as in Dinajpur Rural described above ...	Same as in Dinajpur Rural described above.
	Chintaman—*Rural*	54,164	·01	32·80	1·20	·40	1·20	The villages are situated on relatively high ground, the surface of which is undulating in parts. This thana is above inundation level.	Is taken chiefly from tanks and kutcha wells as well as from the river Jumuna. All more or less frequently polluted by human excreta.	Same as in Dinajpur Rural described above.
	Parbatipur—*Rural*	69,159	·01	26·18	·05	·11	1·61	The general elevation of the villages being high, the natural drainage is fair, but is much impeded by pits and excavations.	Is taken from wells and tanks, which are polluted in various ways.	The houses are generally provided with one door, and having no other openings they are very badly ventilated. The courtyards are kept neat and clean, but cattle dung and refuse matters are heaped up within or around the premises.
Rajshahi ...	Rampur Boalia—	21,407	...	33·16	1·16	·28	3·02	The drainage channels are constructed on an excellent principle. The main drainage channels are connected with the river and sluiced at their mouths. Fresh water from the river has the effect of flushing the drains and raising the low lands by depositing silt on them. Some pucka saucer-shaped drains have been provided out of the loan which the Municipal Commissioners obtained from Government.	Is obtained generally from the river Ganges. The river water is of good quality. Tank water is also used to a small extent. These drinking-tanks have been conserved.	Surface cleansing is attended to. Sweepings, &c., are employed in filling up hollows and road-side drains. Part IX of the Municipal Act is in force. The night-soil from both public and private latrines is trenched.

RAJSHAHI	Boalia—*Rural* ...	77,467	.....	45·43	·59	·02	1·27	The villages are very low-lying and water-logged. A peculiarity of the general drainage is that it flows away from the Ganges bank and towards the Chalan bil. Numerous fishing weirs impede the drainage in the numerous sluggish nadis and dhars. There is much swampy ground towards the north, and the country is subject to inundation.	Is taken mainly from tanks and nadis, nearly all of which are highly polluted. Also from a few shallow wells and filthy pools in which bamboos are steeped and refuse thrown.	Houses are built on mud plinths raised about 2 feet from the surface. Except in the case of the huts of the lower classes, the enclosures of dwellings are usually cleanly swept. The sweepings are, however, simply thrown out of doors and allowed to accumulate, often heaped up against the wall and by the side of the doorways; sometimes it is thrown into adjoining hollows. Latrines are absent. The fields and paths on outskirts of villages are used as such. Cattle are housed in the immediate vicinity of dwellings; the litter is partially removed and dried for fuel, and occasionally used as manure; but much remains rotting in heaps near dwellings. Hindus frequently bury their dead on the banks of jhils, &c., and where firewood is scarce, they throw them into the water without burning. Muhammadans bury their dead in the compounds of their dwellings and on the banks of jhils and tanks. A few villages have burial grounds. Dead cattle are removed to the outskirts of villages.
	Nator—*Town* ...	9,185	.....	32·55	·65	·65	3·91	The drainage system, though defective, does its work fairly well. The roads are generally provided with side-drains and waterways. There are some pucka drains, which are defective in level. The drains discharge themselves into the moats of the town, as well as into the river Narad, and are kept neat and clean. The present drainage arrangements admit of much improvement. The Narad river to the east of the town formerly gave off a channel which flowed in a north-easterly direction. This channel has become silted up and obliterated at its mouth. This obliteration should be removed. The rest of the old channel should be deepened, and the accumulation of silt removed. If these improvements are effected, the drainage will be diverted from the moats with which the town is surrounded.	Good drinking-water is obtained from the river Narad during the rains only. Tanks supply drinking-water during the rest of the year. A few of the tanks have been reserved for drinking. Some more tanks should be excavated.	Surface-cleanfing is attended to to a certain extent. The night-soil from the public and private latrines is trenched.
	Nator—*Rural* ...	132,854	....	42·28	·63	·03	3·00	Same as in Beauleah Rural described above	Same as in Beauleah Rural described above ...	Same as in Beauleah Rural described above.
	Lalpur—*Rural* ...	67,398	·16	40·41	5·60	...	3·86			
	Bagmara—*Rural* ...	1,19,000	...	25·17	·45	·008	1·96			
	Naugaon—*Rural* ...	96,262	...	34·30	·32	·04	1·21	Some of the villages are on high ground and on the river Jumna. The natural drainage of this thana is good. Some of the villages, however, which are situated on low ground are very imperfectly drained.	Is obtained from the rivers Jumna and Fakirin and from tanks. The water of the Jumna is defiled by branches of trees being allowed to lie in it for the purpose of catching fish. The water-supply of this thana is plentiful throughout the year.	Houses are built on raised ground, but their floors are damp. No conservancy arrangements exist, but the villages are fairly clean as regards surface-cleansing. Sweepings and refuse are thrown in ditches behind houses. Defœcation is carried on in fields, jungles, and on the banks of rivers. Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the rivers, but at no fixed place. Muhammadans bury theirs within the compounds of their houses.
	Manda—*Rural* ...	113,548	...	32·58	·25	...	1·1.	The villages of this thana are generally low-lying, and are thus subject to inundation. There are numerous bils interspersed throughout the tract, and the soil is water-logged. The village pathways are often in a bad state, and serve the purposes of drains as well as receptacles for all sorts of filth.	Is from rivers Atrai and Siva and from nalas, wells and tanks. Jute is steeped in the nalas, and the banks of the tanks and the rivers are largely resorted to for defœcation. Wells, too, are mostly unprotected.	Houses are generally built on plinths from 1 to 3 feet high, and their floors get damp during high inundations. The compounds and courtyards are regularly swept, but the sweepings, &c., are accumulated in front of the houses and are removed only periodically to the fields as manures. The cattle are housed in the immediate vicinity of the dwellings, and the people ease themselves in jungles and waste lands in or near the houses. The Muhammadans generally bury their dead within house compounds.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population from—					Sanitary Estimate of Towns and Villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Rajshahi	Puthia—*Rural* ...	95,748	...	36·87	·75	·05	3·30	Same as in Beauleah rural described above ..	Same as in Beauleah rural described above ..	Same as in Beauleah rural described above.
	Singra—*Rural* ...	117,494	...	38·85	1·03	·05	2·10	The drainage is good, the fall being towards the river. Some of the villages are on high and some on low ground. The latter are subject to inundation. There are numerous pits and hollows throughout this thana.	Is taken from the rivers Atrai, Nagore, Gur and Puntiajola, and from bils and tanks; the latter is also used for watering cattle. The supply of water is insufficient. The water of the Gur river is defiled by steeping bamboos in it.	Houses are built on well-raised plinths, but their floors are damp. They are free from jungle and filth. Sweepings and refuse are collected behind houses. Some of the houses have latrines which discharge into pools, from which people also draw their drinking water. People defœcate in fields, jungles, and on the banks of tanks and rivers. The Muhammadan dead are buried in the compounds of houses. Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the rivers Gur and Atrai. Incompletely burnt corpses are frequently thrown into rivers. Bamboos are steeped in the river Gur.
	Burigaon—*Rural* ...	116,580	...	39·61	2·79	...	·77	Drainage is defective. Villages are situated on low land and are subject to inundations. Pits and ditches, which impede the drainage, are numerous.	Is taken from the rivers Mandkoja and Baral, and from tanks and wells. The water of the river Mandkoja is of indifferent quality and is semi-stagnant. In some distant villages scarcity of water is much felt during the dry season, when most of the wells dry up.	Houses are on raised floors and are dry. Heaps of cow-dung are seen everywhere. No conservancy arrangements exist. People defœcate in fields and in jungles. Hindus burn their dead on the banks of rivers, and Muhammadans bury in their own compounds. Frequently the Hindu dead are thrown into the rivers Mandkoja and Baral incompletely burnt.
	Charghat—*Rural* ...	124,224	...	35·12	2·23	·03	4·08	Same as in Beauleah rural described above, but some of the villages are on high ground and are dry.	Is taken chiefly from the rivers Padma and Baral, the water of which latter is stagnant. In some villages which are distant from the river the supply of water is obtained from kutcha wells which are insufficient to meet the requirements of the people in the hot season.	Same as in Beauleah rural described above.
	Godagari—*Rural* ...	46,780	...	37·11	5·06	·09	2·08	Drainage is defective. The roadsides are not properly drained. Most of the villages are situated on low land and are subject to inundation during heavy rains.	Is taken from rivers, tanks, and wells. The chief sources of pollution are washing and bathing in the vicinity of wells, and placing branches of trees with leaves in rivers for the purposes of catching fish.	The houses, as a rule, are constructed of reeds or smashed bamboos plastered with mud. They are not overcrowded, but their compounds are invariably kept filthy, and refuse, sweepings, cowdung, &c., are heaped behind every house. There are no latrines. The Hindu dead are cremated on the banks of rivers and bils, and the Muhammadan dead are interred in the compounds of dwelling-houses.
	Panchupur—*Rural*	88,137	...	42·68	1·04	...	2·59	Most of the villages are situated on the banks of the rivers Atrai, Gur and Nagore. Drainage is defective, and is impeded by fishing weirs. The fall is towards the north. During the rains water comes up to the villages.	Is taken from rivers Atrai, Jumna, Gur and Nagore and from wells. The rivers are highly polluted, and the water in the wells is not above suspicion.	Houses are built on raised mud plinths and are dry. Sweepings and refuse are collected behind houses. Filthy ditches and holes are numerous on the sides of roads. People defœcate in fields and on the banks of rivers. Hindu dead are burnt on the banks of rivers, and the Muhammadan dead are interred within the compounds of houses. Carcasses are thrown into the rivers.
	Tanor—*Rural* ...	86,952	...	38·21	·24	...	3·11	As in Beauleah rural described above; but there are numerous extensive bils. Villages are generally situated on the margin of these bils and barely above inundation level.	Same as in Boalia rural described above ...	Same as in Boalia rural described above.
Rangpur ...	Rangpur—*Town* ...	14,216	...	29·68	·07	1·96	2·39	A comprehensive system of drainage has been completed for the town at a cost of Rs. 50,000 through the liberality of certain public-spirited gentlemen. The swamps and bils with which the town abounds will now be drained.	Is obtained chiefly from wells, which contain good water. The tanks are shallow and contain impure water, and are therefore never used for drinking purposes.	The conservancy arrangements are fairly satisfactory. Surface cleansing is attended to, and the sweepings are used for filling up pits and hollows within the town. Part IX of the Municipal Act is in force. The night-soil is removed daily and trenched.

RANGPUR	Rangpur—*Rural* ...	110,134	...	39·56	·08	·10	2·16	Villages are situated on fairly open ground, and being low-lying are scarcely above inundation level. The natural drainage of this thana is, however, fairly good.	Is taken from kutcha wells. Bathing and washing are performed near the mouths of these wells, the water of which is therefore not free from suspicion.	Some of the houses are damp, ill-ventilated and crowded. Sweepings, refuse and cowdung are heaped up near houses for manure. Defœcation is carried on near pathways and fields. Dead cattle are thrown near houses. Corpses are buried near houses.
	Kaliganj—*Rural* ...	149,096	...	32·40	·11	·006	·70	Most of the villages of this thana are situated on the banks of rivers and nalas, and are thus considerably above inundation level. The ground is in some places undulating with fair natural drainage. The roads are without side drains.	Is from the river Tista and Dharla, and from tanks and wells, all these sources being more or less subject to pollution.	The houses are generally situated on raised floors. They are apart from each other, but are without any windows or other means of ventilation. The habits of the people are dirty, and their clothing is very imperfect. The cattle are badly accommodated, and dung and other organic refuse are generally heaped up near houses. There is no conservancy arrangement. The backs of the houses and the fields are resorted to for the purposes of nature. The Hindu dead are burnt on the banks of tanks and rivers, while the Muhammadans generally bury theirs near or within house compounds.
	Ulipur—*Rural* ...	187,185	·03	36·27	·55	·13	1·02	Is chiefly effected by many nalas and small streams. The village roads are, as a rule, miserable and act as drains.	Is obtained from wells, tanks, and the rivers Tista and Dharla. The well water is not free from contamination. The people bathe and wash their clothes, &c., near them, the spilt water making their surroundings sloppy, and eventually finding its way back into them.	Same as in Kaliganj Rural described above, with this exception, however, that in some villages burials are carried on in grounds fixed for the purpose.
	Gaibanda or Sadullapur—*Rural.*	175,079	...	25·20	·17	·02	1·46	Drainage is defective. In some places the ground is undulating.	Is taken from the river Ghagut and from wells. Their water is said to be good, but as bathing and washing are carried on around the latter, the water must be more or less polluted.	The dwellings generally are mud huts with thatched roofs. No openings are kept in the walls for ventilation. The floors of the houses are damp. Their surroundings are filthy, rubbish, sweepings, dung, &c., being thrown near them; jungle abounds. The dead are buried within the houses, and dead cattle lie about.
	Nilphamari or Darwani—*Rural.*	146,537	...	30·06	·006	·01	1·95	The drainage is defective. The road sides are not properly drained.	Is taken from the river Karatoya and wells; both sources are polluted in the usual manner. Tanks also exist, but they are polluted by defœcation on their banks.	The houses are swept, but the sweepings and refuse are thrown about, instead of being taken away. The pathways are filthy. Conservancy is absent. Burials take place near houses, where dead cattle also lie about.
	Nisbetganj or Mahiganj—*Rural.*	117,865	...	35·20	·15	·02	1·46	Villages are generally low-lying, but actual perennial marsh is rare. The houses are generally above inundation-level.	Is taken from shallow wells and the river Ghagut, which is also shallow in some places. Bathing and washing are carried on near the wells.	In most villages the floors of houses are leeped, but are damp, and straw is therefore used for bedding. Rubbish is thrown near houses. Cattle dung and other organic refuse is generally heaped up near houses for manure. No conservancy arrangements exist. The fields are resorted to for defœcation. Corpses and carcasses are buried near houses; in some villages within the premises. Some of the Rajbunsis burn their dead on the banks of the river Bura Tista.
	Jaldhaka—*Rural* ...	164,530	...	27·42	·10	·07	2·24	Several villages are situated on a high level, and the drainage from them is to some extent free. The village roads are miserable and dirty.	Is obtained from the Tista and the Kunbir rivers and from wells. The latter are neither covered nor are surrounded by parapets, and bathing and washing are carried on near them.	The houses are generally surrounded by trees and bamboos, and their floors are very low and damp. The habits of the people are dirty, and their clothing is insufficient. Sweepings and cow dung are deposited near or behind the houses. There are no latrines. Defœcation is carried on anywhere and everywhere. The Muhammadan burials take place within house compounds.
	Dimla—*Rural* ...	136,897	...	32·18	·19	·007	1·20	Drainage is defective. The road sides are not properly drained.	Is taken from kutcha wells the water of which is not above suspicion. Some people also draw their water-supply from the Tista river.	The habits of the people are dirty. There are no conservancy arrangements. Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the river Tista. Muhammadans bury theirs close to their houses.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Rangpur	Barabari—*Rural* ...	120,521	...	30·66	·03	·008	·38	Drainage is defective. The roadsides are not properly drained. The soil is generally clay, or clay mixed with sand, and is dry.	Is taken from rivers Dharla and Tista, tanks and wells. The chief sources of pollution are washing and bathing in the vicinity of wells, and placing branches of trees with leaves in rivers for the purpose of catching fish.	The houses, as a rule, are constructed of reeds or smashed bamboos plastered with mud. They are not overcrowded, but their compounds are invariably filthy, and refuse, sweepings, dung, &c., are heaped behind every house. There are no latrines. The Hindu dead are cremated on the banks of rivers and bils, and the Muhammadan dead are interred in the compounds of dwelling-houses.
	Badarganj or Kourganj—*Rural.*	87,720	...	30·98	·01	·01	·51	Villages are low-lying, but actual perennial marsh is rare. The houses are generally above inundation-level.	Is chiefly taken from shallow kutcha wells, and also from nadis, bils and few tanks.	Some of the houses are damp ill-ventilated and crowded together. Refuse and rubbish abound near houses. Defecation is carried on near pathways, and dead cattle lie about near houses.
	Kurigaon—*Rural* ...	58,911	...	34·22	1·79	·03	1·02	.....	.....	.....
	Nageshwari—*Rural*	141,094	...	34·76	1·16	·14	1·02	Villages are generally situated on high ground, and are thus free from inundation. The natural drainage is pretty good.	Is taken from the river Dudhkumar and from wells. The water of the river is very filthy. Bathing and washing are carried on near the wells, and in some places they are resorted to by too many people, so that the water gets muddy.	In some villages bamboo clumps and trees impede ventilation, and the houses are crowded with inmates at night. No conservancy arrangements exist. Fields are resorted to for defecation. The foot-paths and house surroundings are filthy. Dead bodies are buried within the compounds of houses or burnt on the banks of the river Brahmaputra. Dead cattle are thrown anywhere The habits of the people are dirty.
	Mitapokhur—*Rural*	93,341	...	28·75	·04	·03	·36	Many of the villages are situated on pretty high ground. Drainage is defective. The roadsides are not properly drained.	Is taken from rivers Ghagat and Karatoya and wells. The water of both is said to be good, but bathing and washing are carried on around the latter.	The house-floors are swept, but are damp, and so the people sleep on *machans*. House surroundings are filthy, and refuse, sweepings, cowdung, &c., are heaped, behind every house. There are no latrines. The Hindu dead are cremated on the banks of rivers and bils, and the Muhammadan dead are interred in the compounds of dwelling-houses. Dead cattle lie about.
	Pirganj—*Rural* ...	68,016	...	28·64	...	·05	1·86	Same as in Mitapokhur rural described above	Same as in Mitapokhur rural described above ...	Same as in Mitapokhur rural described above.
	Sundarganj—*Rural*	86,607	...	33·39	·25	·04	2·25	The natural drainage is very defective. There are no roads of any kind in this thana.	Is obtained chiefly from wells which are not above suspicion, as the people wash and bathe near them.	The houses are generally surrounded by trees and jungles, and are ill-ventilated. Sweepings and cowdung are deposited within or near the premises. Defecation is carried on near houses and in fields and jungles near them. The Muhammadans usually bury their dead within house compounds.
	Gobindganj—*Rural*	201,915	·004	27·31	·05	·04	1·35	The natural drainage in some places is good, in others the ground is low: but the soil being sandy, water is quickly absorbed.	Is taken from rivers Karatoya and Ghagat, tanks and wells. All the sources are polluted from the usual causes. Water in which jute has been steeped is here and there drunk.	The houses are dry. In some places jungle and mango groves abound. No conservancy arrangements exist. The footpaths and house surroundings are filthy. The fields are resorted to for defecation. Generally the dead are buried near houses or in the compounds near the sleeping-rooms, or even within the houses. Dead bodies are also sometimes thrown into the river. Dead cattle are thrown anywhere.
Bogra	Bogra—*Town* ...	6,606	·60	23·31	1·05	3·93	7·41	The drains are kutcha and defective in levels. They were not constructed on any system, and are much blocked in places. It is proposed to construct a main drainage channel.	Is obtained from the river Karatoya, which is becoming silted up, and mostly from tanks and wells. The quality of the well water is said to be good. Every year water-supply is being increased by the sinking of new wells. Only a very small number of tanks and wells have been reserved for drinking. During the hot weather the supply is insufficient.	Surface cleansing is fairly well attended to. Part IX of the Municipal Act is in force. There are six public latrines. The night-soil from both public and private latrines is trenched, but the trenching is not satisfactorily done.

BOGRA	Sherpur—*Town* ...	3,995	...	23·97	1·00	·50	6·80	The drainage flows into the river Karatoya and into a bil. The roads are provided with side-drains.	.....	The sweepings, &c., are used for filling up hits and hollows. Part IX of the Municipal Act is not in force. There are many well-privies in the town which should be done away with.
	Bogra—*Rural* ...	246,049	·02	23·85	·13	·01	3·89	The greater part of this thana is situated on open paddy plain, and is subject to inundation except the south-east corner, where the land is relatively high and undulating, and covered with considerable jungle. Actual perennial marshy land is rare. Some of the villages are above inundation level.	Is taken chiefly from tanks, and also from nadis and wells. The tanks are regularly excavated with high banks, but the inner slopes of the banks of many of them are polluted by travellers and villagers. Burials are frequently made on inner bank as well as on outer bank of tanks. The tanks are also used for bathing and washing purposes, and for watering cattle. The water of the tanks is turbid.	The houses are mostly well scattered, and not crowded. No conservancy arrangements exist. Refuse and cattle dung lie about in heaps, festering in the compounds of houses. Defœcation is carried on around the houses and in the fields. The dead are buried in the compounds of houses and on the banks of streams.
	Shariakandi—*Rural*	137,135	.....	14·37	·29	·02	4·87	Same as in Bogra rural described above ...	Same as in Bogra rural described above ...	Same as in Bogra rural described above.
	Sibganj—*Rural* ...	67,449	·04	29·42	·04	·04	5·01			
	Sherpur—*Rural* ...	80,709	.....	16·85	·04	·02	1·98	Villages are situated on high ground. Drainage is obstructed by rubbish and refuse from houses.	Is taken from the river Karatoya, and from wells and tanks. The mouths of the wells are uncovered, and their margins are not raised. Bathing and washing are performed near the wells, and the water is therefore not above suspicion.	Some of the houses are pucka, and some are made of mud walls. Compounds of houses are clean. Floors are raised and dry. Rubbish and refuse are accumulated in the compounds and sides of houses and in the streets and lanes. Defœcation is carried on on the sides of paths. Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the river, and Muhammadans bury theirs within the compounds of their houses.
	Panchabibi—*Rural*	72,936	...	29·02	·61	·02	5·84	Villages are situated on relatively high ground, and the surface being more or less undulating, the drainage is pretty fair.	Is chiefly taken from tanks and wells and from the river Jumuna, the water of which is good. The tank and well water is seldom free from contamination.	Same as in Bogra rural, but the villages are filthier, and the habits of the people dirty. Dead bodies of the semi-aborigines and Hindus are burnt more or less completely and thrown into the river Jumuna. Defœcation is carried on on the banks of the river Jumuna.
	Nawabganj—*Rural*	44,685	·15	27·10	·04	...	6·15	Drainage is defective. The roadsides are not properly drained.	Is taken from rivers, tanks and wells. The chief sources of pollution are washing and bathing in the vicinity of wells, and placing branches of trees in rivers for the purpose of catching fish.	The houses, as a rule, are constructed of reeds or smashed bamboos plastered with mud. They are not overcrowded, but their compounds are kept very filthy, refuse, sweepings, cowdung, &c., being heaped behind every house. There are no latrines. The Hindu dead are cremated on the banks of rivers and bils, and the Muhammadan dead are interred in the compounds of dwelling-houses.
	Adamdighi—*Rural*	109,687	...	23·77	·11	·009	5·72	Same as in Bogra rural described above ...	Same as in Bogra rural described above	Same as in Bogra rural described above.
	Khetlal—*Rural* ...	46,274	·02	53·35	·15	·02	12·79	Some of the villages are situated on high ground and are not subject to inundation. Drainage on the whole is defective. The road sides are not properly drained.	Is taken from wells. Tank water is not drunk, but used for other domestic purposes. Bathing and washing are performed near wells.	Houses are built of mud walls or smashed bamboos plastered over with mud. They have raised floors and are dry. Compounds of houses are filthy. Refuse and sweepings are thrown around houses. The Muhammadan dead are buried within the compounds of houses.
PABNA	Sirajganj—*Town* ...	23,267	·17	13·45	1·07	1·33	2·27	The town is favourably situated, and its natural drainage is good. But the drainage is impeded by many pits. The drains are generally kutcha.	Is derived from tanks, wells, and a khal. The supply is insufficient for the requirements of the town, and is not of good quality. Several wells have been reserved for drinking.	Surface cleansing is imperfectly attended to. The sweepings, &c., are utilised in filling up pits and hollows. Night-soil from the public and private latrines is trenched. The condition of the private latrines is not satisfactory.
	Sirajganj—*Rural* ...	214,586	·009	17·88	·15	·07	·92	Most of the villages are situated on low land, and are subject to inundation during the rains. Drainage is defective.	Is taken from the river Brahmaputra, which is here called Jumuna, tanks and wells. The wells are polluted by bathing and washing being carried on near them, and the rivers by placing branches of trees with leaves in the water for the purpose of catching fish.	The houses, as a rule, are constructed of reeds or smashed bamboos plastered over with mud. They are not overcrowded, but their compounds are very filthy; and refuse, sweepings, cowdung, &c., are heaped behind every house. There are no latrines. Hindu dead are cremated on the banks of river, and the Muhammadan dead are interred within the compounds of dwelling-houses.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Pabna	Pabna—*Town* ...	16,486	...	22·38	6·30	·42	4·66	Defective. The drains are generally kutcha, and are irregular in levels. The surface water stagnating in them, silt is accumulated in them. This makes the drainage more obstructed.	Is obtained from tanks and wells and the river Ichamutty. The tanks are fouled, and the Ichamutty becomes stagnant during the hot weather. Great scarcity of water is therefore felt. The wells are generally kutcha and therefore useless. Only a few pucka wells are protected and contain good water.	Surface cleansing is attended to, sweepings being used in filling up excavations. Latrine accommodation is insufficient, and as a consequence, open air defecation is prevalent.
	Pabna including Sara Outpost—*Rural.*	169,741	...	28·28	3·02	·13	2·09	The villages are mostly situated on low-lying land of the Ganges, and are subject to extensive inundations. The highest sites adjoin the river bank. The drainage elsewhere is very defective.	From rivers Ganges and Ichamutty. In the interior the people take their supply from wells, tanks and filthy pools left in the channel of nalas. Water scarcity is complained of at places during the dry season.	The houses are generally constructed of split bamboos plastered over with mud. They are crowded together, and abound with filth, excreta and other organic refuse. In some villages partially and even uncremated dead bodies are thrown into the water.
	Dulai—*Rural* ...	184,145	·005	24·50	2·30	·12	1·02	Same as in Sirajganj—Rural described above	Same as in Sirajganj—Rural described above ...	Same as in Sirajganj—Rural described above.
	Chatmahar—*Rural*	134,414	...	30·97	2·32	·11	1·10			
	Mathura—*Rural* ...	95,702	...	24·30	3·04	·05	·54			
	Shahzádpur—*Rural*	240,751	·19	22·21	1·27	·30	1·81			
	Ulapara—*Rural* ...	184,085	...	20·99	·32	·06	1·36			
	Raiganj—*Rural* ..	98,910	...	30·16	·52	·13	1·17			
Darjeeling	Darjeeling—*Town* ...	14,145	...	7·14	·35	3·25	6·22	Is very good and is gradually being further improved year by year. Nearly all the drains are made of stone, and all those in the bazar and native town, as well as the important drains in the European quarter of the town, have been soled with Mirzapore stone or half-round glazed drain tiles, and for this reason it is easy to flush and keep them clean.	The water-supply arrangements are very good. Spring water, which is of excellent quality, is supplied to the town by means of pipes.	General conservancy is well looked after in the town. In the town proper street sweepings, &c., are removed in carts to the head of the wire tramway, whence they are conveyed in trap buckets to the lower stage, and thence shot down a wooden shoot into a gorge where they are burnt to ashes and afterwards removed for manure to neighbouring tea-gardens, &c. There are thirty-two public latrines. All the private latrines are under municipal control, and are in good condition. The whole of the night-soil is trenched.
	Darjeeling—*Rural*...	46,818	·04	36·46	1·40	16·27	18·02	The country being situated on high hills, its drainage is good. Roadside drains are clean.	Is obtained from jhoras (hill-streams) and the river Runjeet. The water of the former is clean and good, but that of the latter is dirty, and subject to every kind of pollution; its banks are used as latrines. In some places well water is also used.	Houses are built on raised ground and are of bamboo and wood thatched with grass. They have only one door and are ill-ventilated, but they are clean. No conservancy arrangements exist. Refuse and sweepings are left near houses or thrown down the khud. The roads are in fair order. People ease themselves in the nearest fields. Cattle are housed in a separate house within the enclosures of dwelling-houses; the sheds are cleaned daily, but they are damp. Dead cattle are buried or thrown away in the jungles. Dead bodies are buried in the jungles and on the hill sides or burnt on the banks of the river Runjeet. Habits of the people are very dirty.

DARJEELING ...	Phansedewah including Siliguri—*Rural*	117,706	·06	24·62	·17	1·08	3·58	The villages of this thana being in the Terai, its natural drainage is very defective, and is often interfered with by marshes.	Is obtained from hill-streams and wells which are subject to pollution.	The houses are generally above inundation level, but their sites notwithstanding are damp. Many of the villages either amidst or on the borders of dense jungles. There is no conservancy. The refuse matters are collected near dwelling-houses. The dead are usually burned in the jungle.
	Kurseong—*Town* ...	8,522	...	45·42	·28	6·21	5·67	Good. The street and house drains are kept in good order. Obstructions to drainage are not allowed.	Is obtained from hill springs. The water is of good quality and protected from contamination, and conveyed throughout the town in pipes. The supply is insufficient, and a scheme for increasing it is now under consideration.	Surface cleansing is well attended to, and house scavenging is conducted by the municipal mehters. The night-soil is trenched.
	Kurseong—*Rural* ...	41,123	·19	28·40	·94	6·95	5·37	The natural drainage in the villages on the hill tracts is good, but that of those in the Terai is very defective.	Is taken from jhoras (hill-streams) the water of which is clean and good.	Conservancy totally absent. Filth and rubbish accumulate near houses. People defecate in the jungle. The roads are clean and in fair order. Dead bodies and cattle are buried in the jungles. Sometimes dead bodies are burnt. Cattle-sheds are separate but within the compounds of dwelling-houses; they are cleaned daily.
JALPAIGURI	Jalpaiguri—*Town* ...	9,662	...	9·03	1·03	1·44	2·26	Not good. The country being flat is liable to inundation. The drainage is interfered with by numerous pits and excavations. The roads are, however, provided with side drains. It is proposed to carry out a drainage scheme shortly.	Is obtained from the rivers Tista and Kurla, and from wells and tanks. Only a few of the tanks and wells have been reserved for drinking purposes. Some of those reserved are fouled. The condition of the private wells is bad.	The conservancy arrangements of the town have been much improved, but are still susceptible of further improvement. General conservancy is fairly well attended to. The surroundings of houses are not, however, what they should be. There are nine public latrines, six for males and three for females—in fair condition, but they are not quite sufficient for local requirements. About one-third of the people have private privies of their own, which are cleaned daily by municipal mehters, and are in good condition. The night-soil from both the public and private privies is trenched in grounds set apart for the purpose. The arrangements for interments and cremation are satisfactory.
	Jalpaiguri—*Rural* ..	73,226	...	32·44	·43	...	·53	The natural drainage is pretty good, but in some villages it is defective. Those of the villages which are situated on high land are not subject to inundation.	Is taken from kutcha wells, which are mostly dug under bamboo clumps. Their mouths are not protected. Washing and bathing are performed near them, and their surface is always damp and dirty.	Houses are substantially built and well ventilated. They are daily cleaned, but their floors are damp. Sweepings and refuse are thrown into the nearest fields. Defecation is carried on in the nearest fields. There are no high roads, but the small paths are clean. Cattle are kept in a separate shed within the compounds of houses. Cattle sheds are clean. Dead cattle are buried outside villages or are thrown away. Dead bodies are buried outside the village and on the sides of the Godadhar river.
	Raiganj—*Rural* ...	75,091	...	35·37	·50	·08	·72	More or less the same as in Jalpaiguri—Rural described above.	Is taken chiefly from kutcha wells, some of which are near cesspits. The water of these wells is not above suspicion. The villages situated on the banks of the Chani and Sahu nadis get their water-supply from them.	The house floors being damp, the people sleep on *machans*. The footpaths are not dirty, but filthy excavations exist. Villages are overgrown with jungles. No conservancy arrangements exist. The dead are disposed of outside of villages.
	Boda—*Rural* ...	166,378	...	36·50	·006	·01	·51	Drainage is generally defective, but a few of the villages are fairly drained.	Is taken from rivers Atrai, Boori Jumna, Talma and Tangan and from wells, the water of which is said to be good.	The houses are damp. The footpaths are clean. No conservancy arrangements exist. In village Jagdah there are mehters who clean the hat held there twice a week. The dead are disposed of outside of the villages.
	Pathgram—*Rural* ...	60,101	...	35·00	·71	·14	·46	Villages are situated on low land, and are subject to inundation during the rainy season.	Is taken from wells the water of which is good and pure. Their mouths are not protected, but their margins are raised. The villages situated on the banks of the Dhurla river obtain their water-supply from it.	Houses are substantially built and are not crowded together. Their floors are damp, but the people sleep on *machans*. Refuse, &c., are thrown in the fields for manure. There are no high roads; the small path are clean. The nearest fields are used as latrines. Cattle are housed separately and the sheds are cleansed daily. Hindu dead are cremated on the banks of the rivers Dhurla and Sonagani, the water of which is not drunk; the Muhammadan dead are interred near houses.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population from—					Sanitary Estimates of Towns and Villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
JALPAIGURI	Maynaguri—*Rural*	99,122	.....	35·46	1·75	·11	·79	Some of the villages are on high and some on low land. The former are not liable to inundation, but the latter are under water during the rainy season.	Is taken from kutcha wells, which are most'y situated under bamboo clumps. Their mouths are not protected, and their surface is always damp, washing and bathing being performed there. The river Dhurla also supplies water to the villages bordering on it.	The houses are raised, but their floors are damp. Sweepings and refuse are kept in the compounds. Defœcation is carried on in the nearest fields. There are no high roads; the small paths are clean. Dead cattle are buried in the nearest fields in the dry season, but during the rainy season they are thrown away in the most convenient place. Sometimes dead bodies are buried in the fields and sometimes they are burnt near hollows in the fields.
	Alipore—*Rural* ...	41,640	.....	35·03	·64	·09	·57	The villages being situated on somewhat elevated land, are not subject to inundation and are fairly drained.	Is taken from kutcha wells, which are also used for bathing and washing purposes. Their mouths are not protected, and the surface is always damp.	Houses are substantially built and are far from each other. Their floors are damp, but the people sleep on *machans*. Sweepings and refuse are thrown into the nearest fields for manure, and are also kept close to houses. There are no high roads. Small paths are clean. Cattle are kept in separate sheds, which are clean. Dead cattle are thrown out of the village. The nearest fields are used as latrines. Hindus cremate their dead on the banks of the Kalgani and Godadhar rivers. Muhammadans bury theirs near their houses.
	Damdim—*Rural* ...	83,865	·01	21·74	·88	·54	·94	Drainage is defective. Villages are situated on low land and are annually flooded by the Tista river. The water remains in some places for two or three months. Roadside drains are deep and are obstructed.	Is taken from the river Tista during the rains, and during the dry season from the kutcha wells.	Houses are low and damp, but the people sleep on *machans*. Sweepings and refuse are thrown into the nearest fields, which are also used as latrines. There is no high road, but the small paths are clean. Dead cattle are buried by the sides of the villages. Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the river Tista and Debijhora. The lower classes bury their dead at the outskirts of villages.
	Salbari—*Rural* ...	72,337	·02	35·08	·12	.....	·46	Drainage is good. Roads are provided with side-drains, and they are free from obstruction.	Is taken from river Raidanga and from kutcha wells. In the dry season there is only half a foot of water in the wells, and the people have to obtain their water-supply by digging the wells daily. The mouths of the wells are not protected, and their surface is always damp, bathing and washing being performed there.	The floors of houses are damp, but the people sleep on *machans*. Refuse sweepings lie near houses or are kept in pits for manure. The nearest fields are used as latrines. Dead cattle are buried in the nearest fields outside villages. Hindu dead are cremated on the banks of the rivers Doodoca, Birputti and Kalandi, and some are buried in the fields. Muhammadan dead are interred in their own fields near their houses.
DACCA	Dacca—*Town* ...	83,633	5·94	15·77	·56	2·83	6·93	Defective, and especially so with reference to the drains of houses. The river and the khal which pass through the town receive the drainage of the town through its main outlets.	Is derived from the water-works established through the liberality of Nawab Sir Abdool Gunnee, K.C.S.I., and his son Nawab Assanulla, Khan Bahadur.	The conservancy arrangements are not so satisfactory as could be desired. The sweepings, &c. are utilized in filling up pits and hollows. The public latrines are fairly well kept, but the present ones are manifestly insufficient for local requirements, and the need for providing more of these conveniences, and separate ones for females, is very strongly indicated. The condition of the private privies, most of which are badly constructed, is still far from satisfactory. The night-soil from the public privies and such of the private ones as can be cleaned, are disposed of in trenches. Promiscuous defœcation is still carried on.

DACCA	Keraniganj—*Rural*	186,534	3·16	18·13	2·11	·59	4·16	Is effected by means of khals and nullahs. The position of the thana, lying on the Dacca side of the Burigunga river, is much higher than that lying on the opposite side between this and the Dhabswari river. The villages comprised within the latter are subject to annual inundations.	Is obtained from rivers khals nullahs and tanks according to the convenience of the people.	As a rule, the houses are grouped together and surrounded by deep trenches filled with water, and overgrown with aquatic plants. The villages also abound in other filthy excavations. The growth of trees in and around the compounds of houses is very great. The house floors and the court yards are as a rule swept daily, but beyond this conservancy is sadly neglected. Those villages that are overcrowded have *machans* and other kinds of latrines, rudely built on khals, gors, &c.
	Narayanganj—*Town*	17,715	·28	15·52	4·85	2·82	13·03	Tolerably good. Pucka shallow drains have been provided along most of the roads.	Is obtained from tanks, khalls, and the Lakhya river, which runs through the town.	The conservancy arrangements are, on the whole, fair. Surface cleansing is well looked after, but fluid house refuse is in some cases improperly disposed of. There is an excellent set of corrugated iron latrines of Horbury's pattern, but the existing ones are not sufficient for local requirements, and more are wanted at places. The private latrines are still defective. They are, however, being kept properly cleaned by municipal mehters. The night-soil from both the public and private privies is buried in municipal trenching grounds.
	Narayanganj—*Rural*	120,490	·73	10·74	3·48	·75	5·72	Some of the villages stand on high, and some on low ground. The former are not liable to inundation. Most of the villages are riddled with holes and ditches filled with water and reeking with decaying vegetation.	Is taken from tanks and wells and in some cases from the rivers Lakhya, Isamati, Kali Bansr and Brahmaputra.	The houses are kutcha, but in some villages they stand on raised dry floors. Surface cleansing is almost nil. House-sweepings, &c., are collected within the compounds. The cowsheds are generally in a filthy state, and the smell from these places, as well as from rotting haystacks, is offensive. The Hindu dead are generally burnt, and also occasionally thrown into the river, while the Muhammadans generally bury their dead in house compounds.
	Manikganj—*Rural*	200,038	·18	23·35	1·71	·44	4·09	Is defective. Some of the villages are liable to be inundated, and as such remain water-logged for several months during the year.	Is taken from tanks, khals, and rivers. In some villages difficulty is experienced as regards water-supply.	The villages generally consist of several groups of raised homesteads surrounded by deep trenches, more or less filled with water. No conservancy arrangements. Cow-dung and other refuse matters are heaped up within house premises, where also the dead are buried in the case of the Muhammadans.
	Kapasia—*Rural* ...	142,598	·07	21·00	·30	·06	2·73	Is fair in several instances, specially in the villages bordering on the Bhawal jungles; the land being naturally undulating, higher in some places, and lower in others.	Is taken from tanks, bhils, khals and rivers. In some places difficulty is experienced as regards water-supply in the hot season.	The house plinths are generally raised, but are in some cases rather damp. The courts are clean; so are also some of the compounds; but the cow-sheds are mostly dirty. The people resort to jungles, &c., for defecation. The Hindu dead are occasionally thrown into the river, but the Muhammadans usually bury theirs within house enclosures.
	Rupganj—*Rural* ...	197,052	·39	17·70	3·71	·19	4·80	Almost the same as in thana Raipura, the sanitary condition of which is described below.	Almost the same as in thana Raipura, described below. Is also obtained from the rivers Baloo and Lakhya.	Almost the same as in thana Raipura, the sanitary condition of which is described below.
	Munshiganj—*Rural*	292,847	·67	11·99	2·87	·80	5·92	Most of the villages are situated on a low level, and are consequently subject to annual inundations. They abound with filthy holes, excavations, and gores that have been dug up for taking earth for raising plinths of houses.	Is derived from tanks and the rivers Megna, Dhalkeshwari and Pudma.	Many of the villages are thickly populated. The houses are in most instances well raised and the courtyards are kept fairly clean. The excavations and the gores mentioned before are used as receptacles for all sorts of house-refuse. In many instances latrines are built over them, and the night-soil is allowed to accumulate and putrify there, thus converting them into hot beds of malaria. The Muhammadans bury their dead in the compounds of their houses.
	Srinagar—*Rural* ...	313,268	·10	12·72	1·86	1·39	5·87	Many villages are situated on raised chur land, which gradually slopes down towards the west. They are easily drained.	Is obtained from tanks, khals, and the river Dhaleshwari. Many of the tanks are foul and dry up in the hot season.	Many villages are covered with trees, jungles, and bamboo clumps which obstruct air and sun. General conservancy is badly attended to. The house surroundings are generally dirty. The Muhammadans bury their dead in the compounds of their houses.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Dacca	Harirampur—*Rural*	100,309	.....	17·56	3·67	·13	2·84	Many villages are situated on high ground, and are free from excavations, and consequently surface drainage is not interfered with.	Same as in Nowabganj, but it is also taken from wells, the water of which is brackish.	Same as in Nawabgunge, but the manner of housing cattle and disposing of cattle refuse is the same as in other thanas.
	Sabhar—*Rural* ...	207,474	·42	20·55	1·23	·20	1·76	Part of this thana, consisting of Bhagalpur, Tarapur, and several other villages, is higher than thana Keraniganj. Here the villages stand on comparatively level ground, are drained by means of khals and ditches, and are much drier than the other villages of this thana.	Is taken from tanks, khals, bhils and the rivers Dhalkeshwari, Pootimara and Tooruk.	The houses of the people are generally badly constructed and ill-ventilated. In many cases clumps of trees grow around them and keep the rays of the sun from the surface of the soil. General conservancy is not much thought of. The house surroundings are dirty.
	Raipura—*Rural* ...	239,259	·004	17·93	1·11	·05	1·44	Is generally to the nearest ditch or hollow, which abound in the villages. The general level of this part of the country being low, some of the villages are subject to annual inundations of the rivers Megna and Haridhoa.	Is generally obtained from tanks, and in some cases from the rivers Megna and Haridhoa. The majority of the tanks are in a bad state, and jute steeping is extensively carried on in the latter river.	Is badly attended to. House-sweepings, &c., are allowed to accumulate and rot in the compounds of houses, where, too, cow-dung is generally stored up for manuring purposes. Very few people have privies of their own; they resort to the neighbouring jungles and waste lands for purposes of nature. The Muhammadan dead are mostly buried within house premises.
	Nawabganj—*Rural*	170,697	·16	17·21	4·05	·86	3·77	Is generally defective, and flows into the nearest holes and ditches. Several villages are situated on low land, and consequently become water-logged during the rains.	Is taken from tanks, khals, and the Isamati river. Their banks are extensively fouled. Decaying vegetation is very great in many of the tanks.	The houses generally stand on raised floors, but are in most cases surrounded by trees and bamboo clumps, which obstruct the free passage of air and light. The compounds are often dirty, and house-sweepings, &c., are collected within many of them. The people defecate in jungles and other convenient places. The Muhammedan dead are mostly buried in house compounds.
	Shealoo Aircha—*Rural.*	148,753	·02	21·42	2·91	·09	2·62	This circle is surrounded on the west and north by the Jamuna river and on the east by the Dullasery river.	The water-supply on the banks of these rivers is good, but in the interior it is obtained from ponds and khals and marshy pools and is of the worst possible description.	No conservancy arrangements exist.
Faridpur	Faridpur—*Town* ...	10,774	.....	24·96	5·01	·64	2·96	The natural drainage is good. But almost all the drains being kutcha, many of them silt up during the rains, and have to be opened out and levelled every year.	The want of a sufficient supply of good drinking-water is said to be keenly felt in this municipality during the greater part of the year. The water of the khall that flows past the west of the bazar is not fit for drinking, and the only good sources of supply are the municipal tanks, which are reserved for drinking and culinary purposes.	The conservancy arrangements admit of much improvement. The establishment being insufficient, surface clearsing is imperfectly carried on; the solid and fluid refuse from the houses are in many instances disposed of within the compounds, where, too, dung, &c., are stored up for manuring purposes. The number of public latrines is insufficient. The private privies are cleaned by municipal methers. The night-soil from the public and the private privies is trenched.
	Faridpur—*Rural* ...	86·211	.....	26·59	5·28	·13	1·75	Is as usual defective. Several villages are situated on clear land, and are thus subject to annual inundations which sometimes submerge the court-yards of the houses.	Is taken from tanks, large bhils called *baors*, and the river Bhubaneshur.	Little attention is paid to personal and general cleanliness. The house compounds and the cowsheds are generally very dirty. Among other places the village roads are sometimes used as latrines. The Muhammadan dead are usually buried within house enclosures.
	Bhushana—*Rura* ...	102,182	·009	40·54	3·80	·52	2·11	Most of the villages of this thana are situated on high land, and the drainage from them is to some extent free, but it is much obstructed at places by numerous holes and excavations. Many are also subject to annual inundations of the river Chandana.	Is taken from the river Chandana and from tanks and wells. The river water becomes shallow and dirty during the hot season.	The dwelling-houses are generally built rather close to each other, but have high floors and are often dirty. The courtyards are kept clean, but the spaces around are very untidy. The people do not pay any attention to general cleanliness. There are no conservancy arrangements here. Jungles and waste lands are resorted to for purposes of nature. Cremation is carried on on the banks of the river and of tanks, while interments are made within house compounds.

FARIDPUR	Awanpur—*Rural* ...	102,948	.....	25·50	5·14	·009	3·51	Some of the villages are situated on high and some on low bil land. The former are fairly well drained. Some villages are liable to inundations.	Is derived from tanks, bils and the river Kumar. In some villages want of good water is severely felt.	The houses generally stand on raised, but in many cases damp floors and the spaces around them are often covered with trees and bamboo clumps. The compounds and cowsheds are mostly dirty. Little attention is paid to conservancy matters. The Muhammadan dead are usually buried within house premises
	Bhanga—*Rural* ...	187,889	·01	19·14	2·38	·17	2·58	Is fair in some villages and generally bad in those that are situated on char land. In the latter case the villages are liable to inundations, and stagnation and water-logging occur.	Is taken from tanks, wells, khals, and the rivers Bhubaneshur and Arial Khan.	The house floors are in some cases raised and in some cases not, and are generally rather damp. Some villages are densely shaded by trees, bamboo clumps and jungles, which prevent free ventilation and drying up of the surface. The court-yards are somewhat clean, but house surroundings are often very filthy. In some villages rudely constructed privies are used, but the soil is never removed from them. Burials within house premises are usually carried on by the Muhammadans.
	Maksudpur—*Rural*	176,418	.....	19·13	3·46	·09	3·58	Surface drainage is greatly interfered with by holes and ditches and other excavations. Some of the villages are liable to be annually inundated.	Is taken from bils and the river Kumar, and sometimes from tanks. In several villages there is great difficulty as regards water-supply. Holes are temporarily dug in low places and hollows, and the water obtained from them is used for washing and other purposes, but not for drinking or cooking purposes.	Many villages are densely covered with trees and jungles which give shelter to wild hogs and other animals. The dwellings stand on raised but rather damp floors, and are in many instances crowded together and badly ventilated. The compounds are mostly very filthy. Dung and house-refuse are heaped up within them, sometimes on the surface and sometimes in pits dug for the purpose. No attention is paid to conservancy matters, and the people seem to have no idea of the advantages of cleanliness. The condition of the cow and cattle sheds is bad. Defecation is carried on at all convenient places. The Muhammadan dead are usually buried within house compounds.
	Madaripur—*Town*...	13,773	.....	9·65	3·26	1·59	5·00	Fairly good and flows into the river Kumar ...	The water-supply in this town is obtained from the rivers Kumar and Arial Khem, as well as from the Anurabad khal. A number of tanks also supply drinking-water to the people living in the interior.	Surface cleansing is imperfectly done. Open air defæcation is very prevalent.
	Madaripur—*Rural*	179,776	·01	17·01	1·09	·39	6·22	Is obstructed by deep hollows and excavations which are very numerous. Many villages are situated on char land and are subject to annual inundations. Several have no roads at all.	Is obtained from tanks, bils, khals and the river Kumar. In some villages the want of good water is considerably felt.	The homesteads are generally well raised, but are built without due regard being paid to ventilation, and are often surrounded by deep excavations originally made for taking earth, but many now reek with decomposed vegetation. The compounds are small and dirty, house refuse, &c., being disposed of within them. The Muhammadans usually bury their dead within the premises.
	Kotalipara *Rural*	79,129	...	12·60	2·26	·35	6·36	This thana forms the lowlands of Faridpur, and abounds in khals, nalas, hollows and ditches. Some villages are situated on swampy ground and are damp, while many of the others become completely water-logged during the rains.	Is taken from tanks and khals, the latter receiving tidal water in many cases. In some villages considerable difficulty is experienced as regards water-supply in the hot season, when most of the khals dry up.	The house plinths are generally raised, and are in some cases dry. The compounds are mostly very dirty, dung and house refuse being disposed of within them. Conservancy almost nil. Some people use rudely built privies from which the filth is never removed, while the great majority of the inhabitants ease themselves wherever they like. Cremation is generally carried on at convenient places, but in some cases is also done within house enclosures during the rainy season. The Muhammadan dead are always interred within house premises.
	Gopalganj—*Rural*	96,834	·68	19·53	2·56	·23	2·87	Flows generally into the neighbouring holes and nalas. In some cases it is effected by means of nalas and khals, some of which are tidal. Many villages are situated on low ground and become completely water-logged during the rains; some, with the exception only of the homesteads, remaining under water for a considerable time.	Is obtained from tanks, nalas, khals and the river Madhumati. In some places the water supply is deficient.	The houses generally stand on raised dry floors, but are rather crowded together, obstructing ventilation. The compounds are small and very dirty. Dung and house sweepings are in most cases accumulated within them. Very little attention is paid to personal cleanliness. The clothes worn by the people are literally saturated with oil and dirt. The people defecate wherever they like; even the village footpaths are sometimes foul. The Hindu dead are occasionally cremated within house enclosures, but the Muhammadans as a rule bury their dead in the compounds of their houses.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Faridpur ...	Sibchar—*Rural* ...	131,352	·18	19·49	·79	·16	2·34	Surface drainage is seriously obstructed by deep pits and excavations. Some of the villages are liable to inundations, and become water-logged during the rains.	Is obtained from tanks, wells and the river Arialkhan.	The homesteads are generally raised, but their floors are rather damp. Many houses are densely covered with trees, bamboo clumps, and jungles. The court-yards are kept somewhat clean, but the spaces around the houses are in most cases very filthy. *Machan* and other rude kind of privies are used by some, the filth being allowed to accumulate in them, while the great majority of the people resort to jungles and other convenient places for purposes of nature. The Muhammadans bury their dead within the compounds of their houses.
	Palang—*Rural* ...	279,084	·45	23·07	4·51	·29	5·58	The villages in this thana are all situated on low lands, and are liable to be flooded every year from the rivers Meghna and Padma. During the rains they become one complete sheet of water.	Is derived from tanks. They are neither kept clean nor specially reserved for drinking purposes. During the summer months, most of them get dried up, and the people then resort to the river for their drinking water.	... .
	Goalundo—*Rural* ..	126,058	·01	24·99	4·22	·30	2·12	Some of the villages are situated on elevated and some on low ground. The latter are liable to the inundations of the Pudda river and become much water-logged during the rains.	Is taken from tanks, wells and the river Pudda. In some villages there is considerable difficulty as to water-supply.	The houses generally stand on raised floors, but are in most cases badly ventilated and surrounded by trees. Conservancy almost *nil*. The compounds are dirty, and often contain heaps of rubbish, dung, &c. Promiscuous defecation is carried on at places convenient to the people. The Muhammadan dead are usually buried in house compounds.
	Pangsa—*Rural* ...	126,615	.....	33·96	3·03	·11	·90	Flows towards bils, rivers, and the rice-fields according to the situation of the villages, and is, as usual, defective in the case of the low-lying villages, most of which are subject to inundations.	Is obtained from tanks, wells, bils and the rivers Chandana and Chatara.	The houses are generally well raised, but are often surrounded by trees which considerably obstruct the passage of air and light. The courtyards themselves are in many instances clean and dry, but the spaces around them are used as repositories of all sorts of filth and house-refuse. Defecation is carried on wherever convenient to the people. The Muhammadan dead are usually buried within house enclosures.
	Baliakandi—*Rural*	97,798	·01	35·52	3·95	·11	1·31	Some of the villages are situated on the sides of old bils, and their surface drainage is generally obstructed by holes and excavations. They are also subject to annual inundations.	Is taken from bils, tanks, and excavations, but in dry season, when most of them dry up, the supply is in some villages taken from Chandana river which is at a distance from the inhabited villages.	The houses are built on raised floors, but without due regard to ventilation. Their compounds are kept dirty by throwing all kinds of refuse into them, but the habits of the people are cleanly, and some heed is paid to general cleanliness. There are no conservancy arrangements. The fields are used as latrines. The dead are cremated on the banks of tanks and of the river.
Backergunge ...	Barisál—*Town* ...	15,482	.....	14·40	3·68	1·55	6·90	Fairly good on the whole. A number of tidal khals intersect the town and receive the drainage, and also flush the drains.	Is obtained from the river Barisál and from tanks, most of which contain river water.	The conservancy arrangements are not what they should be. Surface cleansing is fairly well attended to. The fluid refuse from the houses is not properly disposed of, but thrown somewhere within the premises. Cow-dung is accumulated within house compounds for manuring purposes. The public latrine accommodation is insufficient. More public latrines should be constructed. Part IX of the Municipal Act is in force. The night-soil is trenched, but not properly. The private privies are attended to by municipal mehters and kept fairly inoffensive. The night-soil from both the public and the private privies is buried in shallow trenches.

BACKERGUNGE ...	Barisál—*Rural* ...	117,874	·01	23·80	4·87	·12	9·08	Is in some places affected by khals and nalas. Some villages are liable to inundations, but the majority are situated on a comparatively high level.	Is obtained from tanks, khals and the Tengra khali nadi. Some of the khals are tidal and become almost dry at ebb-tide. The tanks and ponds are polluted in every way.	The house plinths are generally raised and dry. The compounds are in some cases spacious, but are full of trees and low jungles, and have house-refuse thrown into them. Very little attention is paid to the general cleanliness. Some use pieces of wood or bamboo placed over holes, branches of trees, and *machans*, as privies, while others resort to fields and jungles for defœcation. The dead are either burnt on the banks of khals or buried within house enclosures.
	Bauphal—*Rural* ...	111,034	·09	22·23	7·30	·21	10·25	Is almost the same, but rather more defective than in Pirojpur rural described below.	Is obtained mostly from tanks which do not, as a rule receive tidal water, and are not in fair order. Also from khals, which, however, are seldom resorted to for fear of the crocodiles that infest them.	The same as in thana Pirojpur described below, with this exception, that the compounds of the houses are dirtier in this thana.
	Nalchiti—*Town* ...	1,675	...	8·35	1·79	·59	4·77	There is no regular system of drainage. Advantageously situated as it is with reference to natural drainage, storm water readily escapes into either of the two khals which pass through the town.	Is obtained chiefly from the river Sugundia and the khals. There are numerous tanks and pits, none of which contain good water. The two municipal tanks are in fair order, but bathing and washing are permitted in them.	The conservancy arrangements are extremely defective. Surface cleansing is only imperfectly attended to, and the street sweepings are thrown wherever convenient to the mehters. There is no public latrine, and promiscuous defœcation is extensively carried on. The private privies are in a very filthy state, the soil from them being very seldom removed. The arrangements relating to markets are on the whole fair.
	Nalchiti—*Rural* ...	76,731	·22	24·48	3·46	·09	8·30	Drainage is defective. The ground being low, the villages are always inundated.	Is taken from tanks, which are numerous, but none have been reserved exclusively for drinking, and almost all are polluted in the usual way, and, in addition, by the existence of trees, and by interment and cremation taking place on their banks, and by defœcation in them from overhanging branches of trees during the rainy season.	The habits of the people are filthy. Houses as in Mendhiganj. Thick jungle abounds, and, to obviate the great dampness of the place, the houses are raised on plinths. The arrangements connected with conservancy, sweepings, refuse and defœcation same as in Mendhiganj rural described below. There are numerous pools and ditches full of vegetation and stagnant water. The dead cattle are treated in the same way as in Barisal.
	Pirojpur—*Town* ...	12,246	...	16·90	4·57	·32	6·12	Surface drains carry the drainage of the town into a khal, which also serves as a means of flushing the drains.	Is obtained chiefly from a khal which passes through the town.	Surface cleansing is attended to, to a small extent owing to insufficient establishment. The sweepings are utilised in filling up pits and hollows within the town.
	Pirojpur—*Rural* ...	111,971	·008	24·55	3·46	·66	16·90	Is effected by narrow drains like khals, most of which receive tidal water throughout the year. Many of the villages are situated on low ground, and are more or less submerged during the rains, when the water enters even into the courtyards of houses.	Is obtained chiefly from the tidal khals, and also from tanks which, as a rule, receive tidal water The khal water becomes brackish in the middle of December or the beginning of January, and remains so till the rainy season sets in.	The habitations of the people are kutcha with walls of loose hogla mats and split reed mats, and are arranged in groups of three, four or more houses, and surrounded by cocoanut, betel-nut and other fruit trees, which greatly interfere with free perflation of air and drying up of the surface. The courtyards are daily swept, and occasionally leaped with cowdung and earth mixed together, and the sweepings, &c., are accumulated at some distance from the houses on the sides of the khals or in small pits close by. The people resort for purposes of nature to the most convenient place. The Muhammadan bury their dead within the compounds of their houses, and sometimes on the banks of tanks.
	Jhalukati—*Town* ...	2,365	...	10·57	6·76	·42	5·07	Favourably situated with regard to natural drainage. It is a small town, with rivers and khals on three sides of it which act as main drainage channels.	The Jhalokati river water is the principal source of supply, and is said to contain tolerably pure water throughout the year.	General conservancy is bad, the establishment entertained to look after it being inadequate. Much rubbish lies strewn about everywhere.
	Jhalukati—*Rural*...	161,220	·03	21·75	2·92	·21	11·15	Almost the same as in thana Pirojpur described above. There are numerous khals, and communication from house to house is carried on in boats or bamboo rafts.	Is taken from small narrow khals, which are numerous. The supply is bad and insufficient. In addition to the usual modes of defiling water, carcasses are cast into the khals, and people defœcate into them from overhanging branches of trees, and bury their dead on their bank.	The houses generally stand on raised and but partially dry plinths, and are in many cases surrounded by cocoanut, betel-nut and other fruit trees and jungles, which considerably obstruct air and light. House-refuse, &c., are not properly disposed of, but are thrown somewhere within the compounds, which are mostly dirty. The people generally use branches of trees overhanging khals, nalas, &c., as privies: the soil being allowed to accumulate unless washed away by the tides. Burials are usually carried on within house enclosures.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimates of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Backergunge	handaria—*Rural*...	94,774	..	24·85	6·46	·27	13·94	The same as in thana Pirojpur described above.	The same as in thana Pirojpur described above ...	The same as in thana Pirojpur described above, with this exception, that the house compounds in this thana are dirtier.
	Barmuddin Havildars—*Rural*.	114,089	...	34·95	13·61	·14	6·22	The surface drainage is seriously obstructed by excavations. There being few khals and nalas, the villages remain water logged during the rains.	Is obtained from tanks. The supply is sufficient and good.	The habits of the people are filthy. The floors of the houses are damp, and their compounds are full of trees, specially cocoanut. The people use the rude kind of privies from which filth is not removed at all. The cowsheds are built at some distance from the houses, and the dung is heaped near the sheds. Interment is carried on within house compounds, but cremation near khals, &c.
	Galachipa—*Rural*...	79,182	...	34·26	7·41	·41	13·91	Is almost the same, but rather more defective than in thana Pirojpur described above.	The same as in thana Bowphal described above ...	The same as in thana Pirojpur described above.
	Gaurnudi—*Rural* ...	208,148	·01	19·65	2·20	·29	8·15	Some of the villages are situated on high and some on low char land. The latter are liable to inundations. The drainage of the former is pretty free; that of the latter is not.	Is taken from tanks, tidal khals and rivers, but all are, as usual, subject to pollution, and corpses and carcasses are thrown into them.	The dwellings consist of straw-built huts, and stand on dry floors. The compounds are mostly dirty and untidy, and have house-sweepings, &c., thrown into them. Very few people build privies; the great majority ease themselves in jungles and other convenient places. The Muhammadans bury their dead with n house compounds.
	Mehdiganj—*Rural*	156,021	·02	24·96	5·93	·23	9·19	Is defective and much interfered with by hollows, ditches and nalas, which abound in many villages, and which are more or less overgrown with rank vegetation. Several villages are situated on low land, and are liable to inundations.	Is taken from tanks, khals, and the rivers Jayanti, Ariaikhan, Meghna, and Krishnaganj. Many tanks dry up in the hot season. In some places the people complain of the deficiency of the water-supply.	The houses are in many places crowded together, and their front portion is often brought down so low as to seriously obstruct ventilation and passage of light. Their floors are raised, but are, as a rule, damp. The people are filthy in their habits. The compounds are mostly dirty (specially those in which oil-mills are worked), and so are the cow-sheds. House-sweepings, &c., are thrown about the premises. The people use branches of trees as privies. Burials are usually carried on in house compounds within which cremation too sometimes takes place.
	Backergunge—*Rural*	139,661	·007	23·75	6·92	·42	11·43	Almost the same as in Mehdiganj described above.	Is taken from rivers and tanks. Dead cattle are thrown into the former, and the latter are in a bad condition. Cremation and interment take place on their banks.	The habits of the people are filthy. Houses as in Mehdiganj; jungle abounds. Some of the ditches contain vegetation and putrid water. Conservancy, disposal of sweepings and refuse, and defecation same as in Mehdiganj. Dead cattle are treated in the same way as in Barisal.
	Bhola—*Rural* ...	144,361	.....	29·98	12·26	·17	7·49	Is generally defective, and is much interfered with by holes, nalas, gors, and other excavations. In some places it is effected by means of khals. Many villages are situated on low char land, and are subject to inundations.	Is taken from tanks, tidal khals, and rivers. No further information supplied.	The houses are in many villages scattered, and have spacious compounds, in which are grown fruit and other trees which materially obstruct air and light. Their floors are generally raised. Conservancy almost *nil*. The house surroundings are mostly filthy. Some people use *machan* privies, and some resort to fields, &c., for defœcation. The dead are generally burnt or buried at the outskirts of villages and in banks of tanks and khals.
	Patuakhali—*Town*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Patuakhali—*Rural*	194,465	·005	31·58	6·29	·23	11·57	Is almost the same, but rather more defective than in thana Pirojpur described above.	The same as in thana Bowphal described above.	The same as in thana Pirojpur described above.

Backergunge ...	Surupkati—*Rural* ...	181,259	...	20·33	3·26	·61	13·25	Is in some cases fair, and is effected by means of khals and nalas, most of which are tidal. Several villages are situated on low land, and are subject to annual inundations.	Is obtained from tanks, khals, and the river Madhumati.	The plinths of the houses are mostly raised. The compounds are kept somewhat clean. General conservancy almost *nil*. Some people use rude kinds of privies built on khals, nalas, &c., in which the filth accumulates until washed away by the tides.
	Gulsakhali—*Rural*	112,054	...	34·69	4·06	·18	9·27	Is almost the same, but rather more defective than in thana Pirojpur described above.	The same as in thana Bowphal described above.	The same as in thana Pirojpur described above.
	Matbaris—*Rural* ...	119,353	...	37·46	14·77	·14	12·87	The same as in thana Pirojpur described above.	The same as in thana Pirojpur described above.	The same as in thana Pirojpur described above.
Mymensingh ...	Jamálpur—*Town* ...	15,388	...	23·26	·64	·19	6·75	General features of the drains of this municipality are unsatisfactory. The drainage of the town is carried into the river.	Derived from the rivers Brahmaputra and Jhenai, and from private wells and tanks. In the dry season the rivers recede from many places, the wells and tanks also dry up, and the people in some places of the town are put to considerable difficulty in consequence.	General conservancy is imperfectly attended to owing to inadequate establishment. Part IX of the Municipal Act has been introduced into the town.
	Jamálpur—*Rural* ...	228,243	...	13·92	·13	·08	2·05	.....	.....	.....
	Kishorganj—*Town*	13,988	...	10·93	·14	·28	3·50	There is no proper drainage system in this municipality, its purpose being served by narrow water passages excavated in different directions according to the level of the ground. These passages, which are kept tolerably clean, carry off the accumulated water of the rains to the rivulet Narsunda and the outlying bils and khals.	Is taken from the river Narsunda, which however, is reduced to a chain of pools in the cold weather. Even in the height of the rains it is choked with vegetation. The water of tanks is also used. The cleaning and deepening of tanks are attended to.	The sanitary condition of this town is not satisfactory. Surface cleansing is not properly and regularly attended to. What refuse and garbage are collected are employed in filling up pits.
	Kishorganj—*Rural*	138,323	·05	22·18	1·35	·26	4·12	Is generally defective, and in many instances much obstructed by holes and dobas. Some villages are situated on char land.	Is taken from tanks, khals, bils and the rivers Brahmaputra and Narsunda.	The houses are in many cases fairly well ventilated, and their floors are generally raised and dry. The compounds are somewhat clean, but dunghills are to be found in some of them. The people resort to jungles and other convenient places for purposes of nature. Interments are usually carried on within house enclosures.
	Tangail—*Town* ...	17,973	·27	8·95	·27	1·33	3·66	There are two large drains, one flowing westward and falling into the river, and the other flowing northward and falling into Bitka field.	Derived from tanks, wells and the river	The roads are occasionally swept. There are two public latrines in the municipality.
	Tangail—*Rural* ..	404,977	·08	14·06	1·32	·14	2·15	The villages that are situated on elevated ground are fairly well drained and are dry. In the case of the others it is defective. Some of the villages are liable to inundation.	Is taken from tanks, khals, and the rivers Jumuna and Lohajung. In some villages there is great difficulty as regards proper water-supply.	House floors are generally raised and dry. There are few trees in and around the houses, so perflation of air is free. The compounds are small and dirty, and dung is accumulated near cow-sheds in the rainy season, being only occasionally used as fuel, but rarely as manure.
	Nasirabad—*Town* ...	11,555	2·16	9·43	·86	5·77	5·12	Almost all the roads have drains cut on either side. Excepting the water of a few drains by the riverside, the great volume of drain water is sent off by means of three outlets into the bils to the south and south-west of the municipality. A drainage system for the town is very necessary.	The river Brahmaputra and a number of tanks, both private and municipal, form the principal sources of water-supply to the town people. The river has very much silted up, in consequence of which in the dry season it diminishes into a small rivulet, and the result is that the want of pure drinking water is much felt by the people in the dry season. Water-works have been constructed with the liberal gift of Rs. 1,25,000 made by Raja Surja Kanta Acharjee Bahadoor for the purpose. The District Board also contributed Rs. 30,000 towards this work. The works, which will be completed shortly, will remove scarcity of drinking water.	The conservancy arrangements are in some respects still defective. The sweepings are utilized in filling up pits and hollows. Part IX of the Municipal Act is in force, but the trenching of night-soil is badly done.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—				Other causes.	Sanitary estimates of towns and village in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Mymensingh ...	Nasirabad—*Rural*...	214,947	·49	14·58	·19	·11	2·20	Is defective. Some of the villages are situated on high and some on char land. The latter abound in bils, dobas &c., that are nothing more than depressions in the old abandoned bed of the Brahmaputra. Some villages have roads, but without side-drains.	Is derived from tanks, wells, bils, and the rivers Brahmaputra and Maitan.	The dwellings of the people are scattered, have slightly raised floors, and are dry when not shaded by trees. The compounds are, as usual, dirty, and dunghills are to be seen in most of them. In some villages the people have private latrines, some of which are pucka, and some are rudely built over gors, &c., the filth in the latter case being allowed to accumulate in them. The Muhammadan dead are generally interred within house enclosures.
	Muktagachha—*Town*	4,923	...	16·04	...	...	2·03	The general level of the town being low, drainage is deficient, and the consequence is that some places remain submerged during the rains. The roadside drains are also defective.	Derived from tanks, wells, and the river Aima ...	Surface cleansing is only imperfectly done. The latrine accommodation is insufficient, and the result is that open air defœcation is very largely practised.
	Phulpur—*Rural* ...	139,029	·04	19·11	·09	·02	·87	The villages are mostly situated on a higher level, and are on or near khals and bils. The drainage from them is consequently pretty free.	Is chiefly from wells. The supply is sufficient, and the water is generally good.	The houses are thinly scattered, and are generally constructed on raised and dry floors with sufficient accommodation for the inmates. The compounds and the cattle sheds are invariably kept dirty. The habits of the people are pretty clean. There are no conservancy arrangements whatever, and defœcation is carried on in fields and waste lands. The dead are either buried within house compounds, or burnt on the banks of tanks, bils, and khals.
	Phulbaria—*Ru* ...	92,729	·18	27·69	·36	·06	2·05	.....	.....	.....
	Sherpur—*Town* ...	10,744	·09	16·66	...	·09	4·83	There is no special system but only roadside drains which flow towards the river Mrigi.	Is derived from tanks, wells, bils and the river	The conservancy arrangements are bad, the establishment entertained being inadequate. Night-soil from public latrines is said to be trenched.
	Iswarganj—*Rural*	248,232	04	19·88	·57	·15	2·96	Is fair where the villages are situated on the banks of rivers. The villages in this thana are not usually subject to inundations.	Is obtained from tanks, bils and the rivers Brahamaputra and Anniar.	The house plinths are generally raised, but somewhat damp. The compounds are small and dirty. Conservancy nil. The Muhammadans bury their dead in house compounds.
	Ghatargaon—*Rural*	140,605	·24	14·25	1·10	·007	2·17	Some villages are situated on high and some on low land. The former are not subject to inundations, and the drainage from them is somewhat fair. Some villages have roads, but without side-drains.	Is taken from tanks, bils, khals, and the rivers Brahmaputra and Bankheru.	The houses generally stand on raised dry floors, and are in many instances fairly ventilated. The compounds are untidy. Cowdung is however, mostly removed to the adjoining fields. The people defœcate in waste lands and other convenient places. Burials are carried on within house enclosures
	Sherpur—*Rural* ...	110,139	·02	19·66	·09	·05	3·91	Many villages are situated on high ground, and the drainage from them is fair. They are not liable to inundation.	Is taken from tanks, wells, and the Sheri nadi. As a rule, well water is of good quality.	The floors of the houses are generally raised and dry. The courtyards are kept fairly clean, and cowdung is in many instances properly disposed of. The house surroundings are, however, often filthy and covered with low jungle. The people do not build privies, but defœcate in fields and other convenient places.
	Diwanganj—*Rural*	129,589	·03	17·23	·10	·02	2·34	.....	.....	.....
	Bajitpur—*Town* ...	9,399	...	17·76	·95	·10	3·93	There is no regular drainage system. A khal, which passes through the town, acts as the main drainage channel.	Is obtained from tanks and khalls	General conservancy is badly looked after. The condition of the private privies is unsatisfactory.

MYMENSINGH ...	Bajitpur—*Rural* ...	224,850	...	12·42	·47	·20	2·61	Many villages are situated on low land and are subject to inundations. Some villages have roads which serve the purposes of drains.	Is obtained from tanks, khals, bils and the river Meghna. Most of the tanks are open to pollution and are in a bad state.	The floors of the houses are generally raised and dry. The compounds are dirty. No conservancy arrangements exist. The cattle ordure is not properly disposed of, but heaped up in or near the houses. The Muhammadans usually bury their dead within house enclosures.
	Nikli or Agarosindur—*Rural.*	139,042	·03	19·74	·71	·20	2·64	Most of the villages are situated on high ground, and are not usually liable to inundation. There are, however, no khals, &c., to drain them.	Is taken from tanks and the river Dhanu. No further information furnished.	The houses are kutcha, but stand on dry raised floors. The courtyards are kept clean, but beyond this conservancy is nil. Jungles and other convenient places are resorted to for purposes of nature, the filth being disposed of by natural agencies. The Muhammadan dead are generally buried in house compounds.
	Pingna—*Rural* ...	129,639	·10	25·11	1·03	·33	2·02	Is defective, except where the villages are situated on high ground. Some of the villages are liable to be annually inundated by the river Jamuna.	Is taken from wells, bils, and the rivers Jamuna and Sarasuti.	The house floors are generally high, but are rather damp. The compounds are small and dirty. Conservancy nil. Burials are carried on within house enclosures by the Muhammadans.
	Gopalpur—*Rural* ...	306,886	·03	9·50	·11	·02	·99	Some of the villages stand on high land, and are fairly well drained. In some drainage is very defective.	Is obtained from wells, kha's, and the river Jamuna.	The house plinths are generally somewhat raised. The compounds are filthy, dung, ashes and other refuse matters are heaped up within them. No conservancy arrangements. The Muhammadan dead are mostly buried in house compounds.
	Kendua—*Rural* ...	289,070	·09	14·07	2·07	·13	3·19	.....	..	... ..
	Netrakona—*Town* ...	9,831	·20	15·06	2·44	...	3·46	Drainage of this town is effected by the road-side drains which discharge into the river Mogra and low-lying fields.	The river Mogra is the principal source of drinking-water, which is said to be wholesome.	The house floors are mostly raised and dry. There are very few trees around the premises, and consequently perflation is generally free. The courts are kept clean, but the house surroundings are generally very dirty. In some of the latter there are holes in which house sweepings, &c., are thrown. Footpaths are used as latrines. Burials are carried on within house enclosures.
	Netrakona—*Rural*	239,729	·16	14·63	1·08	·15	3·25	Some of the villages are situated on elevated and some on low bil land. The latter are liable to be inundated. Many become water-logged during the rains. Some villages have roads, but without side-drains.	Is taken from tanks, bils, khals, and the rivers Narsunda and Betai. Jute steeping is practised in khals and gors, and sometimes in bils.	The houses are generally dry and have raised plinths. Their surroundings are, however, dirty, and house-refuse and cowdung are mostly collected in the compounds. The people resort to fields and jungles to ease themselves. The Muhammadan dead are mostly buried within house compounds,
	Durgapur—*Rural* ...	115,727	·04	19·18	·52	·05	2·29	Some of the villages are situated on high and some on low level, the drains from the former being to a great extent free. They are not usually subject to floods, but are liable to be inundated occasionally from the Durgapur hills.	Is obtained from Kanasha nadi and the Barakhash river, and from bils, tanks and wells.	The houses are built on raised floors. Their compounds are spacious, but untidy. Cowsheds are constructed within house compounds, and are kept unclean. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village. Defecation is carried on promiscuously. The dead are either burnt on the banks of rivers, or buried within house compounds.
	Nalitabari—*Rural*	85,639	·01	19·26	·05	·18	1·87	.....	.....	.....
TIPPERA	Comilla—*Town* ...	14,680	...	16·62	3·51	·47	8·71	There is no proper drainage system. The drainage in the municipality follows the natural slope of the country, and is carried through a canal which discharges itself into the river Dakatia.	There are no less than 448 tanks in the town, and the supply of drinking-water is chiefly obtained from them.	The conservancy arrangements are fair. Surface cleansing is properly looked after. Sweepings and refuse are employed in filling up holes and ditches, of which there are many: the public latrines are appreciated by the people. The private latrines are cleaned daily by the municipal mehters. There are no well-privies. Night-soil is trenched. Promiscuous defecation is common.
	Comilla—*Rural* ...	143,225	...	17·90	3·26	·08	2·60	Many of the villages are situated on elevated ground, and the drainage from them is fair. They are not usually liable to inundations.	Is obtained from tanks and khals, and in some cases from the river Gumti.	The dwellings are kutcha and straw-built, but have raised dry floors. Some villages have shallow ditches dug around them which are full of foul water, and in which decomposing vegetation is very great. General conservancy almost *nil*. The compounds are mostly dirty. The people do not build latrines, but defecate in waste lands and jungles. The Muhammadan dead are either buried within house premises or on banks of tanks.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
TIPPERA	Brahmanbaria—*Town.*	18,006	...	13·05	·01	·88	9·19	The drainage is fair. There are a large number of main and cross drains which empty themselves into the river Titas which runs past the town, and into a khal which runs through the town. The drains appear to be provided with sufficient culverts and stone-ware pipes.	Is taken from municipal tanks. Care is taken to keep them clean, and their water is said to be generally good.	Surface cleansing is fairly well looked after. There are a large number of private privies which are not always in a clean condition. Most of these structures are constructed over drains and hollows.
	Brahmanbaria—*Rural.*	244,027	·01	14·28	·84	·22	5·85	The villages of this thana, lying between the Ramrai and Darma rivers, are situated on high ground, and the drainage from them is therefore free. The villages are generally dry and have very few holes and excavations.	Is taken from the rivers Ramrai, Darma, Titas and Dhaleshwar, khals, nalas, bils and tanks. In some villages the supply of water is not sufficient for the requirements of the people.	The houses are kutcha, but their floors are raised and dry. They are generally surrounded by masses of trees and junzles. The compounds are as usual dirty, and dung-hills are to be found in many of them. Defœcation is carried on wherever convenient to the people. The Muhammadans usually bury their dead within house enclosures.
	Nabinagar—*Rural*..	159,816	·02	13·48	1·06	·41	4·69	Flows generally into neighbouring *dobas* or ditches. Some of the villages are situated on elevated and some on char lands. The latter are liable to inundation.	Is from tanks, bils, khals and the rivers Agannagar, Titas and Meghna. In many villages the steeping of jute is largely practised in khals, old tanks, dobas, &c., but the water in them is not used by the people for any other purpose.	The dwellings of the people are kutcha with raised floors which are in some cases damp. Surface cleansing is never looked after. The compounds are mostly dirty ashes and other house-refuse are collected in them for manuring purposes. The people do not build latrines, but resort for defœcation to field and waste lands and other out-of-the way places. The Muhammadan dead are buried either within house enclosures or in public burial-grounds that are generally situated at a distance from the houses.
	Chandina—*Rural* ...	93,312	...	17·37	1·25	·13	3·14	Is generally defective, and flows into the adjacent tanks and hollows.	Is taken from tanks and khals. Several of the former are overgrown with weeds and are in a bad state.	The houses are generally surrounded by trees and jungles, and the compounds are full of fallen decaying leaves, &c. Dung and all sorts of house-refuse are heaped up within them for manuring purposes. Jungles and other convenient places are resorted to by the people for defœcation. The dead are buried on banks of tanks, not excepting even those from which drinking water is obtained. Burials are also carried on within house enclosures.
	Moradnagar—*Rural.*	176,911	...	14·19	·75	·11	1·89	Is much interfered with by hollows and excavations. Some villages are situated on low lands, and the drainage from them is defective. Many of these are also inundated every year.	Is taken from tanks and dobas, many of which are overgrown with weeds, and also from bils, khals, and the river Gumti.	The floors of the houses are generally raised and dry. Ventilation is in some cases defective. The compounds are dirty. Cowdung and other house-refuse are heaped up within them for manuring purposes, and many contain filthy dobas. Very few people build privies. The Muhammadan dead are buried in compounds and courts, and sometimes even in the dwelling-houses.
	Daudkandi—*Rural*	173,069	·02	13·90	1·21	·04	4·19	Many villages are situated on char land, and are intersected by khals and nalas, some of which are influenced by the diurnal tides. The drainage flows generally into the adjacent holes and ditches and khals, and is to some extent free. Some villages are subject to inundations.	Is obtained from tanks, khals, and the rivers Gumti and Titas. Water scarcity is felt in some places during the hot season.	The houses are generally well raised and dry, but their surroundings are in most cases dirty. As a rule, the people do not build privies, but resort to jungles and other convenient places to ease themselves. Burials are usually carried on in house compounds.

TIPPERA	Chandpur—*Rural*	260,689	·23	11·34	3·43	·06	1·67	Is in some cases effected by khals, but is generally obstructed by holes and excavations. Some villages are situated on char lands, and are subject to inundations.	Is taken from dobas, tanks, khals, and the river Meghna.	The house plinths are generally raised, but are in some cases damp. Perflation free when not obstructed by trees, or when the houses are not crowded together. The compounds are small and dirty. In some cases the people build a rude kind of privy by throwing pieces of wood across gors, &c., but the filth is not removed from such places.
	Chaudagram—*Rural*	116,688	...	20·94	1·55	·24	3·57	The villages are situated on moderately raised grounds. The drainage is natural and discharges itself in low-lying lands.	From tanks which are on the whole good and sufficient.	No conservancy arrangements exist.
	Laksam—*Rural*	103,401	...	17·86	·91	·16	1·67	Is fair in some villages, and is to some extent secured by means of the excavations on the sides of roads.	Is taken from tanks, many of which are in a foul state, and also from the river Dakatia.	The floors of the houses are generally raised and pretty dry. In some cases trees abound around the premises. The compounds are dirty. Cowdung is sometimes heaped up within them and sometimes removed to the adjacent fields. Rudely-built privies are used by some, but the great majority of the people resort to jungle, &c., for defecation. The Muhammadan dead are usually buried on the banks of old tanks, and occasionally on that of good ones too.
	Kasba—*Rural*	127,318	...	15·99	1·47	·25	4·66	Is generally to the neighbouring holes and excavations, and is fair only when the villages are situated on a higher level than the surrounding fields.	Is taken from tanks, many of which are overgrown with vegetation, and from the river Howrah.	The houses are generally crowded together and surrounded by trees and jungles which obstruct the free passage of air and light. Their floors are, however, raised and somewhat dry. No conservancy arrangements. Jungles and other convenient places are resorted to for purposes of nature. The Muhammadan dead are buried sometimes outside the village and sometimes at other convenient places.
	Hajiganj—*Rural* ...	110,865	...	15·35	1·46	·18	1·65	Is generally defective. Many villages are situated on low ground and are full of pits, holes, and ditches, and consequently become water-logged during the rains.	Is taken from tanks, khals, and the river Dakatia. The tanks are mostly clean and in a fair state, but trees are allowed to grow on their banks.	The house floors are mostly raised, but rather damp, and the premises are in many cases surrounded by betelnut, cocoanut, palm and other fruit trees which materially obstruct air and light. The compounds are dirty, but in several instances an attempt is made to keep them clean. Dung, &c., is in some cases heaped up in the compounds. The condition of the cow and cattle sheds is generally good. Some built *machas* privies on gors in which the filth accumulates, while others have recourse to jungles, &c., for purposes of nature. Cremation is sometimes carried on even on banks of tanks from which drinking water is taken, while burials usually take place within house compounds.
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong—*Town*...	24,069	·16	22·14	8·55	1·53	3·49	The main drainage is naturally good. The drainage of the lower level of the town is bad owing to obstructions.	Is taken from tanks and wells, as well as from springs, the water of which is said to be wholesome.	The sanitary condition of this town is not satisfactory, and the conservancy arrangements inadequate. The innumerable small bustis of which the town is composed, are enclosed in a dense jungle which permits of the commission of nuisance and of the lodgment of filth of all description. The public latrines are kept in a fair state. The private latrines consist generally of mat enclosure over the nalas, the water of which receives a great deal of the fœcal matter. The wealthier classes employ mehters, but the night-soil is buried in the nearest waste land. The night-soil from the public latrines is trenched.
	Cox's Bazar—*Town*	4,347	6·21	20·01	3·23	·92	2·99	Roadside drains run into a number of little streams and then finally into the Bhagkhali river. A survey with level is being made of the town.	Is said to be excellent. There are four good masonry wells and several tanks reserved for drinking only.	The people burn their own rubbish. Rubbish thrown into the roads is removed by coolies maintained to keep the roads clean. The sweepings from the markets are removed by municipal sweepers. There are no public latrines, and the people object to their introduction.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Chittagong	Chittagong—*Rural*	65,599	·19	19·81	3·04	·36	1·62	The villages are situated on tolerably raised ground, but several of them are subject to inundation when it is very high. The side-drains of cart tracks are generally deep and are full of rank vegetation.	Is taken from tanks, which are numerous, but their water is polluted by bathing and washing.	The houses are generally crowded together, and are surrounded by trees and jungles which obstruct the free passage of air and light. They are overcrowded with inmates at night. The habits of the people are dirty. House-rubbish, cowdung, &c., are never properly disposed of, but are accumulated in heaps within or around the premises. Defœcation is carried on promiscuously.
	Raojan—*Rural* ...	159,841	22·	24·54	3·67	1·36	2·39	The natural drainage of the villages in this thana is fair, but is much interfered with by hollows and excavations.	Is taken from tanks which are innumerable here. They are all polluted by washing and bathing.	The same as in thana Hathazari, with the exception that the Hindus generally burn their dead on the banks of the river Halda.
	Mirsarai—*Rural* ...	93,552	·01	17·11	1·47	·10	1·93	The villages are mostly low-lying, and are submerged during the rains. The surface drainage is generally obstructed by pools and ditches. Some villages have roads, but without side-drains. Some villages are advantageously situated with reference to natural drainage, and the water easily comes out of them to the adjacent fields.	Is obtained entirely from tanks, the water of which is polluted by bathing and washing. Their banks are generally overgrown with trees and jungles. Some of the tanks are also covered with weeds.	The houses, which often stand on raised plinths, are generally grouped together, and are surrounded by thick jungles, which prevent the free perflation of air. The courtyards and the compounds are mostly untidy. The cattle sheds are dirty and damp. No conservancy arrangements. The fields and banks of tanks are resorted to for defœcation. The Muhammadan dead are interred either within house compounds or a little distance from it, while cremation takes place as a rule on the banks of tanks not used for drinking purposes.
	Patiya—*Rural* ...	206,564	·08	21·48	3·25	1·33	3·62	There are pits, holes, and other excavations throughout the thana which obstruct the surface drainage to a great extent. Some of the villages are subject to annual inundation of the river Kurnofully. Some villages have roads, but without side-drains.	Is obtained from small tanks, which are generally bad, and many of which are quite useless. The water in them becomes brackish by the entry into them of the flood-water of the Kurnofully river.	The houses which consist of bamboo mat walls, covered with straw thatches, are generally erected in low plinths and are clustered together. The abundant growth of fruit and other trees around them impedes ventilation. The habits of the people tend more towards uncleanliness. The cattle sheds are, as a rule, filthy. The dung is kept in pits close to houses for manuring purposes. In some places there are tatty privies, the accumulated filth from which is never cleaned. The people ease themselves in every convenient place. The burials of Muhammadans take place within house compounds.
	Banskhali—*Rural*	127,792	...	18·12	6·15	·37	4·18	Is obstructed by ditches and other excavations, which are very numerous. Many villages are situated on low land, and are subject to annual inundations.	Is taken from tanks which are generally polluted. The water of the Kurnofully river is not used, as it is brackish.	The plinths of the houses are mostly low. Bamboos and other trees often surround the dwellings, and this greatly impede their ventilation. The house compounds are kept somewhat clean, as they are swept. The courtyards, outside of plinths and floors of houses are daily swept, but no means are adopted for the removal of sewage and refuse, which are collected as manure somewhere within the premises. The floors of the cattle sheds are damp, and the dung is kept in heaps near the sheds. There are in some places tatty privies from which the filth is never removed. The arrangements regarding the disposal of the dead are fair.

CHITTAGONG ...	Satkania—*Rural* ...	158,346	...	20·40	5·25	·53	3·81	The villages in this thana are mostly on the same level with the surrounding fields, and are intersected by the small branches of the river Dolloo, which rise in the hills on the south of the thana and fall into the river Sungoo. During the rains these villages are liable to be flooded on the south, east and west. There is not a single good road, but there are a large number of narrow tortuous village paths running along rice-fields and waste lands which mostly remain under water during the rainy season.	Is obtained for the most part from tanks, except in a few of the villages, the people of which draw their water-supply from rivers. Although there are a large number of tanks in every village, very few of them are kept clean. Most of the tanks have raised embankments which are planted all round with thick rows of bamboo and other trees, the leaves from which fall into the water and decompose there, rendering it unfit for drinking.	The dwellings consist for the most part of thached houses with walls of loose bamboo and reed mats, and are surrounded on all sides by plantain, betel-nut, and other trees which interfere with free perflation. They are built in groups, each group being separated from the other by the intervention of rice-fields. The court-yards of houses are spacious, but they are kept very unclean. The cattle sheds are built close to dwelling-houses. There is no conservancy arrangement. The sides of the village paths and tanks, and the banks of the river Dolloo and the waste lands, are used by the people as public latrines. Dead cattle are thrown into waste lands as well as on the banks of rivers. Cremation is carried on on the banks of rivers and khalls, and burials are performed in the compounds of musjids, on the sides of tanks, and sometimes on the foot of neighbouring hills.
	Hathhazari—*Rural*	89,372	·63	23·32	2·10	·80	1·19	Is much interfered with by ditches and other excavations. Some villages being low-lying, the water collects around the houses in them during the rainy season. The side-drains of the cart tracks are generally obstructed being filled up with sweepings and rank vegetation.	Is obtained entirely from tanks which are bad and are polluted by bathing, washing, &c.	The houses are generally crowded together, and are built in groups apart from each other. The premises are mostly surrounded by fruit and other trees which impede ventilation. The compounds of the houses are very dirty, sweepings, ashes, and other refuse being generally collected in pits within them, but in some places a little attention is paid to cleanliness. The cattle sheds are close to houses and are dirty, and the dung is kept in the immediate neighbourhood of them. The people ease themselves in fields and other convenient places. Interments are carried on in the compounds of houses, and cremation takes place on the banks of unused tanks.
	Phatikchari—*Rural*	109,032	·009	24·12	6·80	·27	2·17	The villages in this thana are situated on a raised ground, the drainage from them being consequently generally fair when not obstructed by hollows and excavation ..	Is obtained entirely from tanks, which are generally very bad.	The same as in thana Hathazari described before.
	Kumira—*Rural* ...	67,394	·43	22·83	2·16	·48	1·67	The villages are situated on tolerably raised ground, but the natural drainage is much impeded by innumerable ditches and other excavations.	Is taken from tanks, all of which are, as a rule, polluted by bathing, &c.	The same as in thana Merserai described above. There are in some places tatty privies from which the filth is never removed.
	Cox's Bazar—*Rural*	64,758	1·97	17·63	11·59	1·14	6·72	The villages are mostly situated on higher level. They are in many cases surrounded by hills and jungles, and are liable to be flooded during heavy rains. The river Bagkhally, which flows through some of the villages, receives the drainge of the surrounding country. The main road from Cox's Bazar to the outpost of Ramoo passes through several villages.	Is mainly taken from tanks, most of which are unclean. There are also a few natural springs which supply water to the neighbouring villages.	The same as in thana Chakaria described below, with this exception that the houses are more strongly built for fear of wild animals.
	Chakiria—*Rural* ...	46,584	·15	22·13	15·15	1·41	4·52	The villages are generally situated on a rather high level. They are intersected by a large number of big rivers, and are surrounded all along the north and east by a range of hills and jungles. Some of the villages are liable to be flooded during heavy rains.	Is mainly obtained from rivers, the beds of which being sandy, the water is clean. There are also several good tanks which are freely used by the people.	The dwellings consist of ill-ventilated, mat-walled, thatched huts which stand on well raised earthen floors. Their court-yeards, though spacious, are very unclean, all sorts of house refuse, including cowdung, being collected in them. The cattle sheds are built close to dwellings, and are often very dirty. Conservancy arrangements nil. The dead cattle are marshy and waste lands, and sometimes into the river. The arrangements regarding the disposal of the dead are similar to those in thana Satkania described above.
	Maskhal—*Rural* ...	37,691	...	16·71	15·20	·34	2·69	It is really a number of islands surrounded on all sides by the sea or arms of the sea. It is much raised above the level of the sea, and is not liable to be flooded from it. Natural drainage is very satisfactory.	Is derived from tanks, wells, and springs. The supply is on the whole good.	No conservancy arrangements exist.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
CHITTAGONG ...	Teknaf or Ukhia ...	34,626	·92	15·42	6·75	·77	8·97	This thana is situated just on the sea-shore, and is covered with hills and impenetrable jungles. Drainage is fair in many villages.	Is partly from tanks and partly from hill-streams. The majority of the former are very unclean, and dry up during the hot weather, when the sufferings of the people become very great.	Same as in thana Chakaria described above.
NOAKHALI ...	Sudharam—*Town* ...	5,479	...	18·43	6·75	1·27	5·46	Fairly good. The drains have their general course in a north-easterly direction, and discharge into the Noakhali khal. Their levels are not uniform, and they are to a certain extent obstructed.	Tank water is the chief source of water-supply of the town, and is said to be sufficient for the requirements of the people.	The garbage and street sweepings are carried away to a safe distance from the inhabited quarter, and are thrown into excavations and cesspools to fill them up. The principal roads and streets of the Municipality are swept once a day, and the less important ones thrice or four times a week. The public latrine accommodation is insufficient. More public latrines should be provided. The nightsoil from these latrines is not properly trenched.
	Sudharam—*Rural* ...	114,853	·01	30·79	5·24	·10	3·92	Is defective, and is much obstructed by holes, dobas, ditches, and nalas. In some places the fields are flooded during the rains. Some villages have roads, but without side-drains.	Is taken from tanks and the river Meghna. The banks of the former are generally covered with trees.	The plinths of the houses are generally raised, but are rather damp. The premises are mostly surrounded by cocoanut, betel-nut, and other trees. The compounds are untidy, but in some places a little attention is paid to personal cleanliness. The people ease themselves in jungles and other convenient places. Burials are carried on in house compounds, and sometimes on banks of tanks.
	Sandip—*Rural* ...	101,011	...	29·53	2·30	·21	3·77	Drainge is defective. The roads or footpaths have no side-drains.	Is taken from tanks. The supply is sufficient, but no care is taken to protect it from pollution.	The villages are full of excavations and ditches containing stagnant water and vegetation, and the houses are surrounded by betel-nut and cocoanut trees, which impede ventilation. No conservancy arrangements. The people have *machan* privies, but their contents are rarely, if ever, removed. The Muhammadan dead are interred in the house compounds generally.
	Fenny—*Rural* ...	166,242	...	21·91	2·85	·01	3·61	The villages are situated on high ground, and consequently drainage from them is generally fair when not obstructed by hollows and excavations.	Is taken from tanks and khals. The former do not dry up.	The house floors are generally raised, and are dry when not surrounded by trees. Ditches and dobas are to be seen around most houses at places. No conservancy arrangements. No regularly constructed latrines. People generally resort to the fields for defecation.
	Chhagalnaia—*Rural*	124,288	...	20·40	·94	·07	5·97	The same as in thana Fenny described above	Is taken from tanks and nadis. Trees and bamboo clumps often grow on the banks of the former.	Conservancy absent. Cremation is carried on near the bil. Interments take place near the tanks.
	Bamni—*Rural* ...	49,172	...	29·71	5·87	·50	6·09	Is defective. Some of the villages are situated on char land.	Almost the same as in Sudharam—Rural—described above.	Almost the same as in Sudharam—Rural—described above.
	Hattia—*Rural* ...	49,340	...	40·12	8·12	·18	3·43	Almost the same as in Sudharam—Rural—described above.	Is taken from tanks which supply sufficient water throughout the year.	The houses are ventilated. There are few trees and no jungle. No conservancy arrangements. The house compounds are filthy and untidy. No latrines. People resort to the marshes or fields for peforcation.
	Begamganj—*Rural*	159,946	...	19·40	2·96	·20	3·99	Same as in Sudharam—Rural—described above.	Same as in Sudharam—Rural—described above ...	Same as in Sudharam—Rural—described above.

NOAKHALI	Lakhipur—*Rural*	139,996	...	19·75	4·20	·23	1·72	Is defective and is generally into the neighbouring *dobas*, *gors*, ditches and *natas*. The flood water of the Meghna submerges the fields in some places. Some villages have roads, but without side-drains.	Is taken from tanks, khals, and the river Meghna. Some of the holes and tanks contain water which look like vegetable infusion.	The floors of the houses are generally raised, but are stile rather damp. The premises are in many instances surrounded by trees and jungles which obstruct air and light. The habits of the people are often filthy, and cleanliness is much neglected. There are some rudely-built privies in which the filth accumulates, tilll it is washed away in some cases by the tides during the rains. The majority of the people resort to fields and other places for purposes of nature. The dead are burnt and buried within villages, and on banks of khals and rivers, and sometimes on those of tanks from which drinking-water is taken.
	Ramganj—*Rural* ...	99,360	·05	17·15	2·30	·58	3·05	Almost the same as in Lakhipur—Rural—described above.	Is taken from tanks, *dobas* and khals, all of which are more or less open to pollution.	Villages are situated on very low ground, and are full of betel-nut and cocoanut trees and tanks. In many instances the houses are surrounded by deep ditches containing foul water. No conservancy arrangements beyond the courtyards which are generally kept clean. The dead are buried on the banks of old and unused tanks.
PATNA	Patna—*Town* ...	165,182	·26	15·73	4·24	5·22	9·28	The river bank being higher, the natural drainage of the town is in a south and easterly direction away from the river. Properly speaking, there is no regular drainage system, the result being that the water stagnates in the soil. The existing drains are very defective in levels, and some have become silted up. A proper scheme of drainage is the crying want of the town.	Is obtained from the river Ganges and wells. The water generally is fairly wholesome.	Surface cleansing appears to be fairly carried on, but with strict supervision over the conservancy establishment much can yet be done in this direction. The mode of disposal of the fluid house and kitchen refuse is bad and objectionable, and will continue to be so till an efficient system of drainage is provided. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are said to have privies of their own, the conditions of which are somewhat better than they used to be. Promiscuous defecation is very great in this town, and will continue to be so until a sufficient number of public latrines is provided. The night-soil from the public and private privies is removed once daily to the trenching ground, and buried.
	Patna—*Rural* ...	15,007	·06	5·33	·93	·73	1·65	Is very defective	Is taken from the rivers Sone and Ganges, and from wells. The quality of the water on the whole is not good, as it is polluted by the people in various ways.	The houses are mostly made of mud walls, and are thatched with bare tiles, or a layer of straw is put underneath. They are closely built on a slightly raised floor, with defective ventilation, and are overcrowded with inmates at night, particularly in the houses of the poorer classes. The houses are swept daily, together with the *angna*, or compound, in front of them; but their surroundings are filthy. The fluid refuse passes through the house drains to the footpaths between the rows of houses, where it partly soaks into the soil, and partly evaporates. The habits of the people are very filthy. Defecation is promiscuous.
	Bihar—*Town* ...	47,723	1·99	20·07	13·87	2·24	9·53	Most of the roads in the town are unmetalled, and not provided with proper side-drains; the drainage is very defective: there are pits and excavations which receive the surface drainage.	The water-supply is not good. Well water is used for all domestic purposes. In some cases water is also obtained from the Panchana river.	Conservancy arrangements are neglected; the bye-paths are not properly swept, and defecation is carried on on their sides. There are seven public latrines which are kept fairly clean. The private latrines which exist are mostly well-privies.
	Bihar—*Rural* ..	215,343	·89	28·74	8·53	·86	5·69	Drainage is defective. The high bunds, which exist in almost every village for the protection of the paddy crops, impede natural drainage to a great extent.	Only well water is used both for drinking and other domestic purposes.	The habits of the people generally are very filthy. Conservancy arrangements do not exist in any village, and defecation is promiscuous.
	Barh—*Town* ...	12,363	·80	22·00	3·47	5·69	10·16	Only five of the roads are pucka. These are, however, kept in fair order and with one exception are provided with pucka side-drains. The kutcha drains are mostly imperfect and require attention. Pits and excavations exist, and receive part of the surface drainage.	The water-supply arrangements are not satisfactory. It is taken from wells and a stagnant channel of the river Ganges, and in some cases from the river itself. People bathe and wash their clothes near the wells, and the ground around them is generally filthy. The khal water is seriously polluted by the town drains emptying into it.	Surface cleansing is not properly attended to. The lanes are not swept. There are twelve of Ransay's moveable latrines, which are kept clean. The poorer classes defecate everywhere: the private privies consist mostly of sundasses or well-privies, and cesspools are attached to most of the houses.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Patna	Barh—*Rural* ...	192,503	·07	29·03	·64	·72	5·07	The villages in the northern portion of this thana are situated on comparatively high ground. The natural drainage is consequently fair; but the southern portion being very low, is inundated during the rains.	Is taken from the river Ganges and from wells, the surroundings of which are so filthy that the water naturally gets polluted.	Same as in Bihar thana described above.
	Dinapore—*Town*	44,419	...	10·44	3·24	1·90	3·82	The natural flow of surface water of the town is towards the south, into the fields. The existing pucka drains are kept in fair order.	Wholesome and sufficient. The town is supplied with water from wells and from the river Ganges, which forms the northern boundary of the municipality.	The conservancy arrangements are fair. All the streets, &c., are swept daily. Sweepings, &c., are removed to a place quite outside the inhabited portion of the town. Nightsoil is disposed of in trenches. There are four public latrines.
	Dinapore—*Rural* .	27,632	·14	21·81	3·25	4·08	8·59	The natural drainage flows into the river Sone, and there is no obstruction.	Is taken from wells, most of which are protected with pucka parapets, but the surroundings are very dirty, as the people wash themselves and their utensils with ashes and earth near them. The water is therefore not above suspicion.	Same as in Bihar thana described above.
	Mokameh—*Rural* ..	114,119	·01	23·17	1·02	3·76	7·46	The villages in the northern portion of this thana are situated on comparatively high ground. The natural drainage is consequently fair, but the southern portion being very low, is inundated in the rains.	Is obtained from the river Ganges and from wells, the surroundings of which are far from clean.	The houses are of mud walls with thatched roofs. In some cases a layer of tiles is put over the thatch. The habits of the people are generally filthy. There are no conservancy arrangements; accumulations of filth are to be seen everywhere, and defœcation is promiscuous.
	Fatua—*Rural* ...	89,266	·17	23·39	5·36	1·05	7·78	Same as in Mokameh thana described above	Same as in Mokameh thana described above ..	Same as in Mokameh thana described above.
	Chandi—*Rural* ...	77,558	·45	25·58	10·19	·77	7·37	.....	.....	.....
	Maner—*Rural* ...	95,149	·15	25·55	4·51	·43	5·71	The villages that are situated on high land have their natural drainage free, but those on low land, especially in the northern portion of the thana, are inundated in the rains.	Is taken from wells both for drinking and other domestic purposes. Bathing and washing are carried on near them, and make the surroundings sloppy and very dirty.	The houses are generally built on raised plinths and are thus fairly protected from ground damp. They are as a rule badly ventilated, having in most cases no windows in them. There are no conservancy arrangements beyond keeping the courtyards somewhat clean. The footpaths are kept very dirty with cowdung, sewage, &c. There are a few private privies which are not kept clean. The majority of the people defœcate wherever they like. There are no burial-grounds, and no proper arrangements for cremation.
	Islampur or Atasarai —*Rural.*	81,401	·02	23·84	2·59	·02	3·77	Bunds, which exist in almost every village for the protection of paddy crops, impede the natural drainage to a great extent. The canal embankments too are said to interfere with the drainage, which flows into and stagnates in pits and excavations.	Only well water is used both for drinking and other domestic purposes. Several of the wells are pucka and contain good water. In too many cases on the other hand their surroundings are very dirty and they are liable to pollution through their mouths.	The habits of the people generally are very filthy. Conservancy arrangements do not exist in any village. Defœcation is carried on anywhere. There are piggeries in almost every thana, which are a great nuisance.
	Silao—*Rural* ...	89,732	·39	23·22	2·05	·47	7·77			
	Masaudhi—*Rural* ...	123,239	·26	28·35	5·20	·66	6·39			
	Bikram—*Rural* ...	180,512	·26	22·23	4·50	·24	3·57			
	Hilsa—*Rural* ...	96,915	1·08	23·41	4·11	·17	6·65			

PATNA	Bankipore—*Rural*	100,866	·009	21·76	4·47	1·06	5·63	Is free, and flows into the newly-cut irrigation canal and the river Ganges.	Is taken from wells, which are protected and generally contain good water. The villages situated on the river Ganges obtain their water-supply from it.	The general plinths of the vilage houses are raised; they are thatched as well as tiled, but the surroundings are very dirty. There are no conservancy arrangements. People defœcate anywhere, as there are no privies. Heaps of cowdung, &c., are to be found all over the place.
GAYA	Gaya—*Town* ...	80,383	·70	26·39	8·26	3·74	8·61	The drainage of the town flows mostly eastward, and discharges itself into the river Phalgu. There is a channel called the Kunjni-pyne which carries the drainage into the low land and jhil outside the town.	Is obtained from wells and the river Phalgu. The well water is wholesome. But the river water is not good, as it contains impurities. The supply is sufficient except during the hot weather when the wells dry up. The Municipality has been sinking an experimental well in the bed of the river Phalgu.	The conservancy of the town needs much improvement. The sweepings serve to fill up hollows and excavations, and are sometimes sold to private individuals. There are 19 public latrines. Nightsoil both from the public and the private latrines is burned in the trenching grounds.
	Daudnagar—*Town*	9,851	·20	20·40	·30	1·52	8·51	Is pretty fair. There are some pucka drains along the roadsides, but most of the drains are kutcha. The fall of all the drains is towards the entrenchment and the Sone river, and is easy, so that rain-water runs off in all directions.	Is taken from wells, of which there are very many. Some of them are pucka, and they afford an abundant and wholesome supply, but many others are polluted. The water of the canal, which is within easy reach of some parts of the town, is not much used.	The houses are crowded together; surface cleansing and the cleaning of drains are attended to; but on the whole, the conservancy arrangements are unsatisfactory. Sweepings are utilized in filling up ditches. The house drains are in an offensive condition. The ditch around the town is the receptacle of all kinds of filth, rubbish, and offensive matter, and is consequently a source of unhealthiness.
	Daudnagar—*Rural*	11,235	1·46	28·42	5·04	·71	3·69	The natural drainage is free, but the canal embankment impedes it to a certain extent.	Is taken from the river Poon-Poon and from wells. The water is polluted everywhere. In some places the well-water is brackish. Want of water is much felt in many villages during the hot weather, when most of the tanks and wells dry up.	No conservancy arrangement in any village. Refuse and sweepings are deposited here and there within the villages and are used as manure when required. The people are very filthy in their habits.
	Tikari—*Town* ...	11,532	·34	24·10	8·15	·08	3·12	Is defective. The roads are not sufficiently wide, and they are not provided with properly constructed side-drains. The pits and excavations and a deep ditch receive the surface drainage.	Is chiefly taken from wells. Most of the public wells are pucka and are provided with masonry rims and platforms but not with drains to carry off the spill-water which consequently makes the ground around the wells sloppy and eventually sinks back into them. The promiscuous dipping of water-pots pollutes the water to a great extent.	Conservancy arrangements are imperfect. The public latrines are quite inadequate in number. There are sundasses or well-privies. The people defœcate wherever it is most convenient for them to do so.
	Tikari—*Rural* ...	173,122	·59	24·33	1·70	·06	1·60	The villages in the northern portion of this thana are situated on a lower level than the villages in the southern portion, which are situated on high ground. Many of the former are liable to be flooded when the rivers overflow. The direction of the drainage is from south to north, and the hill-streams and rivers which pass through the thana, carry away the water, &c., from the drains.	Is chiefly from wells which are not protected from inward drainage, and in which promiscuous dipping of water-pots is allowed. As the surroundings of the wells are also not clean, the water is not above suspicion, and is brackish at places. The rivers Mudhur, Jumna, Nera and Durdha supply water to the villages situated on or near their banks.	Cleanliness is not known, or, if known, is not practised. The only latrines that exist are well-privies, which are objectionable. People defœcate wherever it is convenient for them to do so. Sweepings are deposited in heaps here and there, and are used as manure, when required. The cattle sheds are generally built close to the dwelling-houses, but are often kept somewhat clean. The ordure is either dried up and used for fuel, or is accumulated for manuring purposes.
	Nawadah—*Rural* ...	282,923	1·67	24·61	6·55	·07	5·90	The drainage is naturally free, but it is obstructed here and there by *alangs* or bunds.	Is taken from rivers and wells. The latter are not properly protected from inward drainage, and the people bathe and wash near them.	The dwelling-houses are compact, mud-walled, and defective in internal ventilation. The mud floors are dry and kept clean together with the *angnas* or house compounds, but the surroundings are very filthy. Promiscuous defœcation is common. There are sundasses or well privies. The fluid refuse partly soaks into the soil and partly evaporates. Dead bodies are cremated on the banks of the nearest rivulets, on the sides of the hills, or on any waste lands close to the villages. The Muhammadans bury their dead on the outskirts of the villages.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—				Other causes.	Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Gaya	Arwal—*Rural* ...	114,922	1·10	28·69	6·24	·87	3·19	The natural drainage is free, but the canal embankment impedes it to a certain extent.	Is taken from wells and in a few villages from the river Poon-Poon. The water is polluted everywhere.	The houses are crowded together and defective in internal ventilation. Overcrowding of the inmates among the poorer classes is general. Cattle sheds are within the house compound. The house floors are dry and are kept clean, but the surroundings of the houses are very filthy. Sweepings are deposited here and there, and used as manure when required. The fluid refuse soaks into the soil or evaporates. Defœcation is promiscuous.
	Gaya—*Rural* ...	180,017	·61	31·23	3·74	·12	4·36	Most of the villages in this thana are situated on raised grounds, and are intersected by the hill-streams or rivers Baramdi, Jarna, Falgo, Jakobari and Dharbar, and, several others. The natural drainage is not bad, but is impeded to a certain extent by bunds which have been constructed in almost every village for the protection of paddy crops.	The supply is taken either from wells or rivers, but it is nowhere above suspicion.	The floors and courtyards of the houses are dry and clean, but their surroundings are very filthy. The cattle are housed within house compounds. There is no system of conservancy arrangement in any of the villages, and the people defœcate here and there. In isolated villages there are sundasses or well-privies in the houses of the well-to-do people. The parda-ni-hin females generally ease themselves within house compounds. The fluid refuse partly soaks into the soil and partly evaporates, and the house-sweepings, etc., are deposited here and there, and are used as manure when required. The dead bodies are cremated on the banks of the rivers and on waste lands, and the burials, with few exceptions, take place at a safe distance from the villages.
	Nabinagar—*Rural*	108,033	·39	21·99	11·73	·09	3·12	The natural drainage is free, but is at places much obstructed by bunds.	The water-supply is taken from wells. They are not properly protected from inward drainage, and their surroundings are not kept clean. The people wash their dirty clothes near them.	The houses are built close to each other, and are defective in ventilation. Their floors are dry and are kept clean. The house sweepings are deposited in and around the premises, and are used as manure. The cattle sheds are close to the dwelling-houses, and the cattle ordure is carefully collected, dried up, and used as fuel. The majority of the people defœcate here and there and everywhere. The arrangements regarding the disposal of the dead are unobjectionable.
	Rajaul—*Rural* ...	74,859	·50	25·20	2·85	·01	4·04	The majority of the villages are situated on high land, and the rain-water easily passes along the village footpaths to the surrounding fields, where it is stored up in bunds and ditches till it is allowed to flow through proper cuts to the nearest rivers.	The water is taken generally from wells, and in isolated villages from the rivers Dhanarje and Khora and other rivulets. The quality of the water from the latter source is not good.	Some of the villages abound in jungles. The dwelling-houses are generally defective in ventilation. The house floors and courtyards are swept daily, and the sweepings are deposited in front of houses, and are used as manure when required. The cattle ordures are dried up and used as fuel. No conservancy arrangement exists in any village. Defœcation is carried on promiscuously. The dead bodies are cremated on the banks of the nearest rivers, on the foot of the hills, or on any waste lands close to the village. The burials generally take place at the outskirt of the villages.
	Sherghati—*Rural*...	154,229	·39	26·62	5·67	·07	3·49	The general level of the villages in this thana is high, being situated on the banks of the Dalai, Baramar, Mohur and Jumna, and also on the foot of hills. The natural drainage is free, but is at places impeded by aiungs or bunds.	Is obtained from wells and rivers. Most of the wells are not properly protected from inward drainage, and their surroundings are often sloppy. Dirty clothes and cooking utensils are also washed near them. The river water is polluted to a great extent by fœcal matters, as the people defœcate on their banks and sometimes on its bed during the dry season.	The houses consist of mud walls with thatched or tiled roofs, and are defective in internal ventilation. The floor and court yards are swept daily, but the sweepings are deposited here and there in front of, or around the houses. The cattle sheds are cleaned daily, and their floors are sprinkled with ashes. The cattle ordures are dried up and used as fuel. The people generally defœcate and micturate wherever they find it convenient to do so, and there are well-privies in isolated villages among the well-to-do class of the people. Cremation is carried on on the banks of the nearest rivulet or on any waste land close to the village, and burials are performed on the outskirts of the village.

Gaya	Barachati—*Rural*	109,488	·27	26·63	4·33	·10	4·41	The villages in this thana are situated generally on high lands on the banks of the rivers Mohany, Goolsaka, and Nattiny. The natural drainage is free, but is obstructed to a great extent by the alungs or bunds.	Is taken chiefly from wells, and in some cases from the rivers. The surroundings of the wells are kept filthy, and this and the dipping of promiscuous water-pots into them, pollutes the water. The river-water is also subject to the usual pollutions.	The houses are generally badly ventilated. The floors and the courtyards are daily swept, and the sweepings as well as the ordure and the refuse from the cattle sheds are deposited here and there and used as manure when required. The habits of the people are filthy, and cleanliness is sadly neglected by many. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village, and the people ease themselves in convenient places. Cremation takes place on the banks of the nearest rivulet, and interments on the outskirt of the villages generally.
	Aurangabad—*Rural*	258,373	·44	24·22	4·74	·45	3·64	The general slope of this thana is towards the north, and it is intersected by the Dhawa, Adri, and Poon-poon rivers. The villages are situated on high grounds, but the drainage from them is to a great extent obstructed by bunds and the irrigation canal embankment.	The water-supply is taken from wells and rivers, but both these sources are polluted in every respect. The wells of most of the villages are not properly protected from inward drainage.	The same as in thana Sherghotti, with this exception, that there are many sundasses or well-privies in isolated villages among the well-to-do class of the people.
	Atari—*Rural* ...	123,671	·13	15·06	1·55	·09	2·25	The natural drainage is free, but it is obstructed to a certain extent here and there by the *alungs* or bunds.	Is taken generally from ill-protected kutcha wells, and in a few villages from the rivers Pemar and Falgo. The water is nowhere above suspicion.	The houses are mud-walled, compact, and defective in internal ventilation. The house floors are dry and clean, but the surroundings are very filthy. The cattle-sheds are within the house compounds and are cleaned daily, and the floors are sprinkled with ashes every now and then. Defecation is promiscuous.
	Pakribarwan—*Rural*	81,753	·17	22·61	3·42	·12	6·38	.....	.....	.....
	Jahanabad—*Rural*	278,895	1·24	21·94	2·05	·13	2·84	The natural drainage is free, owing to the villages being situated on raised ground. Much water is, however, retained in holes and excavations which abound in several villages.	Wells and Sand and Murhur river water is used for drinking and other domestic purposes. When the river dries up, pits are excavated on its sand bed to get water. The water nowhere is above suspicion. Very few wells are pucka or properly protected.	The houses are mud-walled with tiled and thatched roofs. They are closely built and arranged in rows, leaving a small space between them which serves the purposes of roads and drains. Their internal ventilation is defective. Cattle sheds are close to dwelling-houses or within house compounds. Cowding is used for fuel. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defecation is promiscuous. There are no public latrines.
Shahabad	Arrah—*Town* ...	46,905	·10	21·95	5·32	1·17	7·67	Defective. Most of the drains are deficient in level.	Is derived from wells, tanks, and canal. Well water is wholesome.	Surface cleansing is attended to, and the sweepings, &c., are properly disposed of. The condition of the cow and other cattle sheds is unobjectionable. The nightsoil from the public latrines and such of the private privies as can be cleaned is removed and buried in shallow trenches in the trenching ground.
	Arrah—*Rural* ...	303,207	·02	21·17	4·07	·13	2·92	Drainage is defective. The roads serve the purpose of drains. During the rains, water stands on the roads till it evaporates.	The river Banas supplies the drinking water, but bathing is carried on in the same places from which it is drawn, and for this purpose, wells, kutcha and not protected from pollution, are also resorted to.	The houses are crowded together, preventing perflation of air, and the crowding of inmates within the houses at night is general. No conservancy, and no surface cleansing. The liquid refuse soaks into the ground or finds its way to the roads, and solid refuse is thrown here and there. There are no public latrines, and the private ones consist of sundasses or well-privies, but the people in general defecate wherever it is most convenient for them to do so. The fluid refuse from the cow-sheds which are close to houses soaks into the ground or finds its way to the roads, and the solid portion is thrown on the roads or dried for fuel. There are pits and hollows containing decomposing vegetation: Surface cleansing is properly attended to.
	Sasaram—*Town* ...	22,713	·04	25·22	9·51	1·06	4·74	Defective	Is derived from wells and tanks. Sufficient. Well water not good.	The conservancy sweepers daily sweep the streets, and the sweepings are removed in carts and deposited in a place outside the town.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
SHAHABAD ...	Sasaram—*Rural* ...	141,361	·02	21·07	5·72	·32	3·80	Drainage is defective. The natural drainage is bad, and is much obstructed by the canal embankment on the north.	Is taken from wells and tanks. The former are provided with parapets, but their surroundings are filthy. The latter are unprotected. In some cases water is also obtained from the river Sone.	The soil is porous and absorbs moisture. Some of the villages are situated on high ground. The people are very filthy in their habits. The house-floors and compounds are swept, but the surroundings of the houses are very filthy. Sweepings are collected in heaps till wanted for manuring the poppy-fields. Cowdung is used as fuel, but during the rainy season the potters accumulate it here and there. Defœcation is promiscuous. Tanning of hides is carried on within some villages.
	Kharghar—*Rural* ...	103,555	·31	22·68	3·86	·13	3·62	Drainage is defective and is further impeded by the embankments of irrigation canals. The pits and excavations which exist in the villages generally receive the surface drainage; and being undrained, the water either soaks into the soil or evaporates.	Is taken from wells. The wells are for the most part situated on raised ground, and their margins provided with parapets; but the parapets are, with few exceptions, nowhere well cemented or plastered, and bathing and washing are performed near them, hence their water is not above suspicion.	The houses are constructed of mud walls with tiled or thatched roofs, with defective ventilation. They are overcrowded with inmates at night, particularly the houses of the poorer classes. The floors of the houses are dry, except during the rains; they are swept daily, but their surroundings are filthy. The fluid refuse passes through the house drains to the footpaths between the rows of houses where it partly soaks into the soil and partly evaporates. The habits of the people are very filthy. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defœcation is promiscuous.
	Dumraon—*Town* ..	18,384	·05	28·01	·65	1·19	8·74	The drainage is defective. With few exceptions all the side drains are kutcha and are not kept properly clean. Some of the drains remain filled with canal water, causing dampness in their locality.	Well water is chiefly used. The public wells are surrounded with masonry parapets and platforms. Canal water is used for culinary purposes.	The houses are crowded together and defective in ventilation. Surface cleansing is attended to the sweepings and refuse being employed in filling up hollows and ditches. There are public latrines for males and females, but they are not generally kept clean, and consequently not much resorted to. Defœcation is promiscuous. There are well-privies in several houses. The night soil from public and private latrines is trenched.
	Dumraon—*Rural* ...	253,327	·35	24·65	1·82	·13	3·64	The embankments which exist impede the natural drainage. The northern portion of this thana, however, is situated on the banks of the rivers Ganges and Sone, and drainage in that part is pretty free.	Is obtained from wells which are situated on high ground, but most of them are kutcha and do not generally contain good drinkable water.	The houses are crowded together and defective in ventilation. Refuse and sewage are accumulated here and there, and house sweepings are thrown on the roads. Promiscuous defœcation is common, the children generally resorting to the roads.
	Buxar—*Town* ..	15,506	...	33·27	7·41	2·57	9·41	The drains in the town are mostly kutcha, except those from the Gourishanker tank, which flows through the heart of the town from west to the north and discharges into the river Ganges.	Is derived from wells and the river Ganges ...	The streets, &c., are swept daily. There are five public latrines. Nightsoil from private latrines are removed to the trenching grounds by private mehters.
	Buxar—*Rural* ...	150,932	·29	25·91	1·35	·18	4·37	Drainage is defective. The footpaths serve the purposes of drains, and deep excavations exist which contain stagnant water all the year round.	Is chiefly taken from wells. Some of them are pucka and some kutcha, and their water is not free from pollution. The villages situated on the bank of the river Ganges also draw their water-supply from it.	The houses are crowded together and ill-ventilated. No conservancy arrangements exist. Sundasses or well-privies exist. Defœcation is promiscuous. Sweepings and refuse are accumulated in front of the houses. The habits specially of the lower classes of the people are generally very dirty. The cattle sheds are often, built close to the dwelling houses. In many instances cows, buffaloes, &c., are kept during night in the same rooms which are used by men or in the verandas.

SHAHABAD	Bhabhua—*Town* ...	10,219	·97	23·78	·09	·39	5·38	Defective. During the rainy season water accumulates in ditches lying in close vicinity of the town.	Is taken from tanks and wells	With a few exceptions all the houses are kutcha. They are in most cases crowded together and are very badly ventilated there being generally no windows in them. Domestic cleanliness is fairly attended to, but the surroundings of the houses are often very dirty. Roads are daily cleaned in the morning, and refuse, street sweepings and garbage are thrown outside the town on waste lands.
	Bhabhua—*Rural* ...	171,749	·04	20·17	2·58	·08	2·70	Drainage is defective. The footpaths serve the purposes of drains. The rain-water flows into deep excavations, where it stagnates.	Is taken from the river Ganges and wells, and also in some cases from the rivulet Karmanasha.	The habits of the people are filthy. The houses are ill-ventilated, but their floors are rather raised and dry. They are swept daily but the sweepings are accumulated for manure. Defecation is promiscuous.
	Dehri—*Rural* ...	83,361	·16	21·82	3·50	·29	3·89	Drainage is defective. There is a net-work of irrigation canals, the banks of which impede the drainage.	Is taken from wells and from the river Sone. The water from the river is not pure, as partially burnt dead bodies are cast into it. The wells are for the most part situated on raised ground, and their margins are provided with parapets, but the parapets are, with few exceptions, nowhere well cemented or plastered, and bathing and washing are performed near them; hence their water is not above suspicion.	The dwelling-houses are constructed of mud walls with tiled or thatched roofs, with defective ventilation, and are overcrowded with inmates at night particularly the houses of the poorer classes. The floors of the houses are dry, and they are swept daily but their surroundings are filthy. The fluid refuse passes through the house-drains to the footpaths between the rows of houses where it partly soaks into the soil and partly evaporates. The cattle sheds are close to dwellings, but they are cleaned daily. Defecation is promiscuous.
	Piaro—*Rural* ...	197,963	·14	21·29	5·22	·03	2·76	.....	.....	.....
	Dhungain—*Rural*...	182,346	·20	19·36	3·35	·06	2·85	Drainage is defective owing to the embankments of the network of irrigation canals which impede the drainage.	Well water is used both for drinking and other domestic purposes. The wells are for the most part situated on raised ground, and their margins provided with parapets, but they are not well cemented or plastered, and bathing and washing are performed near them; hence their water is not above suspicion.	Same as in Dehri thana described above.
	Jagadishpur—*Town*	12,475	.....	26·69	1·84	·16	5·69	The entire drainage of the town flows into the Hetampur Ahra north-west of the town.	Is almost entirely drawn from wells which are very numerous. The quality of water is said to be good.	The conservancy arrangements are quite unsatisfactory Defecation is permitted anywhere and everywhere.
	Belauti—*Rural* ...	186,380	·54	25·86	3·92	...	2·77	Drainage is very defective. The surface water finds no exit, and there are deep excavations full of foul water.	Wells supply water for all purposes. They are mostly kutcha; and as bathing and washing of clothes, &c., are carried on near them they are very foul.	The houses are crowded together and defective in ventilation. Overcrowding of inmates in them at night is general. The house surroundings are very filthy. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defecation is promiscuous. Refuse is collected in heaps.
	Mohanea—*Rural* ...	162,937	·05	22·00	1·21	0·09	3·99	Same as in Dhungain rural described above ...	Same as in Dhungain rural described above Some villages also obtain their water-supply from the Durgauti river.	Same as in Dehri rural described above.
MUZAFFARPUR	Muzaffarpur—*Town*	49,192	·16	22·97	14·37	2·86	11·39	There is no regular system of drainage in the town; the drains are defective in level and discharge themselves into reservoirs of drinking-water. A drainage scheme has been submitted to Government for approval.	Is derived from wells, tanks and the river Boori Gandak. Well water is good and sufficient, but is polluted by infiltration. Drinking-water is also obtained from some small lakes in the town, but these lakes are very much polluted, as they receive surface drainage.	The streets are swept, but the surroundings of the houses are generally filthy. Fluid house and kitchen refuse is improperly disposed of. The cow and cattle sheds are in a filthy state. There are 10 public latrines, nightsoil from which is buried in trenches. No improvement seems to have been made in respect of private privies.
	Hajipur—*Town* ..	21,497	·04	24·85	3·63	7·49	14·09	The town is on the whole well raised, and the natural drainage is good. The streets are provided with side-drains.	Is taken from the river Ganges, wells, and tanks. The quality of the water is good.	Surface cleansing is attended to; private house scavenging is not quite satisfactory. Public latrine accommodation is insufficient. Well-privies exist in private houses.
	Katra—*Rural* ...	191,078	·13	22·70	9·32	·23	3·66	The villages are situated on river banks and on moderately raised grounds. But they contain many low lands, which receive their drainage.	Is derived from rivers, wells, and to a certain extent from tanks. The well water is generally used. Some of the wells are well protected, while others are not, and are, liable to pollution.	Same as above.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleaning.
Darbhanga ...	Roserha—*Town* .	10,887	·36	35·82	1·28	·09	4·22	Very defective. Drainage flows into pits and excavations, and thence into the river Gandak.	Is obtained from tanks, wells, and the river Gandak, and is abundant. During the rains the water becomes muddy. Fourteen wells have been kept reserved for drinking purposes.	Conservancy of the town is looked after satisfactorily. Sweepings are regularly removed. Nightsoil is buried in shallow trenches.
	Madhubani—*Town*	17,544	·05	16·98	12·82	2·45	16·52	The situation of the town as regards drainage is favourable. The roadside drains carry the water from all directions to the south, and discharge it into, paddy-fields and the dry bed of river Kamala.	From tanks and wells. The tank water is used for bathing and other miscellaneous purposes, and the wells supply drinking water. There are several tanks belonging to the Maharaja of Darbhanga, which require cleansing.	Sweepings are removed by scavenging carts. There are 13 public latrines. Nightsoil is buried in trenches.
Saran	Chapra—*Town* ...	57,352	·10	10·65	4·18	2·85	11·05	Defective	Is obtained from the Ganges, tanks, and wells. Well water sufficient and good.	General conservancy is fairly well performed, and sweepings, &c. are properly disposed of. The public latrines are fairly well kept, but more of them are required for the town. There are many private latrines, but they are for the most part unclean. Promiscuous defecation is common. The night-soil from the public and private latrines is trenched.
	Siwan—*Town* ..	17,709	·56	13·38	6·04	3·50	12·02	The drainage does not appear to be good. The outfall of the main drains is in the river Dalia.	Is taken from wells, the water of which is said to be good.	Surface cleansing is looked after, and the sweepings, &c., utilized in filling up ditches. The nightsoil is trenched, but the private privies are not always in a clean condition.
	Revelganj—*Town* .	13,473	...	15·36	1·33	6·75	14·09	Defective. It flows into the Gogra river and into the Jingna nala.	Is taken from wells. The supply is sufficient and excellent.	Surface cleansing is looked after. The street sweepings and refuse are thrown into ditches.
	Chapra—*Rural* ...	310,056	·06	13·92	3·47	1·66	11·83	This thana is intersected by the rivers Ganges, Gogra and Mahi. The villages are generally situated on raised grounds on the banks of these rivers; the drainage from them is somewhat free. At places it is obstructed by the roads and embankments. The main drainage channel in this thana is the river Mahi, which drains away most part of the rainwater into the Ganges. The main roads in this thana are six in number, and although they are supplied with culverts, the waterway provided under them is not sufficient for the free passage of water.	Is obtained from the rivers as well as from wells. Most of the latter are kutcha with parapet walls up to the surface levels. Their surroundings are generally dirty.	The habits of the people are remarkably unclean. They seldom attempt to keep their premises neat and clean. They have no latrines, and attend the calls of nature on waste lands or any convenient spot.
	Siwan—*Rural* ...	316,657	·16	11·88	2·64	·42	9·06	Most of the villages are situated on raised ground and are surrounded by low-lying paddy-fields. The construction of Bengal and North-Western Railway line has, it is said, considerably obstructed the drainage of some of the villages through which it passes. Drainage comparatively free in the others.	Is supplied chiefly from wells, some of which are provided with parapet walls up to the surface level, but their surroundings are not clean.	The same as in thana Manghi, described below.
	Gopalganj—*Rural* ...	275,023	·08	13·77	2·79	1·31	12·94	The natural drainage of the villages in this thana is defective. Pits, excavations and nalas receive the surface drainage. The village footpaths are narrow, tortuous, and dirty. There are kutcha roads in some of the villages.	Same as in Siwan rural, described above ...	The dwelling-houses are generally small, mud-walled, thatched or tiled huts, and wanting internal ventilation. Their floors are damp. The cattle-sheds are built close to the dwellings, and are often filthy. Conservancy nil. The people ease themselves at convenient places. The arrangements with regard to the disposal of the dead are good in most villages.

	Manjhi—*Rural* ...	156,225	·02	17·85	1·39	1·69	6·19	Many villages are situated on the banks of the rivers Gogra and Soondy, and are flooded when these rivers overflow their banks. The drainage from them is defective. Pits, excavations and surrounding paddy-fields receive the surface water. The Railway embankment has also seriously interfered with the natural drainage. There are some kutcha roads in some of the villages in this thana.	Is obtained from rivers and wells, but chiefly from the latter, some of which are provided with raised parapet walls. The surroundings of most of them are very unclean.	The dwelling-houses consist of mud-walls with tiled roofs, and are crowded and ill-ventilated. Their floors are generally damp. The cattle-sheds are built close to the dwellings, and though cleaned daily, are not free from bad smell. No conservancy. The people defecate wherever they please. Cremation takes place on the banks of the rivers Gogra and Soondy, while burial is performed at the outskirts of the villages.
	Baragaon or Mirganj—*Rural.*	359,607	·34	15·31	2·19	·56	13·52	The same as in thana Gopalgunge, described above, with the exception that in village Hutwah, where the Maharaja resides, there are metalled roads in front of the palace. These roads are sufficiently wide, and have kutcha side-drains.	The same as in Gopalgunge rural, described above.	In village Hutwah, some of the people have private latrines, which are served by mehters. In all other respects, it is the same as in Gopalgunge rural, described above.
	Digwara or Sonpur *Rural.*	113·053	..	13·05	2·37	3·78	11·75	Many of the villages which are situated on the banks of the Ganges or on the side of the Bengal and North-Western Railway are flooded during heavy rains. The Railway embankments have obstructed the natural drainage of some of the villages to a great extent. In all other respects it is similar to the Parsa thana, described below.	Is obtained chiefly from wells, some of which are provided with parapet walls up to the surface level, but their surroundings are unclean. River water is used by the villages situated on its banks.	The dwellings are mud houses with high plinth and tiled roofs. The people ease themselves wherever they find it convenient to do so. The footpaths are not infrequently covered here and there with refuse matters and animal excreta. In other respects it is similar to the Parsa thana, described below.
SARAN ...	Parsa—*Rural* ...	236,159	·02	12·36	3·01	·87	12·16	Most of the villages are situated on high grounds on the banks of the rivers Mahi and Gandak. The drainage is somewhat free. Pits and excavations receive part of the surface water.	Is obtained from rivers and wells, but chiefly from the latter, which in some cases are provided with parapet walls up to the surface level.	The dwelling houses are tiled or thatched mud huts, most of which are closely built and are defective in internal ventilation. The cattle-sheds are located close to the dwellings and are not kept clean. No conservancy arrangements exist. The sides of the village paths and waste lands are used by the people as public latrines. In certain villages there are sundasses or well-privies which are used by the *parda-nashin* females. The Hindus cremate their dead on the banks of rivers, and the Muhammadans bury theirs outside the villages.
	Mashrak—*Rural* ...	145,782	...	11·81	4·62	·54	9·31	Same as in Basantpore (rural), described below	Same as in Basantpur (rural), described below ...	Same as in Basantpur (rural), described below.
	Basantpur—*Rural*	240,332	·07	15·07	4·19	·70	9·78	Almost all the villages in this thana are situated on raised ground, and the drainage from them is free. Pits, hollows, and excavations abound everywhere and receive part of the surface drainage. Some villages have kutcha roads which are not provided with side-drains.	Is taken chiefly from wells, which are in most cases not properly protected against inward drainage. The people bathe and wash their dirty clothes near the wells.	The dwelling-houses are closely built, and most of them are mud-walled with tiled roofs. They are crowded and badly ventilated. The cattle-sheds are close to the dwellings. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defecation is carried on anywhere and everywhere. There are, however, a few private latrines in some of the villages. Both cremation and interment are carried on at the outskirts of villages.
	Darauli—*Rural* ...	236,040	·02	16·03	3·97	·72	9·45	Many villages are situated on elevated ground, and are surrounded by low-lying paddy-fields. Some of them are, however, liable to be flooded by the river Gogra during rains. Drainage generally defective.	Same as in Manjhi rural described above ...	Same as in Manjhi rural described above.
CHAMPARAN ...	Bettiah—*Town* ..	28,780	·48	17·47	7·59	1·93	8·51	The drainage of the town runs from south to north, the water finding its way ultimately into a large channel to the north-east and north of the town.	There are about 200 wells distributed throughout the town from which good drinking-water is obtained. There are also several tanks which are used for bathing and culinary purposes.	Surface cleansing does not seem to be properly attended to except in the streets. The public latrine accommodation is insufficient. Defecation is promiscuous. There are about 1,100 private privies. They are kept in fair order, and the nightsoil from them is buried in trenching grounds.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Champaran ...	Motihari—*Town* ...	13,168	·30	28·07	9·38	4·34	5·94	Defective	Is derived chiefly from wells, of which there are about 143 in the town. The water of the lake lying on the south of the town is used for bathing only.	Surface cleansing is not properly done on account of inadequate establishment. The surroundings of several houses are still very dirty. Defœcation is promiscuous. The conservancy arrangements are defective.
	Bettiah—*Rural* ...	311,307	·10	26·81	4·24	·25	7·68	There are no properly constructed roads or drains in the villages. The natural drainage is towards the fields, but part of it is received into pits and excavations. In some villages nalas drain away the surface water. Many villages are subject to inundation from the river Shikrahana.	Is generally obtained from wells. Tank water is used in some places, while the river Sikrahana supplies water to the villages situated on or near its banks.	Almost all the dwelling-houses are small huts. Conservancy arrangements nil. The habits of the people are filthy. Defœcation is carried on everywhere. Dead bodies are generally cremated on the bank of the river.
	Motihari—*Rural* ...	177,197	·01	32·05	2·67	·32	3·47	Most of the villages in this thana being on the plains, the natural drainage is not free. Pits, excavations and the jolas receive the surface drainage. The main drainage channels are the rivers Kekarhna and Dhamoty. Almost all the roads are kutcha and provided with sufficient waterways.	The wells, which are the chief source of drinking-water, are not properly protected, nor are their surroundings kept clean. The indiscriminate dipping of water-pots is very general.	The plinths of the houses are low and the floors are damp. Both domestic and personal cleanliness is neglected. Fluid refuse soaks into the soil, and evaporates, and solid refuse is recklessly thrown about. There are no latrines; the people in general defœcate in every convenient place. The cattle ordures are not properly disposed of, and dead bodies are cremated on any waste land. The Muhammadans are buried close to the villages.
	Gobindganj—*Rural*	179,040	·09	16·87	5·97	·01	13·58	Many villages in this thana lie on the banks of the river Narainy, and they are protected from floods by an embankment. The natural drainage, which is chiefly effected by the rivers Dhamoty and Narainy, is not free. Pits, excavations and lakes receive part of the surface drainage. All the main roads are kutcha.	Is obtained chiefly from wells. They are neither properly protected, nor are their surroundings kept clean. The spill water stagnates and decomposes around them, and percolates into the wells through the porous soil, and pollutes the water. The indiscriminate dipping of water-pots is general.	The dwellings consist of small huts with thatched roofs, and walls made of *foos* or mats. Their floors are damp. Cleanliness is neglected by most of the people, and the refuse matters are thrown here and there. The people defœcate in any convenient place. The cattle sheds are close to dwellings, and the ordure is deposited here and there, and allowed to decompose till removed for manuring purposes. Both cremation and burial are performed at the outskirts of villages.
	Bagaha—*Rural* ...	216,054	·21	34·02	1·32	·09	2·89	Is defective. Pits, excavations, and surrounding fields receive the surface drainage.	Is obtained chiefly from wells, some of which are not properly protected from inward drainage. The surroundings of most of them are very unclean.	The plinths of the dwelling-houses, consisting chiefly of small huts, are low and their floors damp. The sanitary condition of the villages in this thana is similar to that of Hardi (rural) in every respect. The dead bodies are cremated on waste lands close to villages.
	Dhaka—*Rural* ...	269,719	·20	23·97	6·80	·06	2·92	The majority of the villages in this thana are situated on elevated ground, and are surrounded by low-lying paddy-fields. Drainage from them is more or less free, but in places it is much impeded by pits and excavations. Some of the villages which are situated on the banks of the river Sikrahana and other small rivulets are flooded when these streams overflow their banks. There are few kutcha roads which are studded with pits and hollows.	Is obtained from rivulets, tanks and wells, but chiefly from wells, some of which are provided with raised parapet walls; the majority are not properly protected from inward drainage.	The dwelling-houses consist of ill-ventilated mud-walled huts. The cattle-sheds are built close to them, and the cattle ordure is deposited here and there, and allowed to decompose till removed to the fields for manuring purposes. There is no conservancy arrangement. The people invariably ease themselves wherever they find it convenient to do so. Cremation takes place on the banks of the river Sikrahana, and on the sides of tanks and rivulets, while burial is performed at a safe distance from the villages.

CHEMPARAN ...	Kesaria—*Rural* ...	183,673	·05	19·26	6·37	·43	12·30	Most of the villages in this thana are situated on high grounds, and the drainage from them is more or less free. The railway line, however, obstructs to a great extent the drainage of the villages through which it passes. Pits, excavations, and the fields receive the surface drainage. There is no properly constructed road. Some of the villages are subject to inundation from the Sikrahana and Lukna river.	Is obtained from wells, many of which are properly protected from inward drainage. There are rivers and rivulets, but their water is not used for drinking purposes.	The dwelling-houses are scattered and freely ventilated. The cattle-sheds are close to houses, but are kept clean. Some of the villages are filthy. No conservancy arrangements exist. The people defoecate at convenient places. The Hindus cremate their dead on the banks of rivers, and the Muhammadans bury theirs close to villages.
	Adapur—*Rural* ...	167,421	·72	26·22	5·56	·34	5·07	The villages being generally situated on high and raised grounds, drainage is to some extent free, and flows towards the surrounding fields. The village foot-paths serve the purposes of roads as well as drains.	Is generally taken from wells, which are neither properly protected nor are their surroundings kept clean.	Personal and domestic cleanliness is generally neglected. Conservancy arrangements nil. The people defoecate everywhere. Cremation is carried on close to villages and on banks of river.
	Lauria—*Rural* ...	209,724	·12	44·01	4·71	·07	4·31	There are no properly constructed roads or drains, the village foot-paths serving the latter purpose. Pits, excavations and surrounding fields receive the surface drainage. Some of the villages are liable to be flooded by the rivers during heavy rains.	Is supplied chiefly from wells, many of which are provided with parapet walls up to the surface level. The chief rivers are Sikrahana, Bellore, Pandore and Kortoba, but their water is seldom used for drinking.	The dwelling-houses are generally thatched or tiled huts, and are ill-ventilated. Personal and domestic cleanliness is much neglected. The cattle sheds are built close to the dwelling-houses, and though cleaned daily, they are not free from stench. Cattle ordure is deposited in and around the premises. Conservancy arrangements nil. The people defoecate at convenient places. The arrangements regarding the disposal of the dead are fair in most villages.
	Mudhuban—*Rural*	109,542	·20	23·73	6·79	·34	3·97	Same as in Dhakka (rural) described above ...	Same as in Dhakka (rural) described above ...	Same as in Dhaka (rural) described above.
MONGHYR	Monghyr—*Town* ...	57,077	·17	16·83	3·99	4·30	10·05	Defective. A drainage scheme is being prepared.	The town receives its supply of water from the river Ganges as well as from pucka and kutcha wells.	Surface cleansing appears to be fairly well attended to. The public latrines in the town are said to be sufficient for local requirements, and are kept in good order. The mode of disposal of nightsoil continues to be satisfactory.
	Monghyr—*Rural* ...	85,565	·02	29·32	1·15	·54	4·11	The drainage is defective. The pathways are not provided with side-drains.	The sources of water-supply are wells, many of which are protected by pucka parapets.	The people are indifferent to personal cleanliness. The houses are crowded together. They are ill-ventilated and in a bad state of repair. Pits and excavations abound in several villages. The people resort for defoecation on the sides of roads, excavations, and waste lands. Refuse matters and cowdung are accumulated in front of houses and on pathways, and are removed only when required for manure. There is no conservancy. Dead bodies of the Hindus are cremated on the banks of rivers or tanks. The Muhammadans bury their dead outside of the villages.
	Jamalpur—*Town* ...	18,089	·22	20·23	9·17	1·49	5·46	The natural slope of the drains is from east to west. There are nine outlets through which the surface water of the station passes into fields. There are some pucka drains constructed by the municipality which are in good order.	Water for drinking purposes is supplied from wells belonging to the municipality, as well as from those belonging to private individuals. There are about 15 pucka wells for the use of the public, constructed by the municipality in different parts of the town.	Surface cleansing seems to be fairly well attended to, and the sweepings, &c., are properly disposed of. The private privies are mostly pucka, but are situated too close to the house wells. The nightsoil from both the public and private latrines is removed daily and trenched.
	Jamalpur—*Rural* ...	3,609	...	20·75	4·15	...	2·20	.....	.....	.....
	Shaikhpura—*Rural*	196,656	·17	28·71	8·40	·17	5·00	No proper drainage. The pathways are not provided with side-drains.	Is from wells, many of which, although protected by pukca parapets, are said to contain bad water. In some places water is also obtained from the river Koel.	The people are very dirty in their habits. In some places the houses are crowded together, and are without ventilation. Pits and excavations are to be found in several villages. Defoecation is carried on indiscriminately on the sides of roads, excavations, and waste lands near the dwelling-houses. No conservancy arrangements exist. Refuse and cowdung are heaped up in front of houses and on pathways, and are only removed when required for manuring. The Hindu dead are cremated on the banks of rivers or tanks. The Muhammadans bury their dead outside of the villages.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Monghyr	Surajgarh—*Rural* ...	168,474	·18	32·94	3·26	·33	4·50	There is no proper drainage in any of the villages. The village paths become impassable during the rainy season.	Is taken chiefly from wells. Tanks and the rivers Ganges and Gundak are also resorted to for the purpose. The wells are in many instances protected from inward drainage, but people bathe and wash their clothes, &c., near them, and the refuse water accumulates and sinks around them.	The people are generally dirty in their habits, and pay no regard to domestic cleansing. The houses are crowded together, ill-ventilated, and in a bad state of repair. The floors of the houses are raised and free from dampness. The huts of the poor do not appear to have sufficient accommodation for the inmates. House refuse and cowdung, which are accumulated in heaps in the front and at the back of houses, are only removed when required for manure. Defœcation is carried on promiscuously.
	Gogri—*Rural* ...	382,123	·03	29·64	1·70	·10	2·71	Same as in Surajgurrah thana described above.		
	Khargpur—*Rural* ...	148,971	·02	32·41	4·50	·05	5·05			
	Tegra—*Rural* ...	217,940	·08	31·18	1·61	·12	3·54			
	Begusarai—*Rural*	400,257	·009	29·85	1·35	·07	4·21			
	Sikandra—*Rural* ...	114,452	·06	29·76	3·30	·06	3·97			
	Jamui—*Rural* ...	116,342	·03	24·72	1·30	·07	2·76			
	Chakai—*Rural* ...	117,148	·24	24·14	6·84	·23	3·35	The general drainage is defective, and is much interfered with by pits and holes, which by retaining water in them gives rise to water-logging at places.	Is obtained from wells, the water of which is in many cases good. The water of the Baruna river is used in the villages through or near which it passes.	The houses are built close to each other, and consist of mud walls without windows for ventilation and thatched with grass. The floors being low are damp. General cleanliness is sadly neglected. Refuse matters and cowdung lie near the houses in the court-yards and on the pathways, where they decompose till removed to the fields as manure. The people defœcate everywhere. Cremation is carried on on the banks of the Ganges and rivulets.
	Jamui—*Town* ...	9,319	·32	22·96	4·18	2·14	6·53	The drainage is defective. The drains are not regularly cleaned, and for want of free flow they become full of foul water.	Wells supply water for all purposes. They are surrounded with pucca parapets. Tank water is used, but not for drinking purposes.	Surface-cleansing is not properly attended to. Open air defœcation is prevalent.
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur—*Town* ..	69,106	·10	30·99	2·04	3·53	5·83	On account of the undulating character of the soil, the drainage of the town is satisfactory, except in certain lowlying parts. The northern portion of the town stands on the banks of the Ganges, and its drainage falls into the river.	The chief source of supply is the water-works, which supply filtered water through hydrants to most of the inhabitants of the town. The supply is being gradually extended to all parts of the municipality.	Surface-cleansing is fairly well attended to, and the sweepings are utilized in filling up pits and hollows. The night-soil from both the public and private privies is daily removed and trenched.
	Bhagalpur—*Rural*	105,934	·09	34·30	2·87	·18	2·94	The drainage is defective. The pathways are not provided with side-drains.	Is from wells, many of which are protected by pucca parapets. The river Ganges and rivulets are also resorted to for water.	The people are indifferent to personal cleanliness. The houses are constructed of mud walls with thatched roofs, and are crowded together and ill-ventilated. No conservancy arrangements exist. The people resort for defœcation to the sides of roads, excavations, and waste lands near their houses. Refuse and cowdung are collected in heaps in front of houses and on pathways, and are removed when required for manuring fields.

BHAGALPUR	Colgong—*Town* ...	5,145	...	24·10	1·94	3·10	10·49	The general fall of the drainage is towards the river, and surface drainage is therefore easy.	Derived from the river Ganges, which is accessible to all parts of the town.	The streets, drains, and the bazar were daily cleaned properly by five sweepers under strict supervision, and the street sweepings and house refuse deposited on roadsides were removed in three scavenging carts and utilized in filling up pits and for manuring purposes. Three kutcha thatched latrines and two tatties with partitions for males and females were daily cleaned and regularly washed, coated with coal-tar at intervals, and the night-soil was removed in buckets and buried in trenches 1½ feet deep in a piece of land on the outskirts of the town by two mehters and three metranis.
	Colgong—*Rural* ...	186,314	·01	30·47	1·21	·97	2·40	Same as in Bhagalpur—Rural described above	Same as in Bhagalpur—Rural described above ...	Same as in Bhagalpur—Rural described above.
	Banka—*Rural* ...	163,469	·03	27 60	3·03	·22	2·81	Drainage is defective. Rain water collects in holes and excavations and causes dampness.	Is taken from wells, tanks, and the river Ganges When the river is dry, clear water is obtained by digging into its bed. The sides of some tanks have been raised to prevent surface drainage, but their water is polluted by bathing.	The houses are crowded together and their surroundings are filthy. Refuse and cowdung are accumulated near houses. The dead are thrown into streams.
	Madhipura—*Rural*	287,323	·006	24·10	·92	·02	2·73	Drainage is defective. The pathways not being provided with side-drains become impassable during the rains.	Is obtained chiefly from wells. The wells are unprotected and contain unwholesome water.	Same as in Bhagalpur—Rural.
	Kishanganj—*Rural*	125,175	·007	33·20	2·46	·03	3·43	Same as in Madhipura—Rural described above.	Same as in Madhipura—Rural described above ...	Same as in Bhagalpur—Rural described above.
	Sultanganj—*Rural*	92,278	·01	33·22	1·91	·68	5·65			
	Behipur—*Rural* ...	93,502	·01	33 68	·33	·40	5·38			
	Supaul—*Rural* ...	346,860	·002	23·55	·15	·005	2·07	Drainage is so defective that the village roads become impassable during the rainy season.	Is taken from wells and tanks, which are also used for bathing and washing purposes.	The people are filthy in their habits. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defecation is promiscuous.
	Pratapganj—*Rural*	134,702	·04	22·31	·06	·13	4·96	The greater portion of this thana is annually inundated by the overflow of the Kosi river. The village roads and pathways have no side-drains and become impassable during the rains, as the drainage of rain-water is not effected freely.	Is obtained chiefly from wells and rivulets. The wells are generally small and are not protected by parapets. The water in them has in many cases a stinking smell.	The houses are closely situated and are without windows. Crowding of inmates occurs at night. Personal cleanliness is much neglected, especially by the women of the poorer classes, who wear very dirty clothes, which are never changed and scarcely properly washed. The refuse matters and cowdung are accumulated close to the houses for manuring purposes. Defecation is promiscuous. Cremation is carried on on the banks of the rivers Kosi and Purwa.
	Bangaon—*Rural* ...	163,008	...	23·52	·20	·03	2·05	.....	.....	.....
	Amarpur—*Rural* ...	145,032	·11	31·08	5·61	·04	3·06	The drainage is defective. Water lodges everywhere, and makes the place damp and unhealthy.	Is taken chiefly from wells. The riparian villages draw their water-supply from the river Ganges.	The people are indifferent to personal cleanliness. The houses are, as a rule, ill-ventilated. No conservancy arrangements exist; the pathways are covered with refuse, straw, cowdung, &c. Defecation is promiscuous.
	Katauria—*Rural* ...	114,859	...	25·84	6·25	·68	5·07	The drainage is not effected freely. The village footpaths serve the purposes of drains. Many villages become water-logged during the rains.	Is obtained from the river Ganges and from wells which form the chief source of water-supply in the interior. The latter are mostly unprotected.	The houses are constructed without any provision for free ventilation, and are generally in a state of disrepair. Their floors are, however, often dry. There is no conservancy arrangement. The general aspect of the villages is dirty. Refuse matters and cowdung are accumulated near the houses and pathways, and are removed only when required for manuring purposes. The people defecate anywhere and everywhere. Cremation is carried on on the banks of the Ganges, and in some cases on the banks of tanks or rivulets. The Muhammadans bury their dead in waste lands generally outside the villages.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Purnea	Purnea—*Town* ...	14,555	·06	17·45	·13	1·30	5·49	The drainage of the town flows from north to south into the river Sowrah by means of pucka and kutcha drains. A drainage scheme is under consideration.	The supply of drinking water is obtained from river and wells, which are sufficient in number. The water is said to be good and palatable. The number of tanks in the municipality is very small, and none of them is used for drinking.	Bazar, streets, &c., are swept every day. The sweepings serve to fill up selected pits and excavations. There is only one public latrine, night-soil from which is removed and trenched.
	Purnea—*Rural* ...	142,294	·02	26·67	...	·04	·58	Most of the villages are situated on high land, and the natural drainage in them is little impeded. But the drainage system of the thana is defective. There are no house drains: sewage and filthy water run out from the houses into the streets, and there soak into the ground. The fall is into the swampy tract of land towards the south-east. The low-lying portion of the country is inundated yearly. Some of the roads have side-drains; they are free from obstruction and are clean.	Is taken from shallow kutcha wells, very few of which have masonry parapets. The mouths of the wells are open. In some places they are surrounded by pits and excavations containing filthy water, and are exposed to much pollution. Refuse, &c., from cowsheds are thrown near them. Bathing and washing being performed near the wells, their surface is always damp. The water-supply in this thana is not sufficient. River water is not drunk.	The houses are built of split bamboos with thatched roofs, and are raised on mud plinths. They are dry and kept clean, but having only one door and no windows, are ill-ventilated. Sweepings, refuse and filth of all sorts are thrown and accumulated near houses. Cattle are kept close to dwellings and are crowded together. Their litter is partially removed and dried for fuel and occasionally used as manure; but much remains rotting in heaps near the dwellings, and with the urine saddens the soil with organic matter, which also drains out into pools by the roadsides and between the houses. No conservancy arrangements exist. Fields and paths on the outskirts of villages and waste places between houses are used as latrines. Roads are clean and some are planted with trees. Dead cattle are thrown everywhere in ditches and on the outskirts of villages. Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the rivers Kosi and Bocha. Some throw them into the river incompletely burnt. Muhammadans bury at a little distance from their houses, but at no fixed site.
	Kasba Amur—*Rural.*	122,481	·17	33·08	...	·008	1·13	Some villages are situated on low and some on high ground. The former are subject to inundation, and remain under water during the greater part of the rainy season.	Is taken from rivers and wells. The water of the wells is said to be good. Their mouths, however, are open, and their surface is always damp, as bathing and washing are performed near them. The banks of the rivers are used as latrines.	Houses are crowded together and ill-ventilated. Their floors are damp. Conservancy arrangements exist. Sweepings and refuse are thrown near houses, and cow-dung is heaped in front of them. Cattle are kept in the compounds of houses. Defecation is carried on mostly in the nearest fields, but the footpaths, which are otherwise dirty, are also used as latrines. Dead cattle are thrown outside the villages, and in many places near houses. Some of the inhabitants burn their dead in the banks of the river Dass, and some throw them into the river after only touching their mouths with fire.
	Dhamdaha—*Rural*	144,769	...	17·75	·63	...	·28	Some of the villages are on high and some on low ground. The latter are subject to inundation every year. The water flows into the numerous ditches and hollows, which impedes the natural drainage of the country. In some villages there are no roadside drains.	Is taken from tanks and shallow wells, and the quality of the water is indifferent. Some of the wells are protected by masonry parapets. The mouths of the wells, however, are uncovered, and branches of trees overhang them. Some are surrounded by filthy pits and are exposed to much pollution. Bathing and washing are performed near them. River water is not drunk.	Most of the houses are built on low ground. They are damp and ill-ventilated and are crowded together. No conservancy arrangements exist. Refuse, &c., are not removed. Cattle are kept separately, but close to houses. Their litter, &c., are heaped in front of houses. There are no proper roads except some cart roads. There are numerous filthy ditches around houses, which as well as the nearest fields and waste lands are resorted to for defecation. Dead cattle are thrown into the nearest fields and ditches. Some of the Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the river Kosi, and some throw the dead bodies into the river without burning them. Muhammadans bury their dead in the nearest fields at a distance of about half a mile from the houses. The people are, generally speaking, very dirty in their habits. They seldom bathe or wash their clothes.

PURNEA	Gondwara—*Rural*...	115,742	...	21·20	·008	·12	·80	Same as in thana Damdaha described above; but the southern portion of the thana is more low-lying and marshy, and therefore subject to inundation.	Is obtained from several pucka wells and the river Kala Kosi. The water of the wells is said to be good; but their mouths are open and are subject to pollution. Some of them are near filthy pits and excavations.	Some of the houses are on high and some on low ground. They are damp, ill-ventilated, and crowded together. Compounds and surroundings of houses are very dirty. Sweepings and refuse are not removed. Cattle-dung is kept in heaps near houses. The roadways are very dirty. No conservancy arrangements exist. The nearest ditches, fields, and waste places are resorted to for defecation. Hindu dead are cremated on the banks of the river Kala Kosi. Muhammadans generally bury their dead outside the villages, but the well-to-do bury in the compounds of their own houses.
	Araria—*Rural* ...	210,729	·004	25·06	·04	·004	·72	Some of the villages are on high and some on low ground; the latter are subject to inundation. The natural drainage of the higher villages is less impeded, and that of the lower is obstructed by fishing weirs.	Is taken from rivers Ratna, Parman, and Bakra, and from pucka and kutcha wells. The water of the rivers is highly polluted by bathing and washing, and by the washing of hides by the Chamars, who carry on tannery business on their banks. The river banks are also used as latrines. The water of the reputedly best wells, although said to be good, is turbid. The margins of the wells are raised, but their mouths are open. Bathing and washing are also performed near them. In some villages the water-supply is scarce during the dry season.	Houses are built of split bamboos with thatched roofs, and are raised on mud plinths. Their floors are damp. Sweepings and refuse are kept close to houses, and a great deal of filth, cattle-droppings, and refuse of all sorts are left lying about villages. Cattle are separately kept and their sheds are daily cleaned. No conservancy arrangements exist, and the nearest fields and waste places are resorted to for defecation. There are no high roads, but the small paths are clean. Some of the Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the rivers Parman and Bakra and the nearest water-channels, and some throw the dead bodies into the rivers without burning them. Muhammadans also bury on the banks of the Bakra river and close to their dwellings.
	Matiari—*Rural* ...	132,024	·007	18·28	...	·02	·53	Drainage is defective. Numerous pits, ditches, hollows, and water-channels serve as drains. These are obstructed in many places because they are not connected with each other. The country is somewhat elevated and is not therefore subject to inundation, but the surrounding fields are inundated by the river Parman.	Is taken from shallow wells, tanks, and the river Parman and jhils, in many of which latter jute is steeped. The banks of the river are used as latrines.	Houses are on raised floors and are crowded together. Except in the case of the huts of the lower classes, the enclosures of the dwellings are usually kept clean. Sweepings are simply thrown down and allowed to accumulate immediately outside the dwellings, often heaped up against the wall and by the side of the doorway or are thrown into adjoining hollows. Fluid refuse from houses is allowed to run into footpaths. No conservancy arrangements exist. The intervening waste lands between houses, fields, and footpaths are used as latrines. Cattle are housed separately, but within enclosures of houses. Their litter is partially removed and dried for fuel and occasionally used as manure, but much remains rotting in heaps near houses. Some of the Hindu dead are cremated on the banks of the river Parman, and some are thrown into it and a small bhil on the west of the village Baliadi Amhara. Muhammadan dead are interred within the village and close to houses.
	Raniganj—*Rural* ...	89,672	...	14·93	...	...	·46	Some of the villages are on high ground. Drainage is defective. It flows into numerous pits, ditches, swamps and water-channels, which are obstructed in many places because they are not connected with each other.	Is taken from pucka and kutcha wells, usually situated close to cowsheds. The mouths of the wells are uncovered. In some places pits containing stagnant water surround them, and they are consequently liable to pollution. Bathing and washing are also performed at them.	Houses are substantially built on raised ground. They are ill-ventilated and damp. Surroundings of houses are filthy. Refuse of all sorts is thrown outside the dwellings and into ditches. Cowsheds are crowded and are kept unclean, but they are separate from dwelling-houses. Cowdung is heaped in the compounds of out-houses. There are no proper roads. Intervening waste lands between houses and adjoining ditches serve as latrines. Dead cattle are thrown into ditches all round the villages. Hindu dead are either partially cremated and thrown into the rivers Kosi, Fariani, and Luchadhur, or wholly cremated on the banks of those rivers. Muhammadans bury their dead close to their bustis.
	Kishanganj—*Town*	8,468	...	33·30	...	...	·23	The general direction of the drainage is towards the river. Passages have been opened for draining the water out upon the extensive low lands leading to the Mahananda river.	Is supplied from the rivers and wells, but chiefly from the latter. The supply is not sufficient.	The streets and bazars, &c., were regularly swept, and the refuse was thrown at a decent distance from the busti.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Purnea	Kishanganj—*Rural*	149,428	·02	37·18	·28	·01	·77	Villages are situated on somewhat elevated ground, and are not therefore liable to inundation, but the surrounding fields are inundated every year. This thana being less swampy than the others, its natural drainage is less impeded.	Is obtained from shallow kutcha wells which are situated in objectionable sites with filthy pits and ditches around them. In some cases they are close to cowsheds and are liable to pollution. Bathing and washing are performed at them.	Houses are irregularly built, but not crowded together. They are, however, ill-ventilated, and their floors, although raised, are damp. Jungle abounds in the villages, which as well as the waste land around houses and fields serve as latrines. No conservancy arrangements exist. Sweepings and refuse are left near houses. Cattle are housed separately, but within the compounds of dwelling-houses. Cowdung is heaped near houses. Fluid refuse, &c., from houses are allowed to run into footpaths. Carcasses are thrown everywhere around villages. Hindu dead are carried a mile away from villages and are burnt there or thrown into dhars and the Sudhannoo river, but at no fixed place. Muhammadans bury their dead at a distance of about a quarter mile from their dwellings, and in some cases close to their dwellings.
	Bahadurganj—*Rural.*	214,990	·68	26·95	·02	·02	·45	Most of the villages are generally low-lying and are intersected by sluggish nadis—branches of the Kankai river—and semi-silted up watercourses and marshes, and are more or less subject to inundation in the rains. The soil of the thana is sandy, damp, moist, and water-logged.	Is taken from filthy pools, tanks, wells and the rivers Mahananda and Kankai. The water of the Kankai is very bad, and its banks are used as latrines.	The houses are crowded together and ill-ventilated. No conservancy arrangements exist. Sweepings and refuse are not removed, but are thrown around houses. Defecation is carried on in the waste lands and on the banks of the rivers. In some villages jute is steeped in the tanks, the water of which is used for bathing purposes and for watering cattle. There are four burial-grounds for Muhammadans in the village of Bahadurganj and one in Dhanpura: the latter is overfilled with graves. Some of the Muhammadans of other villages bury their dead round about villages. The well-to-do Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the Kankai river, the rest throw them into the river Mahananda.
	Kaliaganj—*Rural*...	278,155	·04	41·36	·29	·01	·59	The thana is rich in water-courses; but as it borders upon and forms part of the Terai, the natural drainage is deficient and small marshes are common. Drainage is also impeded by fishing weirs. Villages are generally low-lying with considerable jungly undergrowth near the houses, which are usually situated near a water-course or marsh. The surrounding country is subject to inundation in the rains.	Is taken from numerous shallow wells, tanks, jhils, and the rivers Mahananda, Booreegunga, Chenga, Fulla and others. The water of the jhils is highly polluted by the steeping of jute in them, and the banks of the rivers are freely used as latrines. The wells are usually in the vicinity of the dwellings and exposed to much pollution; they are commonly simple excavations in the ground.	The houses are built of split bamboos with thatched roofs, and are raised on mud plinths about two feet above the surrounding level. Excepting the huts of the lower classes, the enclosures of houses are clean. But sweepings, &c., are simply thrown down and allowed to accumulate immediately outside the dwellings, or thrown into any adjoining hollows. The fluid refuse is usually thrown down within the enclosures of houses, resulting in a puddle. Latrines are absent; the fields, footpaths, and the banks of the rivers are used as such. Pigs are kept in great numbers, but while they act as scavengers, they also contribute largely to the filth of the place. Dead cattle are thrown on the outskirts of villages. Hindu dead are generally buried, not burnt on the banks of the rivers and jhils, but they are occasionally thrown into the water-courses. Muhammadan dead are interred usually in private compounds close to houses and on the banks of the jhils and tanks.
	Kadwa—*Rural* ...	139,287	·04	34·42	·03	·01	·41	Some of the villages are on high and some on low ground. Drainage is defective. It flows into numerous ditches and swamps. Soil being sandy and dry absorbs the moisture.	Same as in Purnea thana described above ...	Same as in Purnea thana described above.

Purnea	Balarampur—*Rural*	123,190	·02	29·88	·34	·02	·54	Most of the villages are on high ground and are not therefore liable to inundation, but the surrounding fields are inundated every year. There are numerous swamps and marshes.	Is taken mostly from wells, which are situated in offensive sites and close to filthy pits and ditches. The water of the wells is impure and unclean. The low caste people obtain their drinking water from the river Gora.	Houses are built on low land, and their floors, though raised, are damp. Surroundings of houses are unclean. Sweepings and refuse are thrown around houses. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defecation is carried on promiscuously on waste lands and fields. Cattle are kept close to dwellings, and their litter is kept in heaps and partially dried for fuel and occasionally used as manure. Hindu dead are burnt on the banks of water-courses or thrown into them. Muhammadans bury their dead within a distance of about 40 yards from their dwellings, but at no fixed place. Dead cattle are thrown into nearest ditches and fields.
	Manihari—*Rural* ...	58,876	...	25·86	...	...	·42	Except the southern portion of the thana, which is low-lying and subject to inundation, the villages are on high ground. There are numerous pools, hollows and filthy tanks, and the drainage flows into them. The natural drainage of the place is deficient, and no attempt is made to improve it.	Is taken from wells, tanks, and the river Kosi. The wells are in bad order and require repairs and the tanks receive the house drainage and are highly polluted in every way.	Houses are ill-ventilated, damp and crowded together; their compounds and surroundings are very filthy. Sweepings and refuse lie near by. No conservancy arrangements exist. The banks of tanks and waste lands are used as latrines. Cattle dung lies rotting in heaps in front of houses and by the sides of streets, being apparently kept for manure and partially used as fuel. The fluid refuse from cowsheds drains into pools at road-sides and between houses. Hindu dead are burnt on the banks of the rivers, but in the extreme southern portion of the thana they are thrown into rivers Ganges and Kosi. Muhammadan dead are buried usually within private compounds of dwellings.
Malda	English Bazar—*Town.*	13,818	·57	26·19	·50	3·98	5·38	The drainage of this town is conducted principally by means of kutcha roadside drains into the river Mahananda and the bhil outside the Municipality.	The principal source is from the river Mahananda, the water of which is used by the people for almost all purposes. The river water is said to be good except in the rains when it becomes muddy. There are a few private and public wells and tanks which also supply water to the people.	The streets are swept. The sweepings and rubbish are utilised in filling up low depressions and holes.
	English Bazar—*Rural.*	82,645	·38	34·72	·13	·36	1·44	Most of the villages are raised and above inundation level, especially those near the banks of Bhagirathi and the numerous *dhars* of the dead Pagla and Ganges rivers. There are numerous hollows, which retain water for many months after the rains.	Is obtained from wells, jhils, and rivers Mahananda, Bhagirathi, Kalindra and Pagla. The water of the rivers is highly polluted by washing of clothes by dhobis and by throwing of corpses into them.	Houses are raised and dry, but they are ill-ventilated. Some of the villages are clean, but most of them are very dirty. Sweepings and refuse of all sorts are thrown and accumulated near houses. A considerable amount of human ordure is to be seen outside the villages and on the paths. No conservancy arrangements exist. The nearest ditches and footpaths are used as latrines. Cattledung is accumulated in heaps near houses and is used as manure. Hindu dead are cremated on the banks of the rivers Mahananda, Bhagirathi and Kalindra; but the dead bodies of children are buried on their banks. Muhammadans bury near the jhil.
	Malda—*Town* ...	4,178	1·43	46·91	·71	·95	2·14	Defective. The low bridges between corresponding high strips of land, which form a distinguishing feature of this town, are the principal outlets of drainage. There are extensive pucka drains along the sides of the streets.	Chiefly from the river Mahananda. There are also several tanks within the limits of the Municipality.	The conservancy of the town needs much improvement. Arrangements have been made for the disposal of garbage and street sweepings. There is not a single public latrine. Private privies are not properly cleansed.
	Malda—*Rural* ...	54,668	·49	32·14	·20	...	1·17	The villages in this thana are generally high and above inundation level. There are numerous tanks throughout the thana, and the subsoil level is therefore low.	Is taken from the rivers Kalindra and Mahananda and from numerous large tanks. The quality of the water is not good.	No conservancy arrangements exist. Sweepings and rubbish of all sorts are not removed. The villages are in a very filthy condition. Cattle are housed in open sheds adjoining dwelling-houses. Cattle dung and litter lie scattered all over the villages. People ease themselves on the banks of the river Mahananda and on the footpaths. Hindu dead are thrown into the river.
	Gajol—*Rural* ...	63,798	...	31·50	·39	...	1·22	Same as in Malda—Rural described above ...	From numerous tanks, all more or less open to pollution.	Same as in Malda—Rural described above.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Malda	Ratua—*Rural* ...	107,849	...	27·04	·03	...	·90	The villages are situated generally on low ground and are flooded in the rains.	Is taken from rivers Ganges and Kalindra and shallow wells. The water of the rivers is highly polluted by surface drainage and corpses, and also by the banks being generally used as latrines.	Houses are substantially built and are at considerable intervals: villages are full of jungles. Sweepings and refuse are not removed, but are accumulated near houses. Defœcation is promiscuously carried on. Cowdung is heaped by the sides of houses. The Hindu dead are thrown into rivers. Muhammadans bury their dead by the sides of roads and in the compounds of houses.
	Kharba—*Rural* ...	112,098	...	35·46	·16	...	·71	Villages are generally low-lying and are subject to extensive inundation by the Ganges. Drainage is obstructed by numerous ditches and ponds. Roadside drains are very filthy, and are full of filth and refuse from houses.	Is taken from the rivers Ganges, Kalindra, Ghoga, and Kunkhul, and tanks and wells. The rivers are highly polluted by the corpses and surface drainage and by their banks being used as latrines. Bathing and washing are also performed in them.	Houses are built on raised floors. They are crowded in places and ill-ventilated. The intervening spaces between houses are very dirty; they as well as the dried-up channels and river banks are used as latrines. Refuse of all sorts is thrown around the houses and into ditches. Cattle sheds are separate; they are unclean. Cowdung is kept in heaps near houses. Dead cattle are thrown into the nearest fields. Hindu dead are burnt on the river banks; some are thrown into rivers. Muhammadans bury at a distance of about one mile from their houses.
	Gumashtapur—*Rural.*	56,575	·03	39·89	·01	·01	1·74	Most of the villages are situated in the low-lying tracts forming the delta of Pagla and Mahanadi rivers, and are subject to inundation from the latter. The tract bordering the Damos jhil is specially low, and becomes water-logged during the rains.	Is from Mahanadi river, Damas jhil, pot wells and filthy dhars, which latter become practically cesspools at the dry season when scarcity of good drinking water is much felt at places, and is said to bring on cholera amongst the inhabitants. The banks of rivers and jhils are extensively resorted to for defœcation. The water from all sources is polluted.	The dwelling-houses, which are mere huts, are clustered together and ill-ventilated. They are generally situated on raised mounds, and the hollows thus formed are used as receptacles for refuse, the deep ones containing water being resorted to for washing cooking utensils and other domestic purposes. The surroundings of the houses are as a rule filthy. Sweepings, refuse matters, &c., are heaped in and around the premises. The Muhammadan dead are interred within house enclosures.
	Kaliachak—*Rural*...	129,655	...	19·86	·91	·17	1·83	Same as in English Bazar—Rural described above.	Same as in English Bazar—Rural described above	Same as in English Bazar—Rural described above.
	Sibganj—*Rural* ...	114,998	...	35·73	·87	...	1·41	Villages are generally low-lying surrounded by marshes and subject to inundation. Numerous filthy pools interspersed throughout villages receive the drainage which stagnates in them.	Is taken from rivers Ganges and Mahananda, wells and tanks. The quality of the water has not been stated.	Houses are substantially built amidst bamboo clumps and dense jungle. Refuse and filth are collected near dwellings and in streets. People ease themselves on the banks of the rivers and on waste lands. Bamboos are steeped in the river at the south end of village Tartipur and immediately above a ghat which supplies the drinking water. There is a burial-ground in the village of Moharajpur, which is quite insufficient for local requirements. Muhammadans bury their dead within the compounds of houses. Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the Ganges.
	Nawabganj—*Rural*	74,620	·02	26·88	·48	...	2·34	Same as in thana Gomastapur. The more eastern portion of the thana is, however, higher, and resembles Malda thana.	Same as in Malda—Rural described above ...	Same as in Malda—Rural described above.
Sonthal Parganas ...	Deoghur—*Town* ...	8,667	1·15	18·57	14·65	1·38	3·46	The natural drainage of this town is good. There are drains on both sides of every road in the Municipality. In the main roads the drains are pucka; elsewhere they are kutcha.	Is derived from natural streams, tanks, and wells	Surface cleansing is attended to. The streets and lanes are swept daily, and the sweepings, &c., are carted off to the place fixed for the purpose. There are three public latrines including two Horbury's patent. Night-soil both from public and private latrines is buried in the trenching-grounds outside the town.

	Deoghur—*Rural* ...	275,448	·01	24·85	2·91	·02	2·58	The natural drainage is good owing to the village sites being on elevated ground.	Is taken from bandhs, small wells and rivulets, the water of which is said to be good.	The houses are generally erected in lines along pathways, but they are devoid of internal ventilation, and crowded with inmates. Cattle are kept within them in some places, but they and their courtyards are usually swept carefully. No conservancy arrangements exist, but the roadsides are not often resorted to for defecation, &c., and consequently the villages wear a cleaner appearance than is generally the case in rural tracts. Cremation is carried on on the banks of the Ganges, near a rivulet or at the foot of a hill, and a piece of waste land near the village is used for burials.
	Dumka—*Rural* ...	448,188	·02	10·09	1·71	·40	1·30	The natural drainage is free, owing to the villages being situated on elevated ground.	Is taken from small streams, the river Bansloi and from wells. Tanks are used for bathing and washing purposes. The water obtained from the former sources is generally wholesome.	The houses are mud-walled with thatched roof, but they are without ventilation and crowded with inmates at night. Sweepings and other house-refuse, both liquid and solid, are accumulated in every village near each house. The cow-sheds are within the compounds of houses, and are not kept clean. No conservancy arrangements exist, and there are no roads in many villages. Defecation is promiscuous.
Sonthal Parganas	Rajmahal (Sahibganj Barharwa)—*Rural.*	231,232	...	17·93	2·48	·48	·96	Drainage is defective and obstructed in places. The ground being unequal in level impedes free surface drainage of rain water, which consequently accumulates, and, by sub-soil soakage, renders the soil damp.	Is taken from small rivulets and the river Ganges, and also from wells. Tanks are used for bathing and washing purposes. The quality of the water is generally fair, but in some places water scarcity is considerably felt during the hot season when the rivulets nearly dry up.	The dwelling-houses are scattered, walled with mud and thatched with straw. They are devoid of internal ventilation, and are crowded with inmates at night. Sweepings and other house-refuse, both liquid and solid, are accumulated in every village near each house. The cow-sheds are within the compounds of the houses, and are not found clean. No conservancy arrangements exist. Cremation is carried on on the banks of rivulets and at the foot of hills, and burials of the Muhammadan dead take place on waste lands selected for the purpose.
	Jamtara—*Rural* ...	173,726	·04	11·37	2·06	·06	1·94	.....	.....	.....
	Pakaur (Mahespur)—*Rural.*	230,677	·11	16·86	5·72	·29	1·96	Drainage is defective. There are pits and excavations into which the water flows and stagnates.	Is taken from tanks, wells, and rivulets. Well water is said to be good.	The houses are crowded together and are ill-ventilated. Sweepings and refuse matters are accumulated near the dwellings, and removed only when required for manure. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defecation is promiscuous.
	Godda (Mohagawa and Podaiya)—*Rural.*	384,971	·005	20·28	4·03	·05	1·67	The natural drainage is good, owing to the villages being situated on high ground.	Same as in Dumka rural described above ...	Same as in Dumka thana described above.
	Sahibganj—*Town* ...	11,297	·26	17·61	3·09	·08	1·49	The drainage is satisfactory. There are both pucka and kutcha drains. The pucka drains in the bazar, which are constructed on a right principle, are encroached upon by masonry structures.	Wells and the river Ganges are the chief sources of the drinking water-supply of the town. Much inconvenience is felt during the dry season when the main stream of the river recedes to a distance. The present supply is not quite sufficient for the requirements of the town at all seasons, and requires to be considerably supplemented by the provision of more wells at convenient places. The municipality is doing its best to improve the water-supply by sinking more wells and by cleaning out old and silted up wells and tanks.	The conservancy is not satisfactory. The latrine and urinal arrangements are specially faulty and require thorough remodelling at once. More public latrines are needed. The nightsoil is properly trenched, but the trenching ground is not cultivated.
Cuttack ...	Cuttack—*Town* ...	47,186	1·46	7·24	3·77	4·81	7·47	Fairly good, excepting that when the Katjoori river is in flood the discharges of the main drain which empties into the river is stopped. The town of Cuttack presents a network of drains. A drainage scheme is under consideration.	Derived chiefly from the rivers Mohanuddi and Katjoori. Numerous tanks and wells also supply water to the people.	Principal roads are swept daily. Lanes and bye-lanes, &c., are swept every alternate day. Sweepings, &c., are utilized in filling up hollows and ditches. Cesspit water is carted off and discharged in places set apart for the purpose. There are 24 public latrines, each having separate apartments for male and female. Private latrines have been brought under municipal management. Nightsoil both from public and private latrines is removed and buried in trenching grounds.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
CUTTACK ...	Cuttack—*Rural* ...	168,140	2·26	10·93	6·50	2·95	7·09	Drainage is defective. The kutcha roads and footpaths often serve as drains.	Is obtained from rivers Mohanuddi and Katjoori, wells, tanks, and running streams. The water of the wells is generally good; that from the rivers is often, during outbreaks of epidemic disease, such as cholera, small-pox, &c., contaminated by the burning and burying of the dead on their banks.	The dwelling-houses are crowded, but freely ventilated. Personal cleanliness is limited to bathing. Cattle sheds are situated within inner yards, and none of them are perfectly clean. Conservancy arrangements do not exist in any of the villages. Sewage and refuse, &c., are heaped up in and around houses and on the surroundings of villages. The people resort for the purposes of nature to jungles, fields, roadsides, surroundings of tanks, and any other available places.
	Jajpur—*Town* ...	11,992	1·08	11·59	12·17	3·75	8·33	The drainage discharges into the river Byturni and its affluents.	Well water is used for all domestic purposes. The river Byturni also supplies water for a few months of the year.	Surface cleansing is partially attended to. The principal streets are swept daily, the lanes occasionally. Sweepings and garbage are employed in filling up holes and depressions. Defœcation is carried on in the bed of the river, jungles, and on waste lands. There are no well-privies.
	Jajpur—*Rural* ...	246,408	·52	15·32	7·92	1·04	5·09	The villages of this thana being situated more or less on elevated levels, the natural drainage is fair.	Is taken from wells, tanks, rivers, and running streams. The supply is abundant, and pretty good.	The condition of the surroundings of the dwellings and their courtyards and cattle sheds is fair. Ventilation is, however, defective. Country roads and common streets are kept pretty clean. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village. Defœcation is promiscuous. The burial-ground and burning ghat are far from the villages and sources of water-supply.
	Kendrapara—*Town*	17,647	·11	12·41	13·09	·79	16·15	The roadside drains are connected with a number of natural reservoirs which discharge the water into the fields beyond the town, and thence into the Gobri river which passes through the town.	The Gobri river and the Gobri canal which run through the heart of the town are the principal sources of water-supply. There are also a large number of private and public tanks in the town which supply drinking-water to some of the inhabitants.	Surface cleansing is attended to to a certain extent. Sweepings are utilized in filling up holes and depressions. Defœcation is promiscuous.
	Kendrapara—*Rural*	197,307	2·04	15·64	12·14	1·94	8·16	Drainage is defective. The streets, which serve as foothpaths and drains, are kept filthy.	Is taken from wells and tanks, which are not properly protected from pollution.	The floors of the houses are damp, and ventilation is generally defective. Cattle-shed and courtyards are kept unclean, and refuse, &c., are collected behind houses.
	Aul—*Rural* ...	101,370	1·67	21·50	14·47	2·28	10·64	Drainage is defective. The village roads which serve both as pathways and drains are simply narrow footpaths between the rows of houses.	Is obtained from rivers, wells, and tanks. The river water is contaminated by burying and burning of dead bodies on its banks. The wells are everywhere protected from inward drainage by means of good parapets.	The houses in many villages are damp during the rains, their floors being almost on a level with the surrounding country. Cattle-sheds are close to the houses, but are kept clean. Conservancy arrangements do not exist in any village. The people defœcate wherever they find it convenient to do so, and refuse matters of all descriptions are thrown into ditches. Firewood being very dear in this part of the country, the people are unable to afford sufficient fuel for burning their dead, and thus the bodies are sometimes only slightly burnt and thrown into the rivers.
	Salepur—*Rural* ...	270,568	3·82	13·26	8·95	3·27	10·45	Drainage is very defective. The roads and pathways serve also as drains.	Is taken from wells and tanks. Well water is good, but the tanks are unprotected, and are therefore liable to contamination.	Almost all the dwelling-houses are made of mud. They are ill-ventilated; but their interior and courtyards are kept clean. Cattle-sheds are in many cases situated within the outer yards; but the cowdung and refuse matter are heaped behind houses. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village. The roads are used as latrines at night. The burying and burning places are far from the villages and their sources of drinking water.

CUTTACK	Tirtol—*Rural* ...	201,309	2·46	13·32	17·30	2·44	7·80	Many villages in this thana are situated on low levels. The drainage is defective. The roads and pathways serve also as drains.	Is taken from wells, tanks and jheels. The quality of the water is impure, as it is polluted in various ways.	The dwelling-houses are overcrowded and ill-ventilated. Negligence in personal cleanliness, carelessness in adopting proper means for the removal of sewage and refuse, the imperfect way in which the courtyards and surroundings of houses and cattle-sheds are cleaned, all combine to constitute unhealthiness in this thana. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village.
	Jagatsingpur—*Rural*	237,420	4·81	12·61	15·00	2·84	7·00	Drainage is not free anywhere, and the streets serve also as pathways and drains.	Is obtained from wells, tanks and rivers, and from the main and sub-canals. The water from the first three sources is excellent.	Same as in Cuttack—Rural described above.
	Patamundi—*Rural*	113,446	2·45	18·45	13·99	1·45	7·75	Drainage is defective. The pathways, which also serve the purposes of drains, are kept clean.	Is obtained from rivers, wells and tanks. The river water is contaminated by the burying and burning of dead bodies on its banks. The wells are everywhere protected from inward drainage by means of good parapets.	Same as in Kendrapara—Rural described above.
	Dharmsala—*Rural*	267,510	·56	19·97	9·74	1·84	7·06	The villages of this thana are situated, some on elevated and some on low lands. The drainage is defective. The roads, which are kutcha, are not provided with side-drains, and the streets answer the purposes of drains.	Is obtained from wells, rivers, tanks, jheels and khals, the last two being subject to contamination in various ways, cause sickness such as cholera, fever, cold and bowel-complaints, to those who draw their water-supply from them.	The houses are built with mud and roofed with thatch and are overcrowded with inmates at night. The floors, with very few exceptions, are free from ground damp. Ventilation is generally defective. Personal cleanliness is neglected. Portions of dwelling-houses, and in some cases of sleeping rooms, are used by the poor for housing their cattle at night. Cowdung is accumulated in pits excavated at a little distance from the dwellings. Refuse is thrown into khals near the villages. House sweepings and rubbish are heaped up close to many houses. The village pathways are used as latrines by the children and by adults at night. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village.
	Banki—*Rural* ...	57,368	·27	8·31	2·77	5·31	9·81	The villages are situated more or less on comparatively high levels, but notwithstanding this the drainage is very imperfect.	Is taken chiefly from the river Mohanudy, but from tanks also, which are numerous. Very few of the tanks, however, contain good water.	The dwellings are mud-walled huts with straw roofs. Ventilation is insufficient. Cowsheds in most cases are located near the dwelling-houses, and almost all of them are dirty. Cowdung is accumulated in pits at a little distance from the dwellings, and is removed only once a year. Dead cattle are removed to waste lands at convenient distance from the houses. Cremation and interment of the dead are generally carried on on waste lands far from the villages and sources of water-supply.
PURI	Puri—*Town*	28,794	·52	9·34	16·49	7·08	16·35	The drainage is at present very defective, the whole place daily soaking in an enormous discharge of fluid of the worst kind. A comprehensive drainage scheme has been devised by the Sanitary Board, and will shortly be carried out.	Is obtained from numerous wells and tanks. The water of unpolluted well is tolerably pure, but tank water, which is largely consumed on account of its sacred character, is most impure, and not fit for consumption.	The removal of sweepings is carried out by means of wooden carts, each having one bullock and two mehters attached to it. All the roads, lanes, and bye-lanes are cleaned once every day. The garbage and street sweepings are daily burnt in the rubbish yards. The contents of cess-pits and urinals are carried to the trenching grounds in metallic carts and buried there. The nightsoil is properly trenched.
	Puri—*Rural* ...	209,273	3·00	5·24	16·78	3·23	14·26	The villages of this thana are mostly situated on fairly elevated ground, but the drainage is not free.	Is taken from rivers and tanks; the water of the latter is in some places choked with weeds, but the quality of the water on the whole is said to be fair.	The dwellings are chiefly mud-walled huts built in rows and crowded together. Cleanliness in domestic matters is observed by Brahmins, but the lower orders of the people are very filthy in their habits. Conservancy arrangements do not exist in any village. Defecation is promiscuous. Cremation and interment of dead bodies are generally carried on at a convenient distance from the villages and sources of water-supply.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
	Pipli—*Rural* ...	241,470	4·06	8·95	11·93	3·68	18·62	There is no drainage system, but the natural drainage of this thana is for the most part free.	Is obtained from rivers which dry up during the hot season, but water is also drawn from other sources, viz., tanks and wells, which are kept in good order. The quantity of the water is good and the quantity sufficient throughout the year. The tanks, which are situated close to the pilgrim road, are, however, polluted to a great extent by all sorts of filth, including human excreta.	The houses are built conveniently apart from each other, and their floors are not damp. The villages, with very few exceptions, are free from jungles, but most of them are surrounded with cocoanut, date-palm and bamboo clumps. Cattle are housed in sheds built in front of the dwellings, and their dung and urine are removed. Domestic cleansing is fairly attended to. Defœcation is promiscuous. Places selected for cremation and interment of dead bodies are far from the villages and sources of water-supply.
PURI	Khurda—*Rural* ...	234,730	·73	3·86	5·82	3·54	17·46	Although the villages are situated mostly on high ground, the natural drainage is defective. There are no drains at all.	Is taken from wells and tanks; most of the latter dry up during hot season, and receive inward drainage during the rains.	The houses are built close to each other, but are freely ventilated in most cases. The court-yards are generally kept clean, but the refuse matter is not properly disposed of. Cattle sheds are either built separate from the dwellings or form part of them in some instances, and manure pits and dung heaps are to be met with on their sides. There are no conservancy arrangements, and defœcation is carried on anywhere and everywhere. Cremation and interment of dead bodies are carried on far from the villages.
	Gop—*Rural* ...	134,038	3·00	12·05	16·92	2·42	11·77	The villages, being situated on low levels, are liable to inundation. There is no drainage whatever.	Is obtained from wells and tanks: the quality of the water is good, and the quantity abundant.	The houses have straw roofs, and are built on raised mud floors. Cattle are numerous, and their housing is not well attended to. The courtyards and compounds of houses are full of cowdung and cattle litter. No conservancy arrangements exists in any village. The nearest convenient places are resorted to for defœcation. Cremation is carried on near jungles far from the villages.
	Bhanpur—*Rural* ...	96,693	·15	3·04	1·85	4·56	15·69	The villages are situated on low levels and are thickly populated. Drainage is defective. The roads are not provided with side-drains, and the village pathways are full of human excreta.	Is taken from wells and tanks. The former contain good water, but the latter are everywhere subject to pollution by surface washings.	The dwelling-houses are for the most part overcrowded with inmates at night, and are ill-ventilated. Domestic cleansing is not at all attended to. Cattle are kept in sheds built close to, and in the inner yards of, the houses, which are never perfectly cleaned out. The surroundings of the houses are in most cases kept filthy with heaps of sweepings and rubbish. Conservancy arrangements do not exist in any village. Defœcation is carried on anywhere. The grounds selected for cremation and interment of the dead are too close to the villages.
BALASORE	Balasore—*Town* ...	20,775	·14	8·37	13·65	4·52	8·61	The general fall of the drains in this town is towards the river Burabalang and the Naviaguri khal. The house drains are generally in good condition, but the municipal drains are not.	Is obtained from the river, tanks, and wells ...	Surface cleansing is attended to, but cow and cattle ordure is accumulated within house premises for manuring purposes. The rotting of these heaps of dung and other offensive matter all over the town cannot but have a prejudicial effect on the public health of the town. The nightsoil from both the public and private privies is removed to the trenching ground and buried, but the plan of construction and the arrangement for the cleansing of private latrines is unsatisfactory. Promiscuous defœcation is still carried on.
	Balasore—*Rural* ..	91,795	·28	10·38	14·14	7·24	10·69	Some villages are situated on elevated and some on low ground. The drainage from the former is to a great extent free. The village roads and footpaths act as drains.	Is obtained chiefly from tanks, many of which contain good water.	The dwellings are ill-ventilated mud-walled huts, and are overcrowded in many cases. The courtyards and the surroundings of the dwelling-houses are in some cases kept fairly clean, but the proper cleansing of cattle sheds is seldom attended to, and personal cleanliness exists only among Brahmins. Defœcation is carried on promiscuously. Both cremation and interment are generally carried on at a distance from the villages.

	Basta—*Rural* ...	74,186	·01	12·03	5·64	5·70	11·13	Most of the villages in this thana being situated on high grounds, the natural drainage is fairly good.	The water-supply is obtained from tanks which have a sufficient supply of good water throughout the year. Khals and wells are scarce. Some villages receive their water-supply from the river Subarnarekha.	The villages are generally surrounded by bamboo topes and trees. The dwelling-houses consist of mud huts, and are in some cases well ventilated. The cattle-sheds are kept very dirty. Cowdung and house-sweepings are heaped up in and around the premises. Conservancy is conspicuously absent. Defecation is carried on in convenient places, but in some cases outside the villages. The arrangements regarding the disposal of the dead are good.
	Jellasore—*Rural* ..	55,344	·12	21·32	6·70	3·99	8·92	The villages are mostly situated on high ground, and the drainage from them is fairly good.	Is obtained from tanks which contain good water throughout the year. The water of Subarnarekha is also used in many villages. Wells are very scarce.	The dwelling-houses are in many cases fairly ventilated. The habits of the people are cleanly. The houses and the cattle-sheds are generally kept clean. Beyond this conservancy arrangements are nil. The arrangement under the head of the disposal of the dead is satisfactory.
	Soro—*Rural* ...	212,002	·06	15·99	18·26	3·57	9·48	The surface drainage is fair in most of the villages.	The chief source of water-supply is wells which are not often subject to pollution. The water of tanks is used for other purposes.	The dwellings consist of ill-ventilated, mud-walled thatched houses, and are crowded together. House refuse and other rubbish matters are thrown into adjacent pits, and occasionally removed to the fields as manure. There is no conservancy arrangement. The dead cattle are removed to the outskirt of the villages, and defecation is carried on anywhere and everywhere. The cattle sheds are built close to, and are in most cases portions of the dwelling-houses, but are not kept properly clean.
BALASORE	Balipal—*Rural* ...	92,741	·05	15·33	6·00	5·16	5·56	The villages being situated in fairly elevated grounds, the drainage is free. There are no proper roads in any of the villages. Foot-paths and cart tracks are the only thoroughfares.	Sufficient supply of good water is obtained from tanks, khals and streams throughout the year.	The dwelling-houses consist of clean and well-ventilated mud huts, and are built apart from each other. The habits of the people are cleanly. Cowdung and other refuse matters are collected at a distance from the houses. Cowsheds are apart from the dwellings, and are kept perfectly clean. Both cremation and interments are generally carried on outside the village.
	Bhadrak—*Rural* ...	177,450	·06	14·76	12·55	5·80	6·83	Is fair in some villages that are situated on raised ground, but is defective in the rest.	Is obtained from tanks and wells, both of which contain fairly good water. The inhabitants of the villages through which the Orissa Coast Canal passes use its water for bathing only.	The majority of the dwelling-houses are mere mud huts without proper means for ventilation. Cattle sheds are built close to, and in some cases the animals are kept in parts of the dwelling-houses, and none of them is properly cleaned. No conservancy arrangements. The surroundings of the houses are kept very dirty, refuse matters, &c., being thrown into them. The habits of the people are not cleanly.
	Basudebpur—*Rural*	74,222	·13	12·23	25·64	5·55	10·54	The natural drainage of the villages in this thana is in many cases fair, many of them being situated on elevated ground.	Water-supply is obtained from pucka wells, which generally contain good water, and from tanks that are chiefly resorted to for bathing and are subject to pollution from inward drainage.	The dwelling-houses are generally crowded together and are insufficiently ventilated. The cattle sheds are kept dirty. Cowdung and refuse straw are in some cases removed and stored in pits situated at a little distance behind each house. No conservancy arrangements exist. Personal cleanliness is generally neglected. Sides of pathways and tanks are regarded as convenient places for defecation. Both cremation and interments are carried on in waste lands and jungles far from the villages.
	Dhamnagar—*Rural*	138,301	·17	11·66	17·69	2·56	14·18	Drainage is fair in some, but defective in many villages. The village footpaths which serve as drains are used also as latrines by children, and as receptacles of all sorts of filth.	Is taken from pucka wells and from tanks, many of which keep up water throughout the year.	The habitations consist of the ordinary mud huts which generally stand on raised floors. The ventilation is defective in most of them, and the habits of the people are dirty. With the exception of few villages, cattle are kept in parts of dwelling-houses, but the sheds are kept dirty. No conservancy arrangement. Cowdung, house sweepings, &c., are always thrown on the sides of the houses and also into ditches behind them. Defecation is carried on promiscuously.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Balasore	Chandbali—*Rural*	57,763	·13	17·13	28·42	2·58	6·02	Most of the villages in this thana are situated on a higher level than the surrounding country, the drainage from them being consequently free.	Is obtained from tanks and wells, both of which are to a great extent free from pollution.	The dwelling-houses are generally crowded together and are ill-ventilated. The cattle are kept within inner yards, and in some cases at a distance from the dwellings. The sheds are in many cases imperfectly cleaned. Dung and other refuse matters are heaped behind each house for manuring purposes. Defœcation is carried on promiscuously.
	Chandbali Port ...	.....						The embankments which have been constructed in every direction to keep out the sea have to a great extent impeded the natural drainage of this port.	Is taken from the rivers Dhamra and Baitarani, and from tanks.	Chandbally being a seaport, is the seat of merchants' firms, and people of various occupations live there, so that it deserves to be classed as a small town rather than as a village. Defœcation is promiscuous. The arrangements under the head of "disposal of the dead" are satisfactory.
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh *Town*	16,672	·11	22·61	1·19	1·79	8·20	The country being of an undulating nature, the natural drainage is almost perfect, as it allows the surface water to flow off very rapidly. The drainage water is carried away by the rivers Kunar and Sewan.	The water-supply of the town is obtained from tanks and numerous wells in the town. Two of the tanks have been set aside solely for drinking purposes, and police guards are set over them to prevent pollution.	General conservancy is well looked after, and the sweepings and rubbish are properly disposed of. The arrangements for the cleansing of public and private latrines are satisfactory. The nightsoil is trenched, and the trenching ground is cultivated.
	Hazaribagh—*Rural*	84,670	...	32·26	1·27	·46	3·80	The villages being mostly situated on elevated ground, and the ground being undulating, the drainage is pretty free, the rain water escaping into the adjacent bandhs, nalas, or rice-fields.	Is obtained from rivers Kunar and Gonda, and from bandhs and kutcha wells, both of which sources are liable to contamination in various ways.	The dwelling-houses are generally made of mud walls with low plinths and thatched or tiled roofs, and are in many cases crowded together and surrounded by treest. Personal cleanliness is not observed, and the villages are filthy. Rubbish and refuse are accumulated on pathways, and heaps of decomposing cowdung are to be met with everywhere. Cremation is carried on by the Hindus outside the villages on the banks of rivers, streams and tanks, while the Muhammadans bury their dead generally near the houses.
	Chatra—*Town* ...	10,783	·46	27·72	1·11	·55	10·10	Most of the drains of this town are kutcha, and have to be cleansed every year during the rains. Pucka drains are being gradually constructed.	Is obtained from tanks and wells, is sufficient, and is of good quality. The well water is chiefly used for drinking. There are numerous wells in the town.	Most of the pucka roads in the town are regularly swept every day. The dwellings, many of which are brick built, are erected so close to each other as to preclude perflation of air.
	Chatra—*Rural* ...	50,606	·09	35·90	5·75	·23	5·58	The drainage is generally good, except in villages situated on low ground which are liable to inundation.	Is from natural springs and kutcha wells, which are contaminated by promiscuous use.	The dwelling-houses are for the most part small thatched huts, generally in a dilapidated condition, and dirty, which is chiefly due to accumulations of cattle dung and to pigs, which are kept in the compounds of dwelling houses.
	Ganwan—*Rural* ...	57,289	·01	26·02	·03	·06	3·44	The villages being situated on elevated ground, the natural drainage is free.	Is taken from pucka and kutcha wells, jheels, natural springs and the Shunkuri river. The water of the pucka wells is generally good, but that obtained from the other sources is open to much contamination.	The dwelling-houses are mere small mud huts without ventilation, but they are kept clean. The house surroundings are generally dirty, resulting from accumulation of cattle dung and house-sweeping. Defœcation is carried on in adjacent waste lands and jungles.
	Kasmar—*Rural* ...	50,851	·21	21·25	·21	·43	5·34	The villages are situated on high ground, consequently the natural drainage is more or less free.	Is taken from rivers, wells, and natural springs. The quality of the water is not bad, except in a few wells and natural springs which are polluted by promiscuous use.	Dwellings are generally made of mud walls and thatched roofs covered with tiles and grass. They are merely small huts without ventilation. Cowdung and other refuse matters are collected within the compounds and in the sides of the huts. The cattle-sheds are often very dirty. Defœcation is promiscuous.

HAZARIBAGH	Chorparan—*Rural*	62,912	...	29·04	2·19	·55	3·56	The natural drainage is good on account of the elevated position of the villages.	Drinking water is obtained from rivers Barakhar and Koila and from wells, most of which are kutcha The quality of the water is not good, as it is polluted in various ways.	The dwelling-houses are built of mud and roofed with tiles. They are as a rule badly ventilated, and are often crowded together which only serves to aggravate the former evil. The villages are kept in a dirty condition by the accumulation of cattle dung and house-refuse, but domestic cleanliness is fairly well observed.
	Bagodar—*Rural* ...	64,722	·07	24·93	2·95	·77	4·78	The natural drainage is free in most of the villages.	Is taken from wells, natural springs, and nalas, all of which are polluted in various ways.	The villages in this thana are, as a rule, filthy; refuse straw, cattle dung, and house-sweepings being accumulated in different places.
	Simaria—*Rural* ...	36,587	·92	45·48	9·32	·35	5·24	The drainage of the villages which are situated on low ground is defective, but that of those situated on high ground is free.	Is obtained from natural springs, pucka and kutcha wells, bandhs, or tanks. Most of the last named dry up in the hot weather, and then the natural springs and wells are used promiscuously for all purposes, and their water is polluted to a great extent.	The villages are for the most part in a pretty clean condition. House-sweepings and the rubbish are burnt at intervals, and cowdung removed to the fields.
	Pachamba or Giridih—*Rural.*	107,497	·21	23·08	1·85	1·05	4·54	The villages being situated on elevated ground, the drainage is more or less free.	Is taken from the rivers Oosri and Burnkur, several rivulets, nalas, bandhs, and kutcha wells. The rivers are chiefly used for washing purposes. On the whole the water-supply is impure.	The villages are as a rule filthy. There are no proper pathways. House-refuse and rotting cowdung are accumulated near the dwelling-houses, and promiscuous defecation is common. Cremation is carried on on the banks of streams and in jungles at some distance from the villages. Burials are also made generally outside the villages.
	Jageswar—*Rural*	59,962	1·43	27·00	1·10	·58	6·34	The villages being situated on elevated ground, the natural drainage is free.	Is generally obtained from kutcha, and in a few cases from pucka, wells which have filthy surroundings, and are promiscuously used for all purposes The water-supply of this thana is also drawn from the river Damudah, small streams and shallow pools.	Some of the villages are situated in jungly and hilly tracts. They are for the most part in a filthy condition, with heaps of decomposing cowdung behind, and against the walls of the dwelling-houses, and with the pathways covered with refuse, straw and rubbish of all kinds, as well as with human excreta.
	Barhi—*Rural* ...	51,593	·03	25·85	2·36	·38	3·98	The natural drainage is free and is effected by a large number of natural streams and jheels.	Is obtained from kutcha wells and from the river Barakhar and other streams. The well water is at places of rather saltish taste, and not quite palatable. The streams are pollured by bathing and washing dirty clothes in them.	Same as in Bagodar thana described above.
	Dumurhi—*Rural* ...	90,277	·07	23·55	·72	·89	4·53	The villages being situated on elevated ground, the natural drainage is free.	Is taken from wells, nalas, and natural streams. The level of the well water is at a considerable depth below the surface of the ground.	The general condition of the villages in this thana is much like that of those in Ranchi thana described below.
	Kharagdiha—*Rural*	156,748	·04	21·83	·63	·50	3·97	The sites of the villages are on elevated ground, and the natural drainage is free.	Is from nalas or small streams, bandhs, and wells, of which some are pucka. The bandhs are used for washing and bathing purposes The wells, most of which are not protected by parapets and have filthy surroundings, are promiscuously used.	With a few exceptions, the villages are small, and consist of clusters of tiled and thatched huts. The villages and the pathways are generally filthy, mainly because the village contains a larger number of cattle than it can accommodate. Cowdung and refuse-heaps are collected for manuring purposes in and around the premises and sometimes in pits at a little distance.
	Kodarma—*Rural* ...	77,686	·10	20·50	·59	·20	5·83	The drainage of villages situated on high ground is free, but that of the villages situated on low land is defective.	Is obtained from wells, some of which are pucka and from small streams, which are used for bathing and washing of clothes and cattle. The quality of the water is not good.	In many villages the houses are crowded together and generally ill-ventilated. The pathways in the interior of villages are kutcha, narrow, and drainless, and are kept in a dirty and unswept condition. Dunghills are to be seen everywhere. Promiscuous defecation is general.
	Hunterganj—*Rural*	58,496	·20	33·26	3·23	·41	3·70	The villages being on elevated ground, the natural drainage is more or less free.	Is taken from small streams and the river Moorahar as well as from wells and tanks. The quality of the water is good. In some places the well water is of saltish taste.	The villages are generally in a filthy state, and many of them are surrounded by thick jungle. Cowdung and other refuse are generally seen near dwelling-houses in almost all the villages. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defecation is promiscuous. In some cases men and cattle share the same room during night.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
HAZARIBAGH ...	Ramgar—*Rural* ...	79,659	4·35	24·31	1·73	·64	2·67	The villages being situated on elevated ground, the natural drainage is more or less free.	Is from the river Damuda and from nalas, bandhs, wells, and shallow tanks. The quality of the water is generally fair, but all the sources of supply are more or less open to pollution.	Personal cleanliness is not observed, and the villages are, without exception, in a dirty condition. Promiscuous defœcation is common and accumulations of cowdung and house-sweepings are to be seen everywhere. Interments are carried on only at a little distance from the houses.
	Tundwa—*Rural* ...	57,311	2·25	32·92	5·39	·71	10·54	The villages being mostly situated on high ground, the natural drainage is free.	Is obtained from rivers, wells, bandhs, and nalas. The bandhs are generally used for washing and bathing purposes. Some of the wells are pucka and protected by parapets, but they are promiscuously used, and dry up in the hot weather. The running streams are polluted by the washing of clothes and cattle, and by defœcation on their banks.	The houses are built of mud with tiled roofs, and are ill-ventilated and crowded at night. The villages, with some exceptions, are kept in a pretty clean condition, house-sweepings and rubbish being burnt at intervals, and ashes, refuse, straw and cattle dung deposited for manure in pits in the fields at a distance. In some villages the cowdung from the dwelling-houses is used as fuel. As a rule the fields are resorted to for defœcation.
LOHARDAGA ...	Ranchi—*Town* ...	20,306	·73	15·75	3·74	1·32	7·23	The town being of an undulating nature, the drainage is free, and surface water easily flows off into the adjoining fields.	Is obtained from wells and tanks. The well water, which is said to be good, is chiefly used for drinking. In the dry season the scarcity of water is felt.	The conservancy arrangements are satisfactory. Streets are swept twice daily. The sweepings and nuisances from the drains are removed by carts. All latrines (8 public and 1,116 private) are daily served. Trenching of nightsoil is duly attended to. More public latrines should be constructed; the present number is insufficient.
	Ranchi—*Rural* ...	157,298	2·16	16·02	1·69	2·72	6·06	The natural drainage is good, as the rain-water drains out completely into the fields. In some villages the drainage is obstructed by vegetation.	Drinking water is taken from kutcha, unprotected wells, which are also used for other purposes. There are tanks exposed to surface pollution, but they are only resorted to for the washing of cattle and clothes. In some places water is taken from daris, which are open to pollution. Where rivers exist, their water is used for all purposes. Water from the nalas is not drunk, but clothes and cattle are washed in them. Jute is steeped in nalas.	The houses are ill-ventilated and somewhat crowded together, and in some places the villages are surrounded by under-growth and low vegetation. Many of the houses have tiled roofs and are not damp. In some villages personal cleanliness is not observed. The poor keep their cattle in the sleeping-room of their houses at night. Heaps of decomposing cowdung, sweepings and other refuse are to be seen close to almost every house or in pits and excavations, and are removed only once a year to the fields. Defœcation is carried on on roadsides and fields. Carcasses are thrown on adjacent fields to rot. The dead are buried close to houses.
	Lohardaga—*Town*	7,110	7·17	23·06	7·45	5·76	10·97	Good. The town is situated on a high undulating ground with free natural drainage on all sides which ultimately falls into the river Koel.	From a bund and pucka wells. Bund water is highly polluted by bathings and washings, &c. The wells are not properly protected. Some wells are very close to the well-privies.	Quite unsatisfactory. The cookroom and other waste waters are allowed to run out in the adjoining road-side drains which at places accumulate and emit horrible smells. Private well-privies are in use. Street sweepings are removed in carts.
	Lodma (Kerra)—*Rural.*	96,671	·88	17·77	4·24	2·88	13·71	The natural drainage is said to be more or less free owing to the elevated position of the village sites.	Many villages have to depend entirely upon daris for their water-supply for all purposes, but a large number of them have bandhs or nalas close by to wash and bathe in. In the hot weather, when some of the bandhs dry up, the water in the daris is used for all purposes.	The pathways are filthy. Cowdung is partly used as fuel and partly stored in heaps for manuring the fields. Promiscuous defœcation and accumulations of cowdung and house-refuse of all sorts close to sleeping-rooms obtain in all the villages of this thana. Even in their persons the people are generally filthy. The dead are disposed of as in thana Khunti described below.
	Chorea or Mandar—*Rural.*	73,759	2·95	19·73	6·34	4·62	10·80	The villages in this thana are situated on elevated ground, and consequently their natural drainage, which discharges into the adjacent fields, is good.	Is had from natural springs, rivulets, kutcha wells, and tanks, and in a few places, from the river. In some villages tanks are set apart exclusively for drinking purposes. The natural springs and wells are promiscuously used, and their water is consequently impure and unfit for drinking. The river water is considered pure.	The interior of the houses is generally in a pretty clean condition, but they are ill-ventilated. Cowdung is removed to a distance and deposited in pits, in gardens or fields. House-sweepings and rubbish are burnt at intervals. Defœcation is promiscuous.

	Turpa & Khunti—*Rural.*	96,508	·72	12·83	...	4·16	11·84	The general undulating nature of the ground on the ridges on which the villages are, as a rule, situated, help to drain them more or less completely during the rains.	Is taken from bandhs, natural springs and rivulets, which are polluted in various ways. Wells exist in some places, but they are kutcha and are used promiscuously.	The villages are generally filthy, and in some the houses are crowded together and ill-ventilated. Defecation is promiscuous, and as a rule house-refuse, ashes, &c., are heaped behind houses. The Christians bury their dead on selected grounds, while the Hindus cremate theirs on the banks of jheels and rivers that are in most cases at a considerable distance from the villages.
	Lohardaga—*Rural*	103,464	2·04	27·17	6·08	3·56	7·07	The villages being situated on elevated ground, the natural drainage is free.	Is taken from tanks, the water of which is polluted in various ways.	The houses are principally built of mud and roofed with tiles, a few houses belonging to the Marowaris being pucka and brick-built. The sleeping-rooms are dark and ill-ventilated. Cattle are kept in sheds close to, and, in some cases, in the dwelling-houses. Cowdung is accumulated for manure, and house-sweepings and refuse straw are thrown about.
	Korambe or Toto—*Rural.*	104,848	2·58	18·99	4··5	4·74	15·56	Most of the villages of this thana are situated on elevated ground surrounded by hills, jhils and rivers. The natural drainage is good.	Is obtained from various sources, all of which are more or less polluted. Wells are promiscuously used and are in a dirty condition; and rivers and jhils are polluted in various ways. Holes dug in jhils and river beds in hot weather yield very good water.	The houses are built on low plinths, are defective in ventilation, and are dark. The habits and mode of living of the inhabitants are very dirty. Cattle dung and other refuse matters are seen near every house, and the pathways are kept filthy. No conservancy arrangements exist in any village. People ease themselves and dispose of their dead cattle in the adjacent fields.
LOHARDAGA ...	Tamar—*Rural* ...	102,222	·04	14·64	·01	1·41	8·63	The sites of the villages are in the vicinity of hills and low jungles, and on a higher level than the surrounding fields of rice cultivation. During the rains water escapes into these fields.	Is obtained from the river as well as from bandhs and tanks which are to be found in the neighbourhood of almost every village. Several of the bandhs and tanks are said to contain drinking water of good quality. Many, however, have their banks overgrown with weeds and low vegetation, and are liable to be polluted by surface washings.	The dwelling-houses are built of mud, and are generally thatched with straw. They are crowded together and ill-ventilated. Accumulations of cowdung and house-refuse inside the villages and promiscuous defecation are the causes of the unhealthiness of the people. The village bypaths are narrow, kutcha, unprovided with side-drains, and kept in a dirty and unswept condition. Muhammadans and low class Hindus bury their dead near houses.
	Silli—*Rural* ...	76,201	·44	13·55	·38	2·27	12·10	Drainage is imperfect. Some of the villages are situated on high and some on low ground. Where streams exist, they drain the localities through which they pass.	Is obtained from wells which are mostly kutcha promiscuously used, and in a dirty condition, also from tanks, streams, nalas, and natural springs. The tanks are often polluted by surface drainage, &c. The river water is polluted in various ways, and in several tanks, rivulets, and marshes jute is steeped.	The houses are damp in the rainy season. The villages are in a filthy condition, the pathways being covered with rubbish and refuse. House-refuse and cowdung heaps are to be seen close to houses. Defecation is promiscuous. The dead are cremated in adjacent fields and on banks of streams.
	Basia—*Rural* ...	94,837	2·79	19·90	2·68	3·23	11·01	The natural drainage is good, the rain water draining out completely into the fields.	Is taken from natural springs, which are generally polluted by surface washings during the rains. Well water is also used.	The dwelling-houses are built of mud on low plinths and are mostly thatched with straw. The sleeping-rooms are ill-ventilated, used as store-house, and crowded at night. Accumulations of house-refuse and cattle-dung are to be seen in every village. Defecation is promiscuous.
	Palkot—*Rural* ...	67,177	·81	25·35	6·35	3·88	8·42	Same as in Chorea thana described above ...	Same as in Chorea thana described above ...	Same in Chorea thana described above.
	Chainpur or Barway—*Rural.*	54,723	1·18	24·28	4·49	1·86	10·40	The villages in this thana are nearly all situated in undulating country not liable to be flooded; natural drainage is good.	Is derived from small streams and springs situated in rice fields; the water is impure and highly charged with decomposing vegetable matter.	No conservancy arrangements exist.
	Kochdega or Biru—*Rural.*	73,761	7·51	19·72	·96	4·14	10·49	Same as in Barway	Same as in Barway	No conservancy arrangements exist.
ALAMAU ...	Daltonganj—*Town* ...	5,193	...	21·95	3·65	·77	4·81	The natural drainage is good, the nature of the soil being favourable for the purpose.	From wells. Quality of water good; but scarcity is felt during the hot season.	Street sweepings, &c., are removed in conservancy carts. There are only three public latrines, and nightsoil is buried in trenches. Private latrines are cleaned at the expense of their owners. No arrangements for removal of fluid refuse from houses.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—					Sanitary estimate of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other causes.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
LAMAU	Daltonganj—*Rural*	98,271	1·06	30·48	2·08	0·7	3·42	The villages being situated on elevated ground, the natural drainage is good.	Is obtained from rivers, wells and jheels. Many of the wells are protected by pucka parapets. The water of the jheels is not good.	The villages in the north and west of this thana are kept pretty clean, cattle-dung and refuse being burnt as fuel. Most of the villages situated in the far south of this thana are close to jungles. They are in a dirty condition. Cowdung and house sweepings are accumulated in heaps in the front and at the back of almost every house. In several instances men and cattle put up under the same roof.
	Balumath—*Rural*	67,348	2·10	29·36	1·55	1·98	7·79	The village sites being as a rule on elevated ground, the natural drainage is more or less free during the rains, the washings escaping into adjacent low-lying rice-fields.	Is obtained from natural springs and wells, and in some places from streams that flow close by. The water in the wells and natural springs is polluted in various ways. The water of the stream is also polluted by the washing of cattle and the cremation of the dead bodies on their banks.	The villages are small and consist of clusters of thatched huts erected on low plinths. There are hills and jungles in proximity to most of the villages. With a few exceptions, the interior of the villages is in a filthy condition by the accumulation of decomposed cattle dung in pits and by promiscuous defecation.
	Mahuadaur—*Rural*	26,153	1·45	27·79	·22	2·02	3·93	.....	.....	.....
	Latehar or Manka—*Rural*.	42,766	2·50	33·78	1·00	·07	3·36	The natural drainage is more or less free as the villages are mostly situated on elevated grounds.	Water supply is bad and scanty. It is taken from wells, natural springs, and jhoras. The wells are generally used for all purposes, and their surroundings kept in a dirty condition.	The dwelling-houses generally consist of mud and tatti huts with low plinths and thatched roofs. They are in most cases badly ventilated. The villages are remarkably filthy. Heaps of decomposing cowdung and rubbish of all sorts are to be seen close to every house. Many villages are covered with thick jungles.
	Patan—*Rural* ...	82,835	·73	29·67	7·84	·33	4·83	Same as in Chorea thana described above ...	Same as in Chorea thana described above ...	Same as in Chorea thana described above.
	Chhatarpur—*Rural*	41,066	·46	31·89	7·54	·26	5·79	The villages being situated on elevated ground, the natural drainage is efficient during the rains.	Is obtained from pucka and kutcha wells and from natural springs, the latter being in most instances the only source of water-supply in the villages in the south. In a few villages it is taken from small streams and tanks, the latter being generally resorted to for bathing and washing purposes.	Jungle abounds in the vicinity of most of the villages in this thana, particularly in the vicinity of those on the west and south of the police-station. The villages are, with rare exceptions, kept in a filthy condition, chiefly by the accumulation of cattle dung and refuse straw.
	Garhwa—*Rural* ..	87,027	·82	29·18	1·78	·08	3·55	The villages are situated on elevated ground and are, therefore, drained efficiently during the rains.	Is taken from wells and natural springs, and from the nearest rivulets.	The villages are generally covered with trees and jungles. The dwelling-houses are built of mud, and their roofs are mostly thatched. They are mostly ill-ventilated, and their plinths are low but not damp. Overcrowding of inmates in them takes place at night. Many of the houses are used as shops or chattees as well as dwelling-houses. The compounds are generally dirty. Cattle-dung, &c., are collected near the houses.
	Ranka or Ramkanda—*Rural*.	34,168	1·46	43·95	1·99	·40	7·84	Same as in thana Nirsha described below. There is no road, but village footpaths which are as a rule narrow and generally full of rubbish.	The water-supply is obtained from natural springs, wells and streams, which are more or less subject to pollution. Many of the streams dry up during the hot weather.	The dwelling-houses are of the same description as in thana Nirsha. The cattle-sheds are built close to the houses and are very dirty. No conservancy arrangements exist in the villages. The people resort to the adjacent fields for defecation. House refuse and cowdung are collected in heaps near the houses. Cremation is performed on the banks of streams, while burials take place on waste lands situated not more than 400 yards from the houses.
	Husainabad—*Rural*	111,943	·58	22·60	3·02	·35	3·90	The village sites being on elevated ground, the natural drainage is good.	Is obtained from the rivers, Koel and Bank and from jheels and wells. The quality of the water is generally good.	Same as in Garwa thana described above.

SINGHBHUM ...	Chaibasa—*Town* ...	6,850	·14	15·72	11·82	3·50	8·16	The main drainage of the town is to the Koro river which bounds the municipal limits on the west and north. The site of the town being undulating and raised, the drainage is free.	The sources of water-supply for the town are wells, tanks and the river Koro. Some of the public tanks and wells are reserved for drinking.	Surface cleansing is well attended to, the sweepings, &c., being properly disposed of. The public latrine accommodation is insufficient. There are a few private privies in the town.
	Chaibasa—*Rural* ...	222,336	·31	11·14	·46	·28	·92	The villages are situated on elevated ground either adjacent to rice-fields or at the foot of small hills, and their natural drainage is good.	Is taken from natural springs, bandhs, rivers, nalas and kutcha wells. The bandhs receive surface drainage during the rains; washing of clothes and cattle and steeping of jute are carried on in them, and most of them dry up in the hot season, but they as well as nalas are scarcely used for drinking purposes.	The dwelling-houses are erected under large tamarind, peepul, and plum trees, which have been planted for useful purposes, and which form a prominent feature of a Kol village. These houses are generally small huts on low plinths walled with mud and thatched. Excepting the small entrance door, the sleeping rooms have no other openings for ventilation, and are very dark. The cattle and the poultry are in many places kept in the sleeping rooms. The villages are generally very dirty. The Kols generally half cremate their dead within the premises, and then bury the body within or near it with a big stone put over the spot as a tomb-stone.
	Chakradharpur—*Rural.*	80,956	·04	11·50	1·90	1·11	2·72	The villages being situated on high ground surrounded by low cultivated fields, the natural drainage is free.	Is taken from tanks, bandhs and rivers. The tanks and bandhs are polluted by surface drainage and in various other ways.	The dwelling-houses are constructed of mud walls and thatched roofs, without any means of ventilation. House sweepings and refuse straw are scattered all about the compounds of houses. Defrecation is promiscuous. The Kols generally burn their dead near their dwellings and sometimes within house compounds. The others either burn or bury the dead in fields or by the side of streams at a distance from the houses.
	Ghatsila—*Rural* ...	194,469	·28	15·35	2·75	1·35	5·58	The villages in this thana being situated on high ground and having low cultivated fields on all sides, the natural drainage is free. The village roads serve the purposes of drains.	Is usually taken from bandhs which are filled in the rainy season by surface washings. In some villages the water is also obtained from tanks, wells, jhores, the rivers Govinda and Subarnarekha, and small streams.	The dwelling-houses are mere low huts situated in rows along the village roads. They are overcrowded, and as a rule ill-ventilated. The floors are kutcha, but dry. These huts are clean, but heaps of refuse matter are collected within house compounds and are removed to fields only once a year as manure. There is no conservancy arrangement. The dead cattle are thrown away in open places or at sides of jungles. The people resort to the fields or the sides of jungles or bandhs to ease themselves. The arrangements regarding the disposal of the dead are generally satisfactory.
	Monarpur—*Rural*	34,877	·56	19·13	2·55	·68	3·60	.....	.....	.....
MANBHUM ...	Purulia—*Town* ...	13,128	·32	13·02	3·29	4·94	10·46	Good. The ground on which the town stands having a natural slope towards the east, the contents of drains run into a jhora which stretches along the east and south of the town.	Derived chiefly from the Saheb bandh, an artificial lake of some 70 bighas in extent, the water of which is said to be excellent.	Streets, &c., are swept twice daily, and the sweepings are removed to a distance. There are four public latrines. Nightsoil is buried in shallow trenches. The arrangements for the disposal of dead are satisfactory.
	Purulia—*Rural* ..	197,951	·01	17·34	2·11	·67	4·76	The villages being situated on elevated ground, the natural drainage is more or less free.	Is taken from rivers, bandhs, and jhores. There are many good bandhs in this thana, but, as a rule, their sides are not sufficiently raised, hence the water is polluted during the rains by surface drainage finding its way into it.	The dwelling-houses are made of mud walls and thatched roofs. Their plinths are very low, and they are without proper openings for ventilation. The houses and their surroundings are very dirty owing to refuse and cowdung being scattered everywhere. Defecation is promiscuous. The dead are generally disposed of outside the villages, but interments are also made at times near houses.
	Raghunathpur—*Town.*	6,216	...	16·24	7·23	·48	6·43	The natural drainage is good	The water-supply is scanty. It is obtained from bandhs and streams. Much inconvenience is felt during the hot season as the water becomes muddy.	The houses stand in rows (too close to one another to allow free ventilation) on either side of the roads. Sweepins are regularly removed. No public latrine in the town.

District.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population from—				Other causes.	Sanitary estimates of towns and villages in each Circle under the heads of—		
			Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing.
Manbhum ...	Jhalda—*Town* ...	4,890	3·68	11·86	·61	1·43	5·11	The general feature of the drainage of the town is good. It flows towards the east, and discharges into the rivers and open fields.	Is obtained from a streamlet, called *Saldaha nadi*; also from tanks and wells.	The dwelling-houses are for the most part mud-walled with thatched or tiled roofs, but there are a few pucka buildings. The people who have immigrated into the town have privies of their own, which, however, are rarely cleaned. The rest of the people defecate anywhere and everywhere. Cowdung is in some villages stored in heaps for manure, in others it is burnt.
	Jhalda—*Rural* ...	97,430	·35	14·95	·32	·22	3·85	The natural drainage is good owing to the village sites being on elevated ground.	Is taken from bandhs, nalas, rivers, and wells. There are good wells in this thana, the sides of which are well protected from surface drainage.	The houses and their surroundings are very unclean owing to the accumulation of cowdung and other refuse. People resort to the field for defecation. No conservancy arrangements exist.
	Baghmandi—*Rural*	38,502	·41	17·92	...	·07	6·25	The villages being situated on high ground, the natural drainage is more or less free.	Is taken from rivulets, bandhs and wells. There are very few good wells or bandhs, and it is a pity their sides are not protected from surface drainage.	The houses are made of mud walls and thatched roofs. Ventilation is imperfect. Many pits and excavations filled with all sorts of refuse are to be seen in this thana. Cowdung is heaped near the dwellings. No conservancy arrangements exist. Defecation is promiscuous.
	Chandil or Ichagar—*Rural.*	92,673	·03	15·59	·17	1·12	4·86	The natural drainage is good, owing to the position of the villages being on high ground.	Is taken from rivulets, bandhs, and tanks. In several villages, however, the people have to dig during the dry season either temporary wells in low cultivated fields or *chuas* in the bed of the neighbouring jore (hill-stream) to get water.	Same as in Purulia thana described above.
	Barabhum—*Rural*	136,923	·04	14·00	·28	·19	3·23	The natural drainage is good	Is taken from bandhs, of which there are many good ones in this thana.	Same as in Purulia thana described above.
	Manbazar—*Rural* ...	77,960	...	18·00	·12	·12	4·11	The natural drainage is good	Is taken from kutcha wells, and also from rivulets and bandhs, of which there are a good many in this thana.	The dwellings are low-floored huts, and are very dirty.
	Raghunathpur—*Rural.*	110,616	...	16·86	7·33	·45	4·01	The natural drainage is good, owing to the village sites being on elevated ground.	Is chiefly taken from bandhs and streams and in some places from *chuas* (small holes) dug in the bed of jores.	Houses are, as a rule, made of mud walls with thatched roofs. They are mostly without windows or other means for ventilation. In some villages the people sleep at night together with cattle, goats, and domestic birds. Heaps of cattle dung are seen within most of the house compounds and on the roadside. Defecation is promiscuous. The Hindu dead are sometimes cremated on the banks of the same bandhs and jores that are used for drinking.
	Gaurandi—*Rural* ...	52,640	...	16·52	5·49	·55	5·04	Same as in Raghunathpur thana	Same as in Raghunathpur thana	.....
	Para—*Rural* ...	43,478	·02	18·28	2·16	1·08	4·85	Same as in Raghunathpur thana	Same as in Raghunathpur thana	.....
	Chas—*Rural* ...	100,487	·07	17·02	1·08	·04	4·41	The natural drainage is fairly good. Narrow roads chiefly serve purposes of drains in carrying off the surface water to the fields.	Is chiefly obtained from jores (streams). In dry season water is received by excavating *chuas* (small holes) in their beds. There are numerous bandhs, the water of which is also used for bathing and cooking purposes.	The dwelling-houses are generally thatched huts with low floors. The internal ventilation of them is not sufficient. They are overcrowded and kept dirty with house-refuse. The cattle are housed in sheds within the compounds. People resort to the surrounding fields and open spaces within the bustis for defecation. The Hindus burn their dead by the side of the jores and Dadooda river.

MAHESUM	Gobindpur—*Rural*	79,935	...	19·99	7·24	·77	6·65	Same as in Raghunathpur thana	Same as in Raghunathpur thana	.....
	Tundi—*Rural* ...	29,395	...	20·34	1·72	·33	5·02	.....	.....	.....
	Niraha—*Rural* ...	58,675	·06	20·79	11·26	1·17	5·21	Most of the villages in this thana are situated on high ground, and the drainage from them is good. The Grand Trunk Road runs through some of the villages.	Water-supply is chiefly obtained from wells and tanks which are open to all sorts of contamination. Some of the wells have pucka parapets, but none have pucka drains, and the ground round them is sloppy. The water-supply is also obtained from rivers.	The dwelling-houses are generally built rather close to each other. They are low-plinthed, mud-walled huts, with tiled or thatched roofs. Their surroundings are often dirty. The village paths are not clean, and refuse-pits are common. There is no conservancy arrangement. The neighbouring fields are resorted to for the purpose of nature. The Hindu dead are burned on the banks of rivers and waste lands, while the Muhammadans bury their dead at a distance from houses.
	Topchanchi—*Rural*	53,229	...	18·88	3·08	·41	6·13	The natural drainage is good, owing to the elevated position of the villages, which are surrounded by low-lying fields.	Water-supply in villages, specially those situated on the sides of the Grand Trunk Road, is insufficient. People generally obtain water from hill-streams, which are remarkably unhealthy.	Same as in Purulia thana described above.

OFFICE OF THE SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,

The 10th April 1893.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.*,

DIP. PUBL. HEALTH, CAMB.,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

APPENDIX No. VI.

INSPECTION REPORTS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER ON SOME OF THE TOWNS VISITED BY HIM IN 1892.

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SURI.

SURI, the administrative head-quarters of the district of Birbhum, is a small town 11 miles west of Sainthia, a station on the loop line of the East Indian Railway, with an area of only 2 square miles and a population of 7,481, of whom 5,393 are Hindus, 1,850 Muhammadans, 82 Christians, and 156 other classes. There are 16 Municipal Commissioners, of whom 11 (including the Chairman) are elected by the rate-payers, and 5 are appointed by Government. The town is situated on comparatively elevated ground, and possesses many natural advantages which, if turned to proper account, should make it a healthier place than it is at present. The resources of the Municipality, however, are very small, the income during 1891, which was a good year, having amounted to Rs. 9,199 only, including an opening balance of Rs. 1,139; but this should not discourage the Municipal Commissioners. It is not to be expected that a little town like Suri will be able to carry out great sanitary measures at once; but if the little money it has is judiciously spent on well-considered projects, the desired reforms will soon be accomplished, and then the town will be more attractive than it is at present, and the Municipal Commissioners will have had the satisfaction of having made it so. The expenditure on sanitation during the year 1891 was Rs. 6,612, or 71·87 per cent. of the total income, and was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Establishment	3,126
(*b*) Roads	467
(*c*) Public latrines ... ... }	1,642
(*d*) Private do. ... ... }	
(*e*) Drainage	170
(*f*) Water-supply	...
(*g*) Disposal of the dead	...
(*h*) Markets and slaughter-houses	...
(*i*) Vaccination	...
(*j*) Maintenance of hospitals and treatment of sick ...	962
(*k*) Buildings for sanitary purposes	...
(*l*) All other sanitary expenses	245
Total ...	6,612

Deducting the cost of "Establishment," which has to be maintained for the removal and disposal of street-sweepings, sewage, offensive matter, and rubbish, and for other purposes, and items (*b*) and (*j*), which can scarcely be called objects of sanitary expenditure, it will be seen that a very little of the allotted expenditure for sanitation was available for improving the drainage, water-supply, and latrine arrangements which are the most urgent requirements of the town in the order named.

Drainage.—The natural drainage of Suri is good, but the system of drainage is very bad. There certainly appears to have been some improvement in this respect since the town was inspected by my predecessor in 1887, but that is not saying much. Most of the drains are *kutcha* and being out of level, do not act, while those that do act carry their contents into tanks which are one of the sources of the water-supply of the town. Again, many of the drains are so built over and otherwise blocked that it is impossible to clean them thoroughly. What is wanted is a proper drainage system which need not necessarily be very expensive, and could be carried out gradually. This is the greatest sanitary want of Suri, and the Municipal Commissioners should turn their early attention to it. The first step is to have the town thoroughly surveyed, then a drainage scheme should be prepared by an Engineer (local if possible) acting under the general directions of the Sanitary Board's Engineer, whose services, as stated in the Board's recent circulars, are always available to municipalities for any advice or suggestions they may wish to receive from him. When the scheme is complete the Sanitary Board will be glad to criticize it free of charge, and advise the Municipal Commissioners how best and most economically to carry it out.

Water-supply.—This is derived from tanks and wells. As regards the former, only one appears to be reserved for drinking. It is desirable that one or two more tanks should be so reserved, and that private owners should be induced to make over their tanks to the Municipality to be reserved and kept neat and clean for drinking purposes only. Some of these tanks are at present seriously polluted with impurities from the town drains. There are several wells in the town, but only two of them, belonging to the Municipality, are maintained in good condition. Well water is of good quality, and as the wells are generally situated on raised ground and have sloping sides, they are little liable to pollution if properly maintained. There is, however, one serious source of pollution to which they are liable, and that is indiscriminate dipping of water-vessels. This should not be allowed, and could easily be

prevented if the wells were provided with chains and buckets for drawing water. It is also desirable, especially as water is scarce during the hot and dry months of the year, that a few more wells should be sunk in carefully selected localities.

Conservancy.—Judging from the general cleanliness of the town, I should think that conservancy is much better attended to now than it was on the occasion of the last inspection by Dr. Lidderdale in December 1887. The provisions of Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act relating to the construction and cleansing of latrines by the Municipality are in force, but there are only two public latrines, which number is quite inadequate. The excuse of the Municipality for not providing more of these conveniences is that they are not popular. But this I feel sure is only because they are not kept thoroughly clean. In other municipalities, where this is attended to, the public latrines are freely resorted to, and so they would be in Suri if they were properly constructed and properly looked after. The mehters in charge of the latrines should be compelled to live near them, and to clean them two or three times a day or oftener if necessary. The new latrines should be constructed of iron, which is the best material. See the remarks on this subject in the Sanitary Commissioner's Annual Report for 1888, also the illustrations given in that report of the kind of latrine most suitable for mufassal towns. I noticed that the latrines at present in existence contained separate compartments for males and females. This is not a good arrangement. There should be *separate* latrines for the two sexes, some little distance apart, and each should be approached by a *separate pathway*. I noticed also that the receptacles for urine are placed below the ground which makes it difficult to clean them. It is essentially necessary that all portions of a latrine should be *above ground*. Night-soil from both the public and private latrines is trenched in a fairly satisfactory manner, but I was disappointed to find that no attempt has yet been made to cultivate the land so manured. This would not only supply the town with fresh fruits and vegetables, but would also be a source of income to the Municipality. This is the experience of other municipalities who have tried the experiment.

Markets and slaughter-houses.—The Municipality has established a nice little market called the Jubilee bazar. The following improvements should be made in it. Its floors should be paved, and shallow pucka U or saucer-shaped drains should be provided to carry off the impurities and spill water from the stalls. Provision should also be made for a water-supply.

There is no slaughter-house within the town, nor is the want of one keenly felt. Animals are slaughtered outside municipal limits, and brought into the town for sale.

Vaccination.—Vaccination is carried on all the year round by one municipal vaccinator, whose work is supervised by the Civil Medical Officer. In the year 1890 there were 117 births and 22 deaths of infants under one year of age, which left 95 infants available for vaccination, but of these only 74 were vaccinated. In 1891 out of 94 infants available, only 61 were vaccinated. As the rule is that all infants should be vaccinated within a year of their birth, this cannot be considered a very satisfactory result. No doubt some of the births took place at the end of the year, but there must have been some children born at the same time of the previous year who were available for vaccination in 1891. Steps should be taken to vaccinate all the unprotected persons in the town as soon as possible.

Registration.—The registration of vital statistics in Suri continues to be defective; but as this work has, from the 1st January 1892, been transferred to the police, no remarks are necessary on the subject in this report.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th March 1892.

W. H. GREGG,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

BURDWAN.

I MADE a careful inspection of the Burdwan Municipality on the 21st and 22nd January 1891; but as at that time no map of the town was available, I postponed writing my inspection report till a complete and accurate map, which was then being prepared, could be obtained for reference.

Burdwan, the administrative head-quarters of the district of the same name, is situated on the north bank of the river Damodar in 23° 14′ 10″ north latitude and 87° 53′ 55″ east longitude. The Municipality is bounded roughly by the East Indian Railway on the north, the Damodar river on the south, and by rice-lands on the east and west. The general slope of the land is from west to east. A small stream called the Bankah passes from west to east through the centre of the town, and the Grand Trunk Road and the East Indian Railway line intersect it (see sketch map attached). North of the Bankah between it and the Railway is the more thickly populated portion of the town, containing about 24,000 inhabitants: south of the Bankah between it and the Damodar is more thinly populated, containing only about 10,000 inhabitants. In 1814 the estimated population of the town was 53,927; since then it has diminished considerably. The town contains several places of interest, including the palace of the Maharajah of Burdwan, one of the richest and most influential landlords of Bengal.

The town was first constituted a Municipality in 1865, and is now governed by the provisions of Act III (B.C.) of 1884. For administrative purposes it has been divided into five wards, each of which returns three Commissioners to the Municipal Board. There are altogether 22 Commissioners—15 elected and 7 appointed by Government. According to the census of 1891, the town has a population of 34,477 souls, of whom 18,527 are males and 15,950 females. Of the inhabitants, more than two-thirds are Hindus, the proportion of Muhammadans being a little less than one-third, while the Christians form only a very small fraction of the population. The income of the Municipality during the year 1891 was Rs. 88,821, including an opening balance of Rs. 1,615. The expenditure during the same year was Rs. 85,854, of which Rs. 48,106, representing 54·16 per cent. of the total income, was spent on sanitation as follows:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Establishment	14,921
(*b*) Drainage	1,769
(*c*) Water-supply	10,104
(*d*) Construction, improvement, &c., of roads ...	10,846
(*e*) Public latrines	1,535
(*f*) Private ditto	...
(*g*) Disposal of the dead	482
(*h*) Markets and slaughter-houses	48
(*i*) Vaccination	141
(*j*) Maintenance of hospitals and treatment of sick ...	6,326
(*k*) Buildings for sanitary purposes	26
(*l*) All other sanitary expenses	1,908
Total ...	48,106

The town has the appearance of being fairly well looked after. The following matters deserve consideration:—

Drainage.—The proper drainage of a town in Lower Bengal is of the first importance, as by good drainage the amount of malarial fever is lessened to a large extent. The northern portion of the Municipality slopes to the Bankah, and is drained by four main channels, which ultimately discharge themselves into this nala, which forms the natural outfall of the drainage of the town. The southern portion of the town originally sloped, I am informed, in a southern direction from the Bankah to the Damodar; but since the embankment was erected along the latter river, the drainage has been diverted north-east into the Bankah. In 1872 an anicut was made across the Bankah, which, by banking up the river, caused the level of the sub-soil water to be raised, and thus increased malarial fever in the town. The evil has to a great extent been mitigated since the shutters of the anicut were removed some four years ago. It is desirable that the new drainage scheme should be completed as soon as possible, as until this is done the town must suffer considerably from malarial fever. I hope therefore the Municipal Commissioners will do their utmost to press forward the work. They should bear in mind, when carrying out the scheme, that all new street drains should be constructed as *shallow* as possible and of a U or saucer shape; such drains are more easily kept clean than deep square-bottomed ones.

Water-supply.—The water-supply of the town is derived principally from the Damodar, the water of which river is diverted into the Bankah by a cut 8 miles east of the town and from several large tanks belonging to the Burdwan Raj estate, viz., the Ranisagar, the

Shamsagar, the Batur Sarbamangola, and the Krishnasagar. The following description of the Water-works is taken from the Annual Administration Report of the Municipality for the year 1890-91 :—

"The Burdwan Water-works receive their supply from the Bankah behind the Kanchannagar weir at the head of the Eden Canal, the Bankah itself receiving its supply from the Damodar, except during the floods when the sluices are closed with which it is connected by means of a sluice at Joojooty, 8 miles further up. The water from the Bankah flows by a side channel into the horse-shoe well, and thence through an underground masonry tunnel into the supply pump-well from which the water is pumped into the settling tanks. There were 3 settling tanks, each measuring 100′×50′, and capable of holding about 238,594 gallons of water. In the year 1890-91 an additional settling tank, measuring 100′×50′, was constructed. Fittings for the same have been obtained, and it will soon be in working state. Water stands in the settling tanks for two days, after which it is run into the filters, which are two in number, each measuring 75′×50′, and capable of delivering 175,000 gallons of water every day. The water from the filters runs into the clear-water reservoir of a capacity of 283,500 gallons, containing 9½ feet of water when full. Out of this about 6 feet of water is daily pumped up by an engine of 15 horse-power, and forced into the town mains. There are 60 hydrants, 32 extension taps, and 102 house connections through which the water is distributed for the use of the inhabitants. There is another engine of similar horse-power which feeds the settling tanks. Water is supplied to the town from 6 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and from 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. during the winter, and from 5-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and from 4 P.M. to 6-30 P.M. during the summer months. The daily average consumption during the cold and hot seasons was 175,000 and 2,000,000 gallons respectively."

During the year 1890-91, there was an extension of 3,821 feet of water-pipes, the total length of the pipes then being 56,762 feet.

The Commissioners propose to improve the quality of the water during the rains by constructing a large additional settling tank and to augment the supply. For this purpose they have obtained the sanction of Government to the raising of a loan of Rs. 25,000, and have, I understand, commenced the work.

Conservancy.—The conservancy arrangements of Burdwan are fairly satisfactory. The establishment is distributed among the different branches of work as follows :—

Establishment—

(*a*) Surface cleansings—55 sweepers, 5 peons, 3 bull-keepers, and 5 domes.
(*b*) Drains—14 dhangars and 1 chaprasi.
(*c*) Public latrines—8 sardar mehters, 22 sweepers, 13 carters, and 9 trenchers.
(*d*) Private ditto—125 sweepers.
(*e*) Markets and slaughter-houses—1 sweeper.

From the above it will be seen that the establishment is large, and should be able to cope with the responsible work they have to perform. I was glad to observe that the work of the sweepers, dhangars, &c., is carefully supervised by the conservancy Inspectors and the Overseer, Babu A. L. Chandra. The roads and drains were clean when I inspected them, and I understand they are regularly swept. The sweepings and rubbish, &c., from the public streets and drains are deposited on the roadside, and with other collected refuse are carted away in municipal carts and burnt. I was told that the practice of filling up tanks with filth and rubbish has been discontinued. I endorse the opinion of my predecessor that tanks and dobas, of which there are a very large number in the town, should be filled up as soon as possible, as they are a standing menace to the health of the inhabitants. Unless they are entirely done away with, the town can never be perfectly healthy, despite all improvements of drainage and water-supply. The Commissioners are now careful not to permit excavations to be made without their sanction, and several prosecutions were instituted against persons who defied their authority in this respect. Prosecutions were also instituted against persons who failed to comply with the requisitions of the Commissioners to clear obnoxious and unhealthy jungles, and rotten vegetation from tanks. The conservancy officers deserve credit for their successful efforts in this direction.

Disposal of sweepings rubbish, &c.

Filling up of unwholesome tanks and dobas.

Clearing out of jungles and cleaning of tanks.

Public latrines.—There are 11 public latrines in the town. Some of these are reserved for the use of males, others for the use of females. They are all pucka with thatched or corrugated-iron roofs; only one of them has a pucka roof. Iron latrines, however, are preferable to masonry or kutcha ones, as they are more easily kept clean. All parts of the latrines, including the urine receptacles, should be *above ground*; it is impossible to keep properly clean receptacles placed below the level of the ground. One mehter or one mehtrani attend each latrine and clean its contents thrice daily.

About 40 per cent. of the people are said to have privies of their own. They are for the most part masonry structures, and are cleaned every morning by the municipal mehters, the provisions of Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 having been introduced into the Municipality last year. The nightsoil from both public and private latrines is trenched in a suitable plot of ground, about 22 bighas in extent, situated to the north of the town. The nightsoil is properly trenched and the land carefully cultivated afterwards. The arrangements are quite satisfactory.

Private latrines.

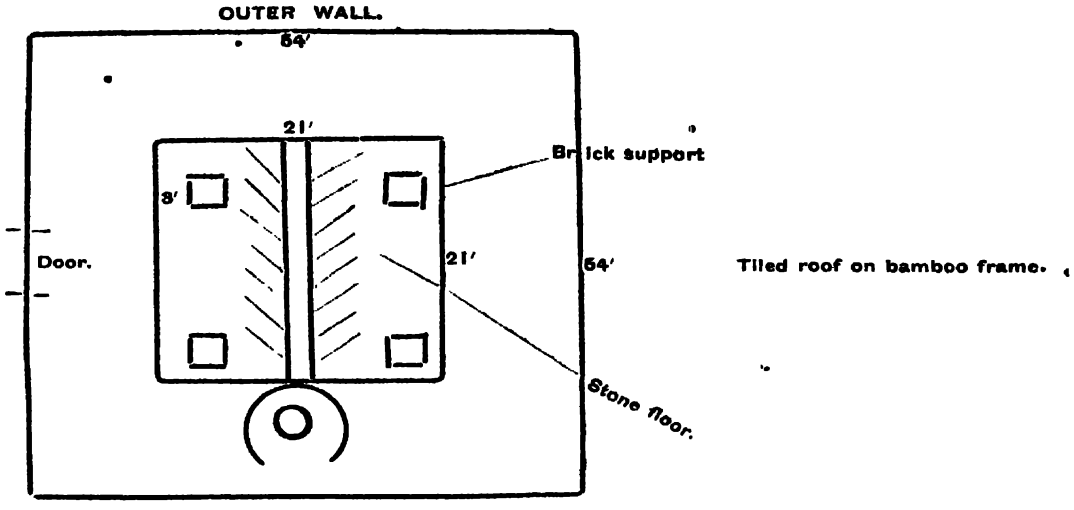
Disposal of nightsoil.

Markets and slaughter-houses.—There are three private markets in the town, which seem to be carefully looked after. They are well supplied with grain, fish, vegetables and fruit.

Markets.

Slaughter-houses.

There are two slaughter-places within municipal limits—one at Raniganj in the northern, and the other at Chorohdanga in the southern portion of the town. In the former goats only are slaughtered, while in the latter, cows as well as goats are killed. The arrangements at neither place are satisfactory, there being no enclosure, wall, or house. The Commissioners should at once make arrangements to have enclosure walls and sheds erected at both these places. I would recommend them to erect slaughter-houses on the following plan which has been very successfully adopted at Monghyr.



Disposal of the dead.—There are two cremation grounds situated outside municipal limits on the banks of the Damodar. The Muhammadan and the Christian dead are buried in public burial-grounds, of which there are four for the former, and two for the latter class. The arrangements for the disposal of the dead call for no remarks.

Vaccination.—Vaccination is carried on in the Municipality by one municipal vaccinator, who works throughout the year. During the year 1891 the work was far from satisfactory, as there was a considerable falling off in the number of operations as compared with 1890. The figures in the margin show the comparative work done in those years. It appears from the vital statistics of the town of Burdwan that during the past year 801 children were born, of whom 180 died. It is evident, therefore, that a very large proportion of the infants, to say nothing of the adults, are unprotected. Steps should at once be taken to have all the unprotected persons within the Municipality vaccinated.

Year.	Number of operations.
1890 ...	... 948
1891 ...	... 445

In conclusion, I acknowledge the assistance I received from the Chairman, Rai Nolinakshya Basu Bahadur, and the Vice-Chairman, Babu Jagatbandha Mitra, who accompanied me during the course of my inspection, and afforded me every possible help in my enquiries into different matters of sanitary interest.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th May 1892.

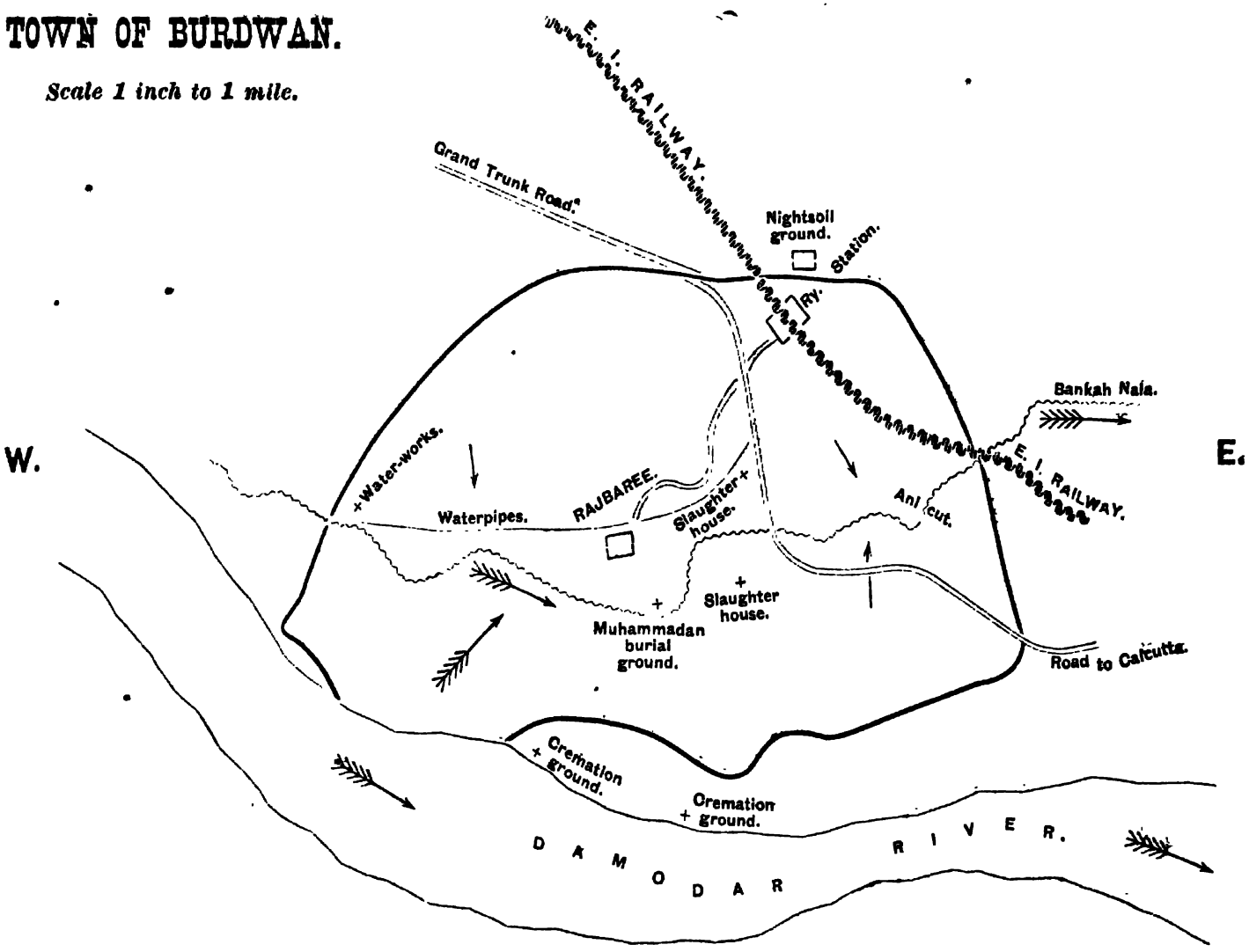
W. H. GREGG,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

SKETCH MAP

OF THE

TOWN OF BURDWAN.

Scale 1 inch to 1 mile.



HOOGHLY AND CHINSURA.

Hooghly is the administrative head-quarters of the district of that name. It is situated on the right bank of the river Hooghly, and is 24 miles distant from Calcutta. Chinsura is south of Hooghly, and is now included as a portion of the latter town. Taken together they cover an area of about six square miles. This town is said to have been founded by the Portuguese in 1537, on the decay of Satgaon, the then royal post of Bengal—a decay caused by the silting up of the Sarasatti river on which it was situated. It is bounded on the east by the river Hooghly, on the west by the Grand Trunk Road and the bridge at its junction with the Burtola road, on the north by Khamarparah, and on the south by French Chandernagore. A rough sketch map of the town is attached. The present state of the Municipality in comparison with its former condition shows considerable improvement, particularly in roads, drains, and other sanitary works. The construction of new drains in several parts of the town, the closing up of well-privies, the gradual filling up of low-lying places and stagnant pools, the construction of public latrines, the regular removal and disposal of night-soil, the regulation of burial and burning grounds, and the lighting of some of the principal roads, have greatly contributed to the health, comfort, and convenience of the people.

Population and Income and expenditure.—This town was first constituted a municipality in 1865, and is now governed by Act III (B.C.) of 1884. It is divided into six wards, and the Municipal Board consists of 18 Commissioners, of whom 12 are elected by the rate-payers and six appointed by Government. Most of the present body of Commissioners are well-educated gentlemen with comparatively advanced ideas. The population according to the census of 1891 amounts to 32,562, of whom 16,529 are males and 16,033 females. There are 26,391 Hindus, 5,925 Muhammadans, 198 Christians, and 48 of other denominations.

The income of the Municipality during the year 1891 amounted to Rs. 49,649-1-8, including the balance in hand at the close of the preceding year of Rs. 2,750-11-6. The expenditure during this period was as follows :—

Municipal.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	4,496	1	6
Maintenance of schools...	935	0	0
Cost of municipal buildings	960	12	6
All other municipal expenses	13,307	14	1
Total ...	19,699	12	1

Sanitation.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Establishment	6,296	1	9	
Construction, improvement, &c., of roads ...	5,251	5	6	
Public latrines	516	0	0	
Private ditto	9,247	1	9	
Drainage	161	5	9	
Water-supply	177	7	0	
Disposal of the dead	23	3	9	
Vaccination	220	0	0	
Buildings for sanitary purposes	300	0	0	
All other sanitary expenses	4,174	7	9	
Total ...	26,367	1	3	
Grand total of expenditure				46,066 13 4

leaving a balance in hand at the end of the year of Rs. 3,582-4-4.

The most striking items of expenditure are the large amount of Rs. 4,174 under "All other sanitary expenses" and the comparatively small sums of Rs. 161 and Rs. 177 under Drainage and Water-supply. "All other items of sanitary expenditure," of which no details are given, absorbs more than a quarter of the income, while Drainage and Water-supply, which are the most important wants of the Municipality, amount to a little over ·60 per cent. only. The Chairman explains that "the amount spent under drainage was for petty repairs, etc., of some drains, and that spent under water-supply was for buying a Norton's Abysinian tube well." And further that "the intention of the Municipal Commissioners at present is to repair the existing drains only when strictly necessary, and not to take any new work in hand till a feasible scheme of the drainage of the town is drawn out."

The following original sanitary works were executed during the year under report at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,200, representing 2·41 per cent. only of the total revenue :—

	Rs.
(1) A well in Bhoot Khana Chawk Bazar	800
(2) A public latrine at Char ghatta	50
(3) A urinal near the cutcherry	175
(4) A drain in Dutt's Lane	175

The Chairman informs me that "the estimated amount for the construction of the well at Bhoot Khana in Chawk Bazar was Rs. 800, but this amount has been increased nearly to Rs. 1,200, on account of the well having been made deeper and for the platform work round it in order to prevent the water from being contaminated and saturated with its surface water."

A convenient and substantial hall for the Municipal Office has also been completed since the town was last visited, and the tank to the south of this building has been improved and now contains good water. A cart shed at Charghatta and a shed in the Muhammadan burial-ground have also been constructed. It will thus be seen that the Commissioners have not been unmindful of the sanitary interests of the town, but the rate of progress has been slow. There are still many grave sanitary defects, particularly under the heads of drainage and water-supply, which might and should have been taken in hand before now. A much larger proportion than 2·41 per cent of the municipal income must in future be allotted annually for the removal of defects, if the health status and sanitary condition of the town is to be improved permanently. My predecessor (Dr Lidderdale) in his Inspection Report of February 1887 made the following remarks on the subject:—"Want of funds can no longer be fairly pleaded in justification of the continuance of the present state of affairs in several instances. Over Rs. 11,800 has been set free by the Municipality having been relieved of the police charges; and as it has not been even partially replaced by the dispensary charges, (the lighter of the two), as has been the case in all other towns in Bengal, the *whole* of the above amount, save what is spent on education, should, under the standing orders of Government on the subject, be devoted to removing the insanitary conditions that still exist." Very little, if any, action seems to have been taken on these remarks, to which I must again draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioners, in the hope that they will now act up to them and devote a larger portion of their income than they have hitherto done towards improving the sanitary condition of the town.

Drainage.—From personal experience of Hooghly and Chinsura, where I was Civil Surgeon for many years, I know that the most important sanitary requirement of the town is an improved system of drainage. The general slope of the land is inland from the river, that is, from east to west. There is also a considerable slope from north so south. Consequently, the south-west portion of the Municipality is the lowest. Here water lodges and soaks into the soil, and Dhurrumpore in this neighbourhood has the notoriety of being one of the most unhealthy parts of the Municipality. The people of this locality suffer considerably from malarial fever, rheumatism, and other diseases which are due to a water-logged condition of the soil. In this connection I would draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioners to my Circular No. 151, dated 18th January 1889, in which it is clearly shown that there is a very close connection between a water-logged sub-soil and a high rate of sickness. I think it will be found that the principal outfall of the south-west part of the Municipality is into the Sarasatti river; and there are a number of dykes and large drains already in existence which could probably be made to form an outfall drainage system if they were cleaned and properly levelled. The principal outfall drains into the Hooghly are (1) the Bandel khal, (2) the Hooghly khal, north of the cutcherries, (3) the old Dutch drains in Chinsura, and (4) the Chandernagore khal, not far from French Chandernagore. All these drains should be cleaned out and correctly levelled for the free passage of water, so that excessive humidity of the soil, which is so inimical to health, may be prevented.

I am glad to learn that the necessary surveys and levels are being taken by the District Engineer, Rai Kali Prasanna Mukerjee Saheb, with a view to prepare a complete drainage scheme for the town. The expense of such a project should not be very great, as there is a map on a scale of 16″ to a mile, and, as already stated, I believe most of the existing drains and khals can be utilized in the new scheme. It is desirable that all drains, both large and small, should be open. Existing covered drains need not be interfered with, but no new covered drains should be constructed. All small drains should be pucka, shallow, and saucer or V shaped, or half Raniganj drain-pipes. It is very difficult to keep deep square bottom drains clean.

Water-supply.—The arrangements under this important branch of sanitation are not satisfactory. Owing to financial difficulties I am afraid it will not at present be possible to carry out a filtered water-supply scheme for Hooghly, but this should be done as soon as possible. At present the people living along the bank of the river can and do obtain a fairly good supply of drinking-water from that source. The want of good drinking-water is most felt by the inhabitants of the western portion of the town, where the sources of supply are tanks and wells, many of which do not contain good or sufficient water, especially during the dry months before the rains. I was informed that the Commissioners are trying to secure some tanks on permanent leases from private owners, which they intend to reserve for drinking purposes. This is a good arrangement, but it would be better to acquire every year a few of the filthy useless *dobas* with which the western part of the town is honeycombed, and convert them gradually into good tanks reserved solely for drinking and culinary purposes. This course would be doubly advantageous, inasmuch as, while ridding the town of some of its worst disease centres, it would increase and improve the local water-supply. In excavating or improving a tank, the Commissioners should always remember to dig it as deep as possible, to provide well-raised banks, so as to prevent inward drainage, and afterwards to see that the catchment area is kept clean. The spare earth from the excavation should be utilized in filling up neighbouring pits and hollows or raising low lands. I noticed

that two tanks were being re-excavated, one near the Municipal cart-sheds and the other west of the circuit-house at Keota. The above suggestions should be carried out with regard to these.

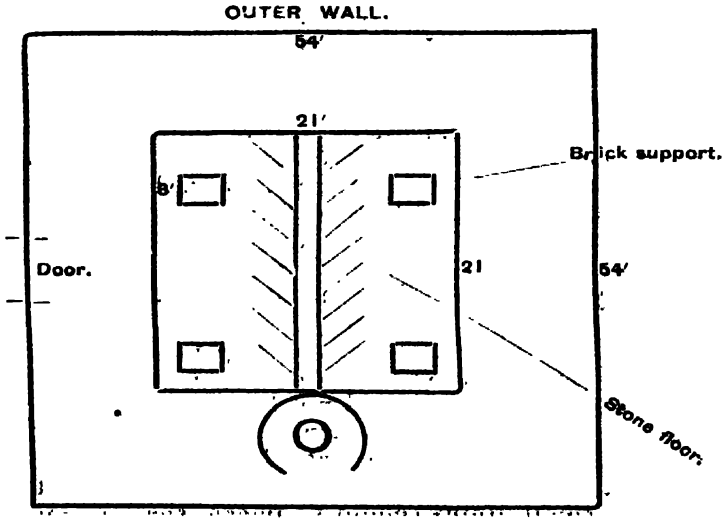
The construction of a pucka well has been undertaken on the side of the Chawk Road at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,200, and it is also proposed to sink more wells in a few other localities. I do not, however, advise the construction of more wells in Hooghly, as the soil is unsuitable; and it will be exceedingly difficult to keep them free from pollution.

Conservancy.—Surface-cleansing does not seem to be properly attended to. How can it be when only ten sweepers have been detailed for the work? The principal streets only seem to be regularly swept: the less important thoroughfares are only occasionally attended to if at all. The surface-cleansing establishment should be increased, and arrangements should be made to have all thoroughfares swept at least once a day. Street sweepings and house-rubbish are regularly removed in the conservancy carts and utilized in filling up pits and ditches and low lands.

There are six pucka and five corrugated-iron public latrines. Each is in charge of a mehter, and all are kept fairly clean. These conveniences are much appreciated by the lower classes of people who have not latrines of their own. It is estimated that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the population use the public latrines. Some more public latrines are wanted, as those in existence are not sufficient for the requirements of the town. Some of the public latrines should be reserved for the exclusive use of females, and they should be approached by separate paths and attended to only by mehtranis.

The arrangements for cleaning private privies are satisfactory. Nightsoil from all latrines and privies is removed to the trenching grounds in covered wooden buckets, and there buried in trenches, but I was sorry to find the trenching ground in a very unsatisfactory condition. Instructions on the subject are clearly laid down in the Sanitary Commissioner's Circular No. 148, dated 16th November 1888, to all Municipalities, and should be strictly carried out in future. Solid cook-room refuse should be disposed of in the same way as excreta. Suitable receptacles for this kind of refuse should be provided in every house *above the level of the ground*, so that they can be properly cleaned and their contents easily removed.

Slaughter-houses.—There are two principal slaughter-houses, one in the north and the other in the south of the town, both of which are unsuitable and unscreened from public view. New slaughter-houses after the following plan should be constructed as soon as funds permit:—



Markets.—There are four private markets in different parts of the town, but only one has pucka drains. The others should be provided with pucka floors and shallow pucka drains in connection with the proposed new drainage system.

Vaccination.—The Compulsory Vaccination Act is in force, but it does not seem to be properly administered. I discovered in the course of my inspection that many of the inhabitants were unprotected against small-pox. During 1891 only 608 vaccinations were successfully performed against 780 in the preceding year, and of these only 113, and 95 respectively were on infants under one year of age. There were about 617 and 690 infants available for vaccination during these two periods, all or nearly all of whom should have been vaccinated. The attention of the Municipality is again invited to the circular of the Sanitary Commissioner suggesting that a list should be prepared of all unprotected persons, who should be vaccinated without delay.

General remarks.—In conclusion, I have much pleasure in acknowledging the assitance I received in the course of my inspection from Babu Ishan Chundra Mitter, the Chairman, and Babu Gopal Chundra Das, the Vice-Chairman, of the Municipality.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th April 1892.

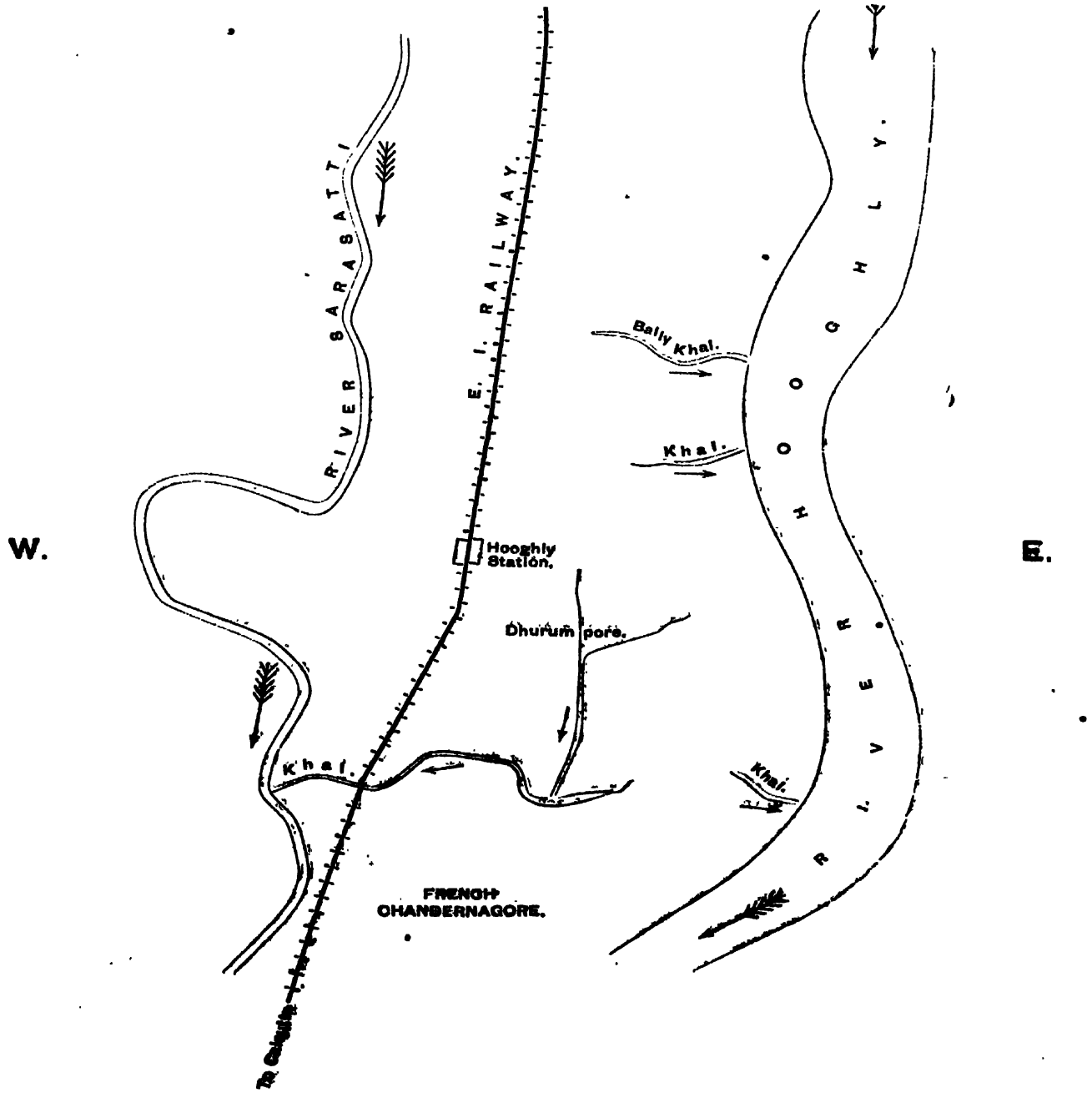
W. H. GREGG,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

SKETCH MAP

OF

HOOGHLY AND CHINSURA MUNICIPALITY.

Scale, 1 mile to 1 inch.



JESSORE.

I INSPECTED the Jessore Municipality in January 1891, but I did not then write a report of my inspection, as I wished to consult the Engineer-member of the Sanitary Board regarding the drainage. The Engineer to the Board having visited the town and laid his report before the Board, I again inspected Jessore in February 1892. A rough sketch of the Municipality is annexed.

Constitution of municipality, population, income and expenditure.—Jessore is the administrative head-quarters of the district of that name, and is situated towards the centre of the district, south-west of the river Bhyrab. The town was constituted a Municipality in 1864, under the provisions of Act III (B.C.) of 1864, and is now governed by Act III (B.C.) of 1884. The Municipal Board consists of 18 Commissioners, of whom two-thirds or 12 are elected by the rate-payers, and one-third or 6 are appointed by the Government. The population within municipal limits is 8,306, of whom 4,646 are Hindus, 3,458 Muhammadans, 182 Christians, and 20 belong to other races. The income of the Municipality during the twelve months preceding my second visit was 14,166, including an opening balance of Rs. 466. The expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 14,456, of which Rs. 11,828 was spent on sanitation as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Establishment	1,969	0	0
(*b*) Drainage	356	0	0
(*c*) Water-supply	441	0	0
(*d*) Construction and improvement, &c., of roads ...	2,577	0	0
(*e*) Public latrines	391	0	0
(*f*) Private „	1,865	0	0
(*g*) Disposal of the dead	11	0	0
(*h*) Markets and slaughter-houses		...	
(*i*) Vaccination	30	0	0
(*j*) Maintenance of hospitals and treatment of sick ...	2,774	0	0
(*k*) Buildings for sanitary purposes		...	
(*l*) All other sanitary expenses	1,414	0	0
Total ...	11,828	0	0

Excluding items (*d*) and (*j*), which can scarcely be classed as sanitary expenditure, Rs. 6,477 was spent on sanitation proper. This is a fair amount for a small municipality like Jessore, but a very large percentage of the total expenditure is absorbed in paying the monthly salaries of the permanent conservancy establishment of the town, which leaves a comparatively small amount for expenditure on drainage and water-supply—the most important sanitary requirements of the town.

Drainage.—The climate of Jessore has the notoriety of being unhealthy, the cause being the want of a proper system of drainage, for which, however, the Municipal Commissioners are not so much to blame as would at first sight appear, as they have had unavoidable natural causes to contend against.

The whole of the Jessore district is intersected by a number of rivers which carry the water of the Ganges on the north to the sea on the south. In many instances those rivers have silted up, and once large rivers are now dead streams, which it is practically impossible to resuscitate. It may be interesting here to quote a few passages from a paper recently read by Mr. J. Fergusson before the Geological Society in London on recent changes in the delta of the Ganges. After showing how changes in these dead rivers occur, and why they leave their old beds and take new courses, he aptly remarks that "the course of nature in this matter can no more be interfered with than a pendulum 39 inches in length can be made to beat once in two seconds of itself. It can be forced to do so for a time by the application of machinery, but directly the pressure is removed, it will rapidly return to its normal beat. So it is with these rivers. It is their office to raise the delta by the deposition of silt, and each river flows in a given course, until it has completed its work, when it either changes its direction or dies, and a new river is opened out elsewhere. The application of various expedients may retard the operations of natural laws for a time, but eventually nature will effect her end." The cause of the changes above referred to is this: "A river runs in a given course, gradually elevating its bed and the country near it to or above the level of the rest of the adjacent delta, until one of two things happens, namely, either the river overflows into a lower tract of country and commences to raise the new tract, or if that part of the delta is practically levelled up and completed, the river is gradually choked up by its own sediment and dies, and a new river is opened out in some other part of the delta where the land is lower and requires raising." The Jessore rivers have followed the latter course. The delta in Nadia and Western Jessore has been raised and practically completed, and by the gradual deposition of silt the line of drainage which was formerly from north-west to south-east is now from north-east to south. In other words, the work that had to be performed by the Bhyrab, the Cobaduck, the Nobogunga and the Mysore

Chitra has been completed, and the rivers have died. In their place the little Elankhali khal has opened out into the great Madhumati and the Gorai has enlarged, and the formative energy has been carried at one bound from the west of the Jessore district to the east of it. *It is thus useless to attempt opening out the Bhyrab.* The drainage should now, following the natural slope of the country, be diverted away from the Bhyrab to a direction in which the fall will be easier. But although the Bhyrab cannot be improved, the obstructions in it, caused by fishing weirs, &c., might with advantage be removed. The proposal to bund up the river and turn it into a lake is, in my opinion, highly objectionable from a sanitary point of view. The lake if formed would not only raise the level of the sub-soil water, thus causing an increase of malarial fever, but would soon be filled with noxious water-plants and become a source of greater nuisance than ever, as experience has shown in Burdwan and other towns where the experiment has been tried: an increase of malarial fever has been the result, and in each case the bunds have had to be removed. What is wanted at Jessore is a simple and efficient drainage scheme, and, as a first step in this direction, the Commissioners might improve the surface drainage by clearing the old drains to the south of the town which originally carried the greater portion of the drainage. These have been gradually filling up and are now almost obliterated. The drains leading into the river drain only a very small portion of the Municipality along the river bank. These should be connected with the drains to the south of the town and flushed with river water during the rains. I was informed that serious obstruction to drainage had been caused by insufficient water-way in the railway embankment. The matter will be considered by the Sanitary Board when preparing a drainage scheme for the town, which will be done as soon as the necessary preliminary surveys and levels are taken—a work that should be put in hand without delay in communication with the Engineer to the Board. See the circulars which have recently been issued by the Board to municipalities on the subject of preparing preliminary surveys. If the Municipality has not sufficient funds for a proper drainage scheme, the Commissioners should raise a loan from Government for the purpose. Jessore will never be a healthy place until it is provided with a proper drainage system.

Water-supply.—In former years when the Bhyrab was a flowing river fed by the Ganges, it supplied the inhabitants of Jessore with fairly good drinking water, but as it now contains only the water of bils and swamps, which of course is unwholesome, the people have to depend on tanks and wells for their supply of drinking-water. There are, if I am correctly informed, only four municipal tanks and one silted up well, all quite insufficient for the requirements of the town. Private tanks are therefore largely resorted to, and as these are almost without exception thickly overgrown with noxious vegetation, the water is foul. The Municipal Commissioners realizing the insufficiency and impurity of the present water-supply propose to raise a loan of Rs. 15,000 from Government for the purpose of excavating and re-excavating tanks and improving the water-supply generally. The scheme has my hearty approval and support.

Conservancy.—No improvement in this respect appears to have been made since Jessore was inspected in January 1888 by Dr. Lidderdale, whose useful and practical suggestions have been unheeded. Considering, however, the limited income of the Municipality, and the many important sanitary objects, especially in the matter of drainage and water-supply, which ought to be attended to as soon as possible, I cannot recommend the Commissioners to increase the present conservancy establishment. But they might see that proper supervision and control is exercised over the existing subordinate staff. A great deal of improvement can also be effected by strictly enforcing the provisions of the Municipal Act which relate to conservancy, and thus making the people do their part of the duty.

There are now only three public latrines within the Municipality. Four years ago when my predecessor, Dr. Lidderdale, inspected the town there were five. It is not explained why there are fewer of these most necessary contrivances now. The statements made in the inspection memorandum book that the present number of public latrines meets the requirements of the people, as about half the population of the town have private privies of their own, cannot be accepted, as it is impossible that only three public latrines can suffice for 4,000 persons. Two or three more public latrines are required, and should be provided in suitable places as soon as possible. The provisions of Part IX of the Municipal Act being in force, private latrines are under the control and supervision of the Municipal Commissioners. These latrines seem to be fairly well cleaned, and their contents is properly trenched. I was glad also to observe that the nightsoil grounds are cultivated.

Disposal of the dead.—The present arrangements for cremation and burial are fairly satisfactory, and the burial-grounds and burning ghats appear to get some supervision. In the Muhammadan burial-grounds, however, bodies are not interred in regular lines as they should be.

Vaccination.—The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, V (B.C.) of 1880, are in force in this Municipality, and the progress of vaccination is fairly satisfactory.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th May 1892.

W. H. GREGG,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Water-supply.—The water-supply of the town is obtained chiefly from wells, but it is admittedly insufficient in some parts of the town, especially during the dry months. Considerable attention has, it is said, been given to this important branch of sanitation in later years. Twelve large good pucka wells have been constructed in different parts of the town, and for some years past it has been the custom of the Municipality to provide funds for and to dig a new well every year. Five new wells have in this way been constructed within the last five years, and provision has been made for the sinking of another this year. I think, however, provision should be made for the construction of at least two new pucka wells annually, and all the existing ones should be systematically cleaned out every year. Had it not been for the five new wells dug during the past five years, there would have been a serious deficiency in the water-supply of the town during the present drought. The water in some of the municipal wells is considered by the inhabitants to be good. I forwarded a sample of the water of the Jubilee well, which is one of the most frequented, to the Chemical Examiner to Government for analysis, but the bottle containing the water was unfortunately broken in transit to Calcutta. A fresh supply was sent for, and the following is the Chemical Examiner's report :—

Results of analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.

	Total solid matter.	Chlorine.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.	Previous sewage contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and nitrites.	Behaviour of total solid residue on ignition.	Sulphates.	Physical appearances.
							Total hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.				
Jubilee well water.	30·7	4·2	·012	·016	1·02	...	10·0	3·0	7·0	Present and none.	No blackening.	Trace	Color and transparency viewed through two-foot tube, hazy, yellowish. Smell, none.

This analysis shows that the water is bad and is subject to much pollution. Steps should, therefore, be taken to raise the ground around the well in order to prevent infiltration of spill water and other impurities.

A very good illustration of the connection of cholera with bad water is to be found in the western portion of the upper bazar, situated to the north of the market. Cholera used to prevail with great intensity in this locality before the municipal well, which contains good water, was constructed. Now it has entirely ceased. This can only be ascribed to the introduction and use of better drinking-water.

There are several very large tanks within municipal limits, but their water is not considered as good as that of the wells, and is not used for drinking purposes.

Roads.—More stringent steps should be taken to prevent encroachments on the public streets. In former years most of the houses were situated at a reasonable distance from the roads, but of late persons have been permitted (or have done so without permission) to extend their buildings close up to the road, with the result that some of the streets are gradually getting narrower.

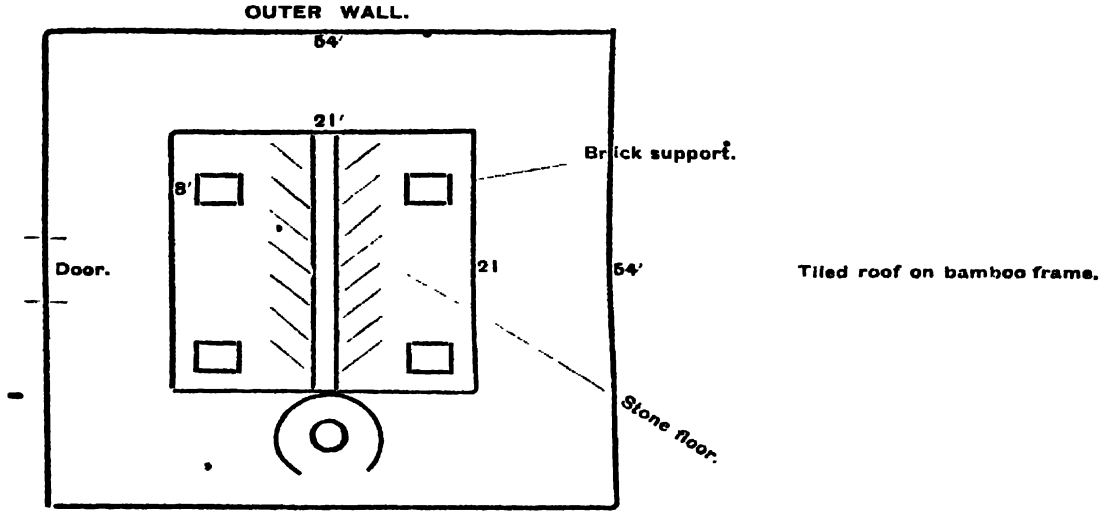
Conservancy.—The conservancy establishment of the town consists of—

1 Sub-overseer,
1 Muharrir,
1 Peon,
2 Head mehters,
13 Sweepers for surface-cleansing,
13 Cartmen,
8 Mehters for public latrines,
47 Ditto for private latrines,
3 Ditto who work at the trenching ground,
8 Night-soil cartmen,
1 Herdsman ;

And there are 20 carts and 31 bullocks. Surface-cleansing seems to be fairly well attended to, and the sweepings, &c., are thrown into excavations outside the Municipality.

Part IX of the Municipal Act is in force. All the private privies are cleaned daily, and the nightsoil is removed in iron carts to the trenching ground where it is disposed of in accordance with the instructions issued by this office on the subject. Greater care should, however, be taken in levelling the ground after trenching. It is satisfactory to notice that the cultivators appreciate the value of nightsoil as manure, and apply to the Municipality to use their land for trenching purposes. The private latrines I inspected were constructed on a fairly good principle and were clean. There are no well-privies in this town. There are four public latrines for males and two for females. Only one of these structures, however, is of corrugated iron. The others are of brick. Masonry being porous, latrines constructed of that material very soon become offensive, whereas iron latrines are much more easily kept clean and are free from smell. They have also the advantage of portability. I would, therefore, suggest that only iron latrines be constructed in future, and that the present masonry structures be gradually replaced by iron ones. I would also suggest that the latrines intended for the use of females should be quite apart from those for males, and that they should be approached by different pathways. Another important point is that all portions of the latrines should be well *above the ground level,* including the urine receptacles, which should be moveable.

Markets and slaughter-houses.—The are two markets in Ranchi. The one in the upper town is a large one and is held twice a week, the one in the lower town is held daily. Both the markets are kept fairly clean. Thre are no slaughter-houses. I was informed that goats &c., are at present slaughtered outside municipal limits. In case the Municipal Commissioners should consider it necessary to construct a slaughter-house it should be built after the following design:—



Disposal of the dead.—As both burial and cremation are carried on beyond the limits of the Municipality, no remarks are called for under this head.

Vaccination.—Vaccination is carried on under the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act. There is no special opposition to vaccination in distinction to inoculation; but many of the inhabitants object to any form of protection against small-pox, as they believe that it interferes with the rites of the Goddess of Small-pox, and thereby enrages and makes her vindictive and hurtful to themselves. There is only one public vaccination depôt which is in charge of a vaccinator, who performed 1,883 operations during the year 1891-92, against 1,010 in the preceding year. Considering that the number of births during these two periods amounted to 452 and 317, respectively, the above result is satisfactory.

General remarks.—In conclusion, my acknowledgments are due to the Vice-Chairman, Babu Saroda Kumar Aikath, who accompanied me during the whole of my inspection, and rendered me great assistance. He gives considerable time and attention to municipal work, and deserves credit for his exertions The Sub-Overseer, Babu Krista Udoy Subun, is, I am informed, an energetic and useful man.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th June 1892.

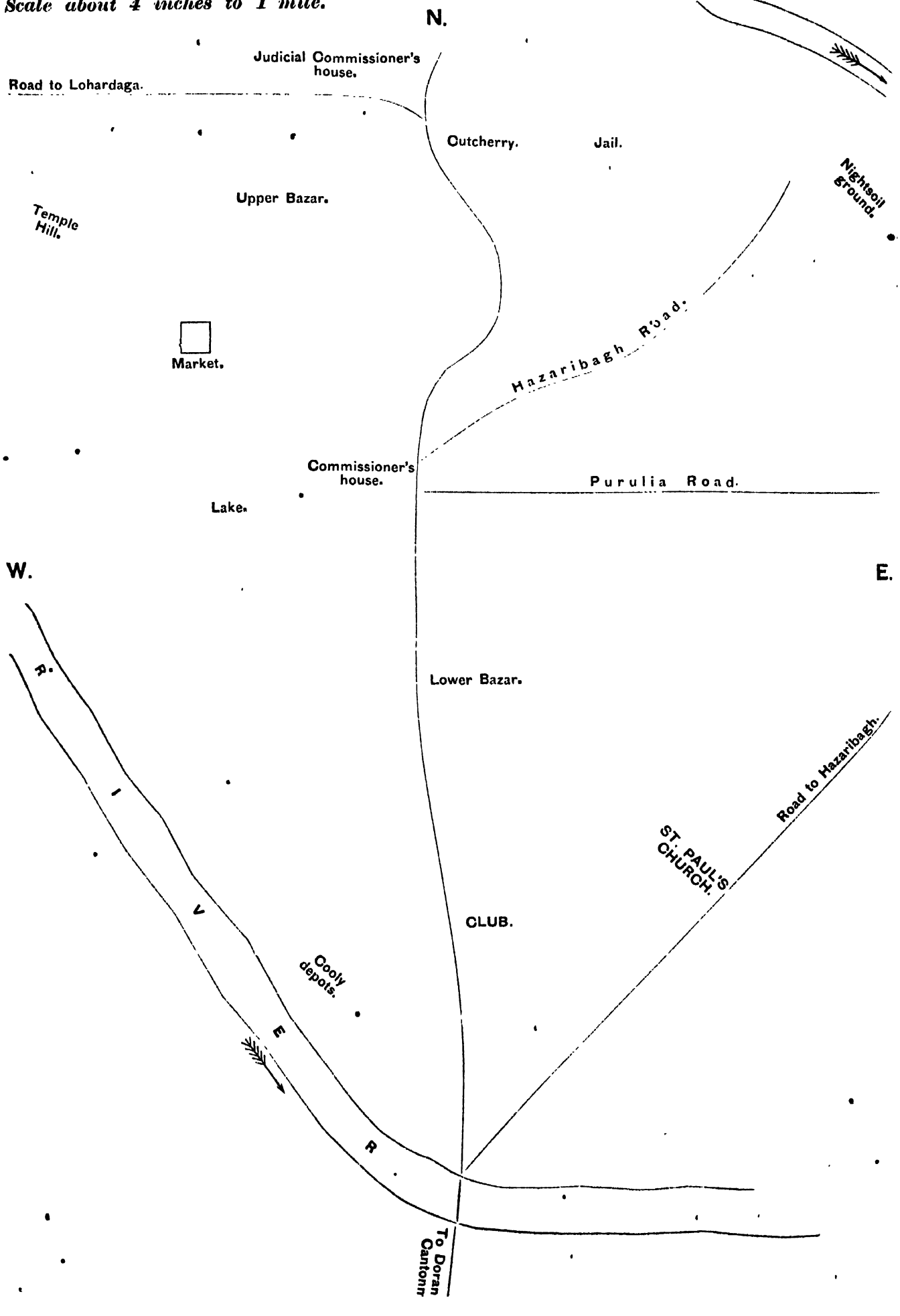
W. H. GREGG,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

SKETCH MAP

OF THE

RANCHI MUNICIPALITY.

Scale about 4 inches to 1 mile.



HAZARIBAGH.

HAZARIBAGH, the civil station and administrative head-quarters of the district of that name, is prettily placed on a high central plateau of the district, in the midst of a group of conical hills. It is situated in 23° 59′ north latitude and 85° 27′ east longitude, and has a general elevation of 2,000 feet above sea-level. The soil is clay mixed with gravel and sand, and is well suited for the growth of English flowers and fruit. The town is little more than a cluster of villages with intervening cultivation which has sprung up round the military bazar, which was the original nucleus. It is from a garden (bagh) in Hazari, one of these villages, that the station takes its name of Hazaribagh.

Population, income, and expenditure.—A rough sketch map of the town is attached. Hazaribagh was constituted a municipality on 1st April 1876, and is now governed by Act III (B.C.) of 1884. It is divided into five wards, and the Board consists of 15 Commissioners, of whom 10 are elected by the rate-payers and 5 are appointed by Government. The population, according to the census of 1891, amounts to 16,672, of whom 8,328 are males and 8,344 females. Classified according to class or religion, there are 229 Christians, 12,129 Hindus, 4,099 Muhammadans, and 215 persons of other denominations. The income of the Municipality during the year 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 10,087-14-7, including the balance in hand at the close of the previous year of Rs. 331-1-4. The expenditure during the same period stood as follows :—

Municipal.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	1,104	0	0
Maintenance of schools	398	0	0
Cost of municipal buildings ...	205	0	0
All other municipal expenses ...	1,108	15	4
Total ...	2,815	15	4

Sanitation.

Establishment	1,921	2	0
Construction, improvement, &c., of roads	836	7	3
Public latrines	227	13	0
Drainage	574	14	0
Disposal of the dead	6	4	0
Markets and slaughter-houses ...	172	4	0
Vaccination	96	0	0
Maintenance of hospitals and treatment of sick	1,051	15	2
Buildings for sanitary purposes ...	321	3	8
All other sanitary expenses ...	1,340	10	6
Total ...	6,548	9	7
Grand total of expenditure ...	9,364	8	11

leaving a balance in hand at the end of the year of Rs. 723-5-8. During the year under notice, Rs. 1,095-8-8, or nearly 10·86 per cent. of the total income, was spent in the following original sanitary works :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Making pucka part of the main drainage channel	300	10	0
One culvert	39	15	0
A bridge	24	5	0
One culvert close to the southern bridge road	63	10	0
A kutcha road in Okini ...	49	10	0
Ditto in Chaklatoli ...	48	3	0
Ditto kutcha branch road to southern bridge road	29	0	0
A public latrine	219	0	0
A shed in the market	321	3	8
Total ...	1,095	8	8

As there are still some sanitary defects, a like or larger percentage of income should be devoted annually to original works with the view of ultimately placing all parts of the town in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

Drainage.—The town is very advantageously situated with respect to natural drainage. The ground being undulating, rain water passes off quickly. There is an excellent main pucka drain through the middle of the town running from north to south, and emptying itself into the Gonda river. Most of the small drains are kutcha, shallow, and in fairly good order. They also seem to be regularly cleaned out by the road sweeper establishment.

Water-supply.—The water-supply of the town is derived from lakes, tanks, and wells. Two tanks and thirteen municipal wells have been set apart solely for drinking purposes, and in the case of the former, care is taken to prevent pollution by washing and bathing, a constable being specially employed to look after each tank. The supply is sufficient, and the quality of the water is generally believed by the inhabitants to be good. A sample of water from the bazar tank, which I was told is the most frequented, was sent to the Chemical Examiner to Government for analysis, and the following is his report :—

Total solid matter.	Chlorine.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.	Hardness, Clark's scale			Nitrates and nitrites.	Behaviour of total solid residue on ignition.	Sulphates.	Physical appearance of the water.
					Total hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.				
20·0	1·6	·018	·048	·03088	5·5	3·5	2·0	Present and none	Slight blackening	Faint trace ...	When viewed through a two-foot tube, it looked greenish yellow and slightly turbid.

This analysis shows that the water though useable is subject to pollution as indicated by the large amount of albuminoid ammonia and chlorine, and the presence of nitrates in the sample examined. At the time of my inspection there had been no rain for about six months, which might to a certain extent account for the impure condition of the water.

With regard to wells, the promiscuous use of private vessels for drawing water should, if possible, be prohibited. All municipal wells should be provided with iron buckets and chains over pulleys on wooden frame-work, and their use should be insisted on.

Conservancy.—The roads and streets seem to be regularly swept, and the sweepings, &c., are removed to a pit situated on one side of the municipality, and there sold as manure. This is a good arrangement, and Mr. O. Burns, the Municipal Overseer, deserves credit for the satisfactory manner in which this and other conservancy arrangements are carried out.

There are eight public latrines, seven of which have two compartments each, for males and females, respectively. They are in charge of mehters, who look after their cleanliness. In addition to these there are a number of temporary mat latrines, which are shifted about from time to time as required. All the latrines I inspected were clean and tidy. The night-soil from them is removed twice daily to the trenching ground, where it is buried in shallow trenches. The following suggestions are offered with regard to the construction of public latrines in future :—

(*a*) The floors should be raised so that the urinal receptacles may be *above* and not below ground ;
(*b*) the urine bucket should be moveable and not fixed as at present ;
(*c*) the latrine should be made of iron, which, besides being more durable than any other material, is easier to keep clean, and is therefore less offensive than a latrine constructed of masonry, stone, mat or wood ;
(*d*) latrines for females should be quite apart from those for males, and should be approached by different pathways.

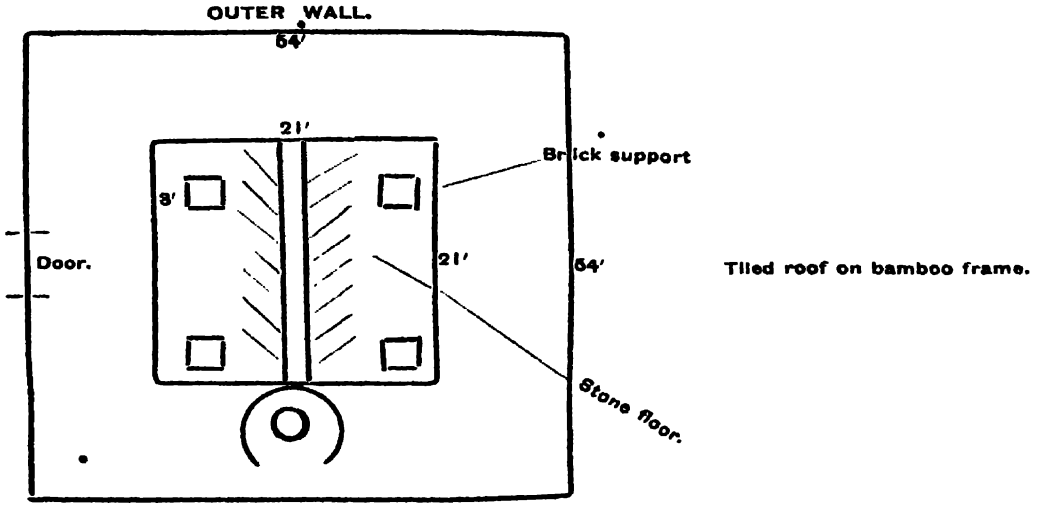
Part IX of the Municipal Act is not in force in this town, nor is it necessary to enforce it at present. Private privies are, as a rule, constructed in a remote corner of a house enclosure, and are mostly pucka and two-storied. They are attended to by private mehters, and appear to be kept fairly clean, the night-soil from them being carried to the trenching ground for disposal by trenching. The trenching ground in the south of the town is well situated, but I noticed that the ground had not been properly levelled after trenching. I was pleased to learn that the grounds in which nightsoil has been trenched are readily taken up by raiyats for cultivation, and that this method of manuring is getting to be so much appreciated that owners gladly place their lands at the disposal of the municipality for trenching purposes. This is just as it should be, as there is no doubt that nightsoil is the richest and best manure not only for the cultivation of all kinds of fruits and vegetables, but also for such strong feeders as brinjals, sugarcane, mustard, &c.

Disposal of the dead.—The Muhammadan burial-ground is close to the cremation ground, and is on a well raised site. It is in fairly good order, and the arrangements in connection with burial are satisfactory.

The cremation ground also is in good order. It is said that the clothes, pillows, &c., of corpses are in some cases taken away by the domes. This is objectionable, inasmuch as these

may be offered for sale in the market, and may thus help the importation and spread of infectious diseases. All such articles of clothing should, as a rule, be burned with the corpse.

Markets and slaughter-houses.—There is one market, which is held four times a week in a mango grove to the west of the bazar. A small slaughter-house for goats has been newly erected in the north of the town. The plan of the building is faulty. It should have been constructed somewhat after the following pattern :—



The slaughter-house for cows and buffaloes is in the south of the municipality and is at a distance from inhabited quarters. It is well built and is kept clean,

Vaccination.— The Compulsory Vaccination Act is in force. 570 vaccinations were performed during the year under report, against 497 in the preceding year. The number of births during these two years, excluding infantile mortality, amount to 476 and 455 respectively, and there must be many unprotected persons in the municipality. The Commissioners should take early steps in accordance with the instructions contained in this office Circular No. 222, dated the 17th December 1891, if they have not already done so, to vaccinate all unprotected persons in the town.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th June 1892.

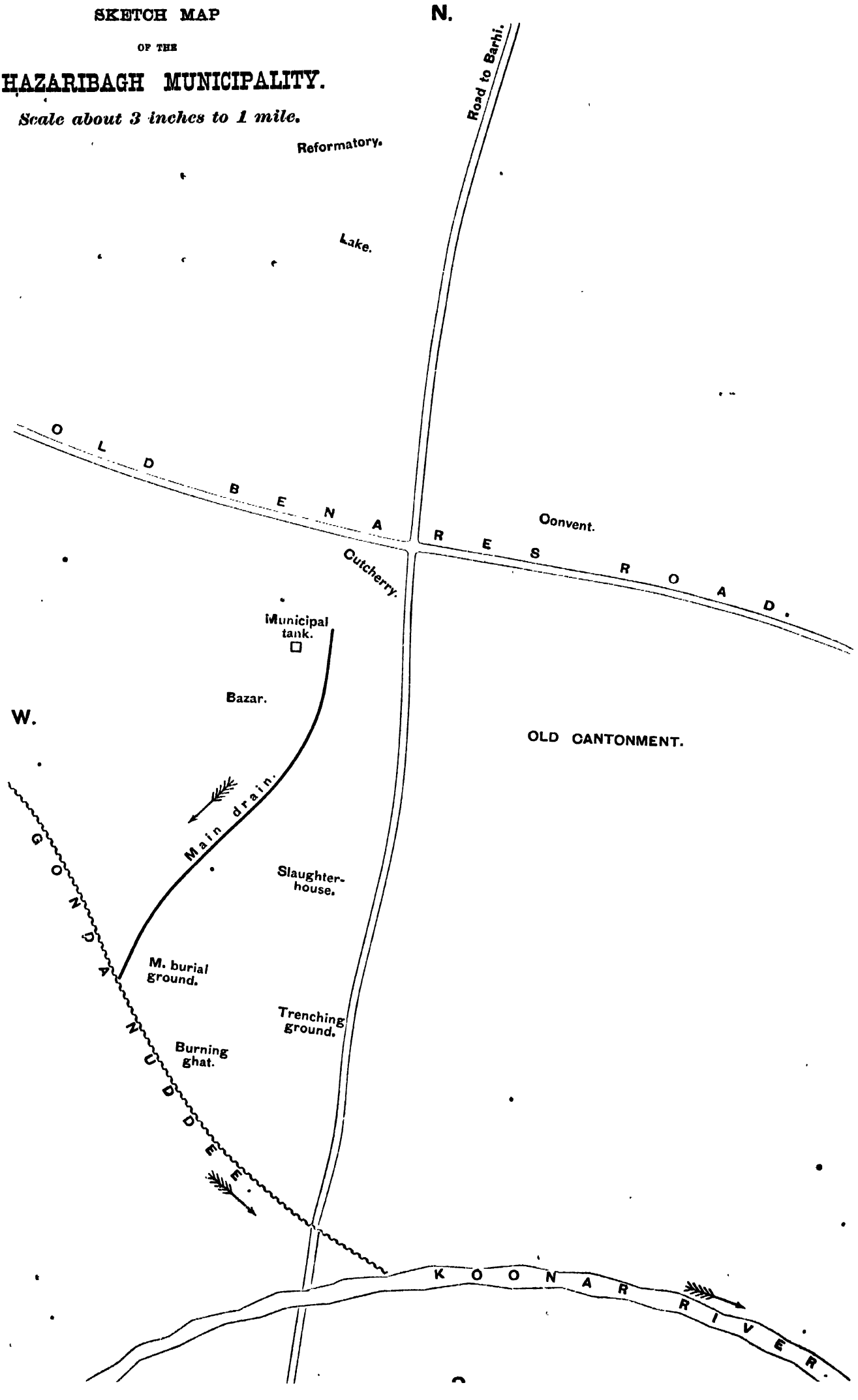
W. H. GREGG,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

SKETCH MAP

OF THE

HAZARIBAGH MUNICIPALITY.

Scale about 3 inches to 1 mile.



CHAIBASSA.

CHAIBASSA, the administrative head-quarters of the Singhbhum district, is a small municipal town with an area of only 1 square mile. It is situated 15 miles south-east of Chakardarpur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the road from that station to the town winding among low ranges of hills. A rough sketch map of the town is attached. The municipality was originally constituted in 1875, and is now governed by the provisions of Act III (B.C.) of 1884; its constitution is non-elective, both the Municipal Commissioners and the Chairman being appointed by Government. The population, according to the census of 1891, is 6,850, of whom 3,553 are males and 3,297 females. Classified according to religion, there are 4,039 Hindus, 781 Muhammadans, 527 Christians, and 1,503 of other races. The income of the municipality during the year 1891-92 was Rs. 6,510, including an opening balance of Rs. 997. The expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 5,592, of which Rs. 3,939 were spent on sanitation as follows:—

		Rs.
(*a*)	Establishment	365
(*b*)	Drainage	132
(*c*)	Water-supply	...
(*d*)	Construction, improvement, &c., of roads ...	978
(*e*)	Public latrines	...
(*f*)	Private latrines	...
(*g*)	Disposal of the dead	...
(*h*)	Markets and slaughter-houses	37
(*i*)	Vaccination	36
(*j*)	Maintenance of hospitals and treatment of sick ...	936
(*k*)	Buildings for sanitary purposes	371
(*l*)	All other sanitary expenses	1,084
	Total	3,939

Excluding items (*d*) and (*j*), which can scarcely be classed as sanitary expenditure, Rs. 2,025 only were spent on sanitation proper. The largest percentage of this amount was spent on miscellaneous sanitary works, the nature of which is not known, as no details have been furnished in the inspection memo. book. A very small amount was spent on drainage and water-supply. The income of the municipality being small, it is not to be expected that any large or comprehensive sanitary measures can be undertaken at once, but this should be done gradually as funds permit. Dr. Manook, the Chairman, has already succeeded, in spite of limited means, in carrying out some useful improvements especially under the heads of "Water-supply," "Drainage" and "Public latrines."

Drainage.—The municipality and the country around it being undulating, the natural drainage is good. The drains have for the most part been formed from the cuttings of roads, and are kutcha, there being only a few pucka drains in Sadar Bazar, Madhu Bazar, &c. The drainage flows towards the north and west into the river Roro. It is stated that even after the heaviest shower of rain, no portion of the town is submerged, the surface water, owing to the undulating nature of the ground, passing off quickly. All that seems to be necessary, therefore, is to keep the drains clear of sand, silt and other obstructions, and stringent measures should be adopted to remove the pucka platforms erected over the drains in Sadar bazar, as soon as possible, as these platforms completely close up the drains and prevent their being kept properly clean. The emanations arising from such partially covered over drains are most injurious to health.

Water-supply.—The water-supply of Chaibassa is derived from wells, tanks and the river Roro. The principal tanks are the Jubilee, the Madhu, the Siba, the Bandtoli, the Rani, and the Dhobi, all of which, with the exception of the last named, are used for drinking purposes. The Jubilee tank was cleaned out and re-excavated last year at a considerable cost, but its water is not free from pollution, as surface drainage is allowed to flow into it. A sample of water from this tank was forwarded, under my instructions, to the Chemical Examiner to Government, and the following is the result of his analysis expressed in parts per 100,000:—

	Total solid matter.	Chlorine.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.	Previous sewage contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and nitrites.	Behaviour of total solid residue on ignition.	Sulphates.	Physical appearances.
							Total hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.				
Jubilee tank water.	17·7	1·2	·00	·2	·02	...	7·0	4·25	2·75	Trace and none.	Considerable blackening.	Trace	Turbid. Colour and transparency viewed through the foot-tube, yellowish. Smell, none.

This analysis shows that the water is contaminated to a considerable extent. Early measures should, therefore, be taken to prevent the catchment area from being polluted. It it desirable that the nightsoil ground situated to the east of the tank should be removed to at least a quarter of a mile further off. Most of the other tanks, it is stated, get either partially or wholly dried up during the hot season when there is a scarcity of water. Steps are being taken to clean them out and re-excavate them. Well water is generally of good quality, but the four municipal wells which are chiefly used for drinking, get either partially or wholly dried up in the months of April and May. The wells are constructed on a right principle.

Conservancy.—The conservancy establishment consists of 2 overseers, 5 street sweepers, and 4 mehters. There are also 5 carts and 10 bullocks, which are chiefly employed in removing street sweepings and garbage. At the time of my inspection the principal streets were clean, and I was told that the bye-lanes and drains are swept occasionally, when extra coolies are entertained for the purpose. The cattle-sheds in the town are very objectionally situated, being within the house enclosure; in many houses one of the rooms or the verandah is used as a cattle-shed. This is a very unhealthy custom, and the people should be induced to discontinue it and construct their cattle-sheds apart from their dwelling-houses as far as possible.

The provisions of Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 have rightly, I think, not been extended to this municipality. There is no necessity for such a measure at present. There are five public latrines in the town—two for females and three for males. There is also a public latrine attached to the cutcherry, one to the dispensary, and another to the police hospital. I was informed that the public latrines are not popular, the majority of the people who have not private latrines of their own preferring to resort to fields and jungles. This can only be because the public latrines are not kept as clean as they ought to be. Experience in other towns shows that conveniently constructed and clean public latrines are freely resorted to. The dry-earth system should be used in the latrines, and the walls up to a height of three feet, the *gumlahs* and drains should be tarred once or twice a month.

There are four trenching grounds, of which three are well situated and one is not. This one it appeared to me was in the catchment area of the Jubilee tank. It should be removed from this locality. Night-soil seems to be properly trenched, but I was disappointed to find that no effort has been made to cultivate the land so manured. This is done with success and profit in other municipalities in Bengal and should be tried at Chaibassa.

Markets and slaughter-houses.—There is no regular market within the meaning of Part X of Act III (B.C.) of 1884. A weekly hát is held every Tuesday on the open ground west of the jail. An open space called Goodhri Bazar is also used for a daily market, where rice, vegetable, and other food supplies are sold.

There is no slaughter-house nor is the want of one felt, as the Muhammadan population is small.

Disposal of the dead.—There is one municipal burial-ground for Muhammadans and three private ones for Christians. There appears to be some irregularity in the burial of corpses in the Muhammadan graveyard. Corpses should be interred in regular lines at fixed distances instead of promiscuously as at present, and to prevent the escape of noxious gas, graves should be dug sufficiently deep, the *chuppers* of the corpses being at least three feet below the surface of the ground.

The cremation ground is situated on suitable land north of the town, and the arrangements for cremation appear to be satisfactory. It is stated, however, that the clothes, pillows, &c., of the dead are taken away by the Ghasis. This should not be allowed in the case of persons who have died of cholera or other infectious diseases. In these cases all clothing on the corpse, including the beddings, should be burnt.

Vaccination.—The municipality employ one vaccinator for six months of the year. He performed 380 operations during the year 1890-91 and 365 in 1891-92. During these years there were, it appears, only 108 and 77 children under one year of age, available for vaccination, so that he vaccinated a good many unprotected adults as well—a result which is satisfactory.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, my acknowledgments are due to Dr. Manook, the Chairman, for the assistance he afforded me in the course of my inspection. The successful administration of this Municipality is mainly due to his exertions.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th June 1892.

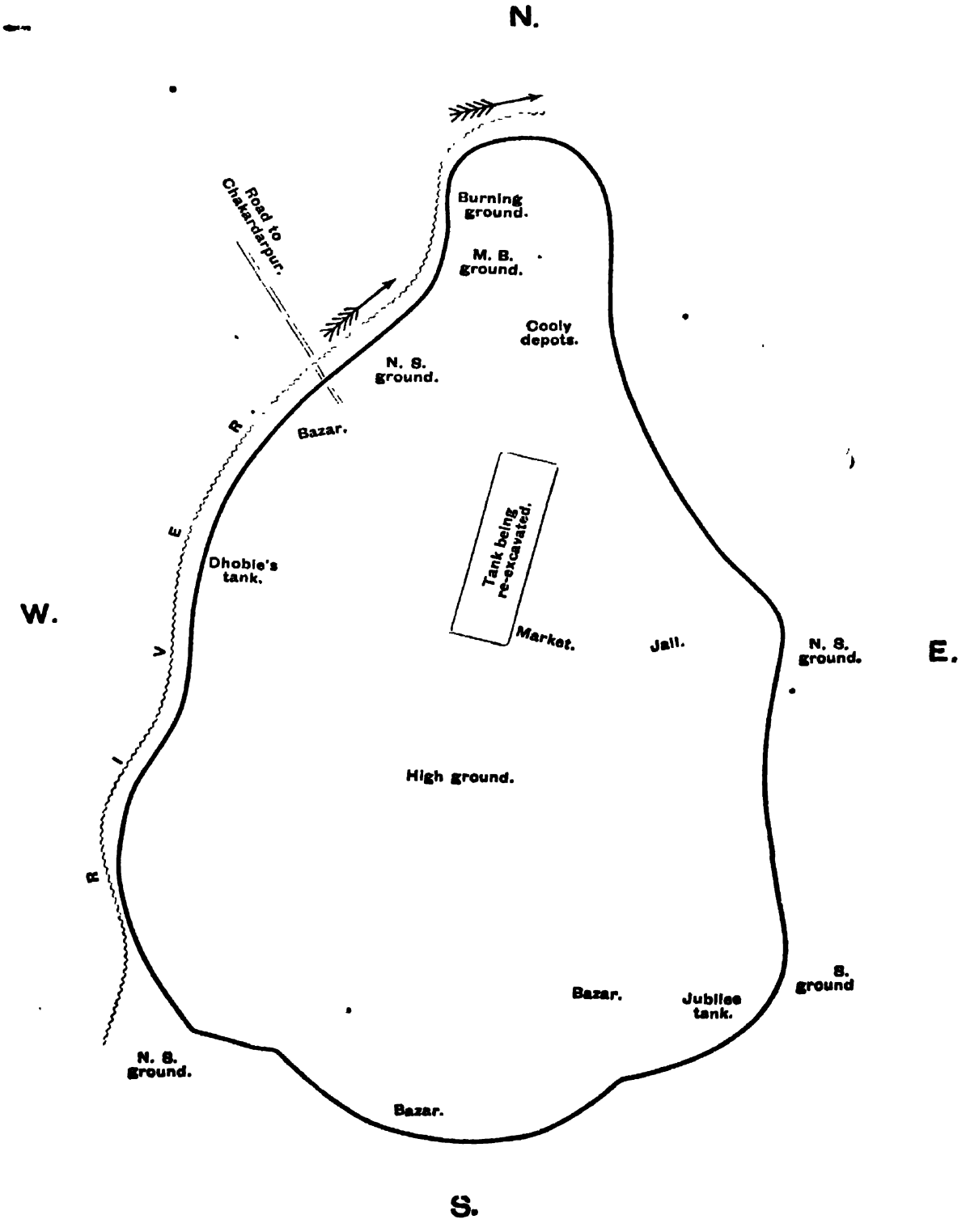
W. H. GREGG
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

SKETCH MAP

OF

CHAIBASSA MUNICIPALITY.

Scale about 4 inches to one mile.



NOAKHALI.

The delay in the publication of this report is due to the serious illness I contracted soon after my inspection of this town.

Noakhali is the principal town and head-quarters of the district of the same name. It is situated on the right bank of the Noakhali khal in latitude 22° 48′ 15″ north, and longitude 91° 8′ 45″ east, and is a pretty little station covering an area of 1½ square miles only. It was first constituted a municipality in 1876, and is now governed by the provisions of Act III (B C.) of 1884. The Municipal Corporation consists of 12 Commissioners, of whom two-thirds or eight are elected by the rate-payers, and one-third or four are appointed by the Government. According to the census of 1891 the population of the town is 5,428, of whom 3,508 are males and 1,920 females. Classified according to religion there are 2,801 Hindus, 2,600 Muhammadans, 13 Christians and 14 of other races.

The income of the Municipality during the year 1891-92 was Rs. 6,273, including an opening balance of Rs. 782. The expenditure during the same period was Rs. 5,808, of which Rs. 2,928, or 46·67 per cent. of the total income, was spent on sanitation as follows:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Establishment	755
(*b*) Drainage	1,311
(*c*) Water-supply	80
(*d*) Public latrines	36
(*e*) Vaccination	64
(*f*) Miscellaneous sanitary expenses	682
Total ...	2,928

Drainage.—The drainage of the town has been fairly well arranged for, the main drains being large, wide, and running by the sides of the principal roads. Most of them slope in a north-easterly direction and discharge into the Noakhali khal. They appear to have been constructed in the right direction and to have a proper slope. But their levels are not uniform, and are, moreover, interrupted in places by pits and hollows which, however, are being gradually filled up to the level of the drains. Some of the main drains I noticed have been allowed to silt up in places which are overgrown with grass and weeds. Some of the side drains also are encroached upon by culverts and other obstructions. This is most noticeable in the main bazar. The Municipal Commissioners should see that all impediments to the free drainage are removed.

Water-supply.—The water-supply of the town is derived from tanks, of which there are a considerable number. I drew a sample of water from the largest and most used tank, and had it analysed by the Chemical Examiner to Government, whose report is as follows:—

Results of analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.

Total solid matter.	Chlorine.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.	Previous sewage contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and nitrites.	Behaviour of total solid residue on ignition.	Sulphates.	Physical appearances.
						Total hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.				
6·0	0·5	·02	·016	·039	..	1·5	...	1·5	Trace and none.	Slight blackening.	Trace ...	Color and transparency viewed through two-foot tube, yellowish, clear. Taste and smell, none.

This analysis confirms the opinion of the people that the water is fairly good. There are no wells, and khal water is not used, as it is brackish. On the whole it appears that efforts have of late years been made by the Municipal Commissioners to improve the water-supply of Noakhali, by the excavation and re-excavation of tanks and by the reclamation of old overgrown ones. They deserve credit for their energy in this direction.

(*a*).—*Disposal of street sweepings and garbage.*

Conservancy.—The principal streets looked clean and are said to be regularly swept Bye-lanes are cleaned occasionally. The sweepings of streets and drains and the rubbish and refuse from private houses are utilized in filling up cess-pools distant from inhabited quarters, which is a right use to make of such refuse.

(*b*).—*Latrines and disposal of nightsoil.*

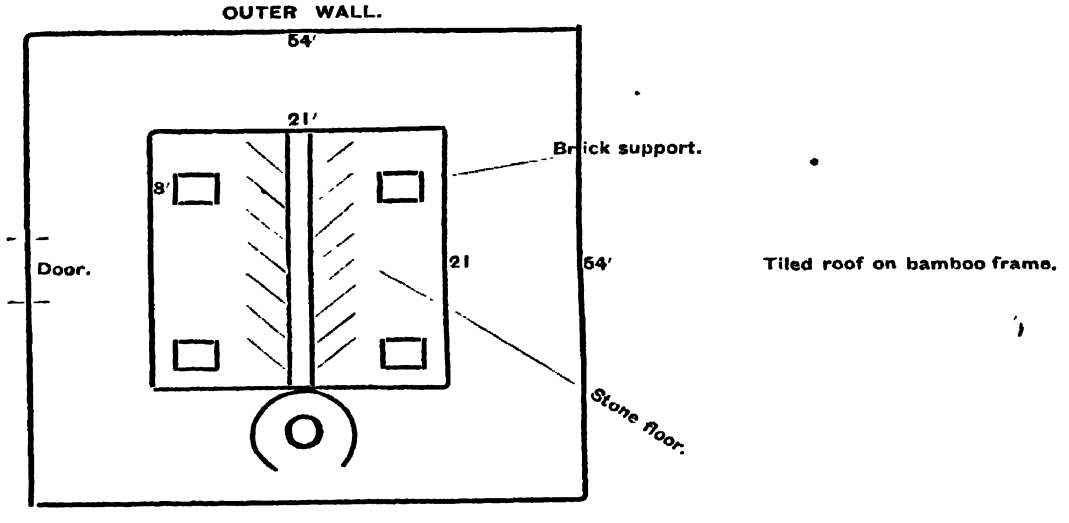
The provisions of Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 are not in force in this Municipality, nor is it necessary at present to introduce them, as the population is small and not thickly located in any quarter. There are three public latrines in the municipality, one masonry, and two iron. These are conveniently situated, but they are not enough for the requirements of the town. At least three more public latrines are required and should be provided as soon as funds permit. They should be of iron, which is a much better and more durable material than masonry, and has also the advantage of being non-porous and more easily cleaned. There should be separate latrines for males and females, and they should be approached by different pathways

The nightsoil from the public latrines is removed once a day and buried at a distance from the town, but not always in the prescribed nightsoil trenching ground. As long as there is room in the nightsoil ground, no other land should be used for this purpose. Steps should also be taken to cultivate the trenching ground, which I regret to say is not yet done.

In this connection the attention of the Municipal Commissioners is invited to this Office Circulars Nos. 148, 191, and 253, dated the 16th November 1888, the 11th October 1890, and the 16th November 1892, respectively. Besides the three public latrines there are numerous private latrines in Noakhali, which are not as cleanly kept as they should be, and their contents are not always properly or regularly disposed of.

Markets and slaughter-houses.—There are four fairly good markets, situated north, south, east and west (*see* sketch map). Two are held twice a week, one daily, and the fourth three times a week.

There is no slaughter-house. As nearly half the inhabitants are Muhammadans, a slaughter-house ought to be provided for their convenience. It should be constructed somewhat as follows



Disposal of the dead.—There is no public burial-ground for Muhammadans in Noakhali, although nearly half the population is Muhammadan. A suitable ground should be selected and set aside for this purpose as soon as possible, and intramural burial which is practiced should be put a stop to, as it is most objectionable on sanitary grounds.

The arrangements for cremation are fairly satisfactory.

Vaccination.—During the year 1891-92, only 114 vaccination operations were performed, which is not satisfactory. It is hoped that under the reorganization scheme the work of vaccination will be pushed on more efficiently under the direction of the Civil Surgeon.

In conclusion, my acknowledgments are due to Babu Radha Kanta Aich, the Chairman, Moulvie Bulzur Rahim, the Vice-Chairman, and Babu Gobinda Chandra Chatterjea, a Municipal Commissioner, for the help they afforded me in my inspection of the town.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1892.

W. H. GREGG, M.B.,
Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

No. 222.

COPY submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, for information.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1893.

W. H. GREGG, M.B.,
Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

No. 223.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division for information.

Calcutta, } W. H. GREGG, M.B.,
The 2nd January 1893. } *Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.*

No. 224.

Copy forwarded to the Magistrate of Noakhali, with the request that he will be so good as to lay the report before the Municipal Commissioners of Noakhali at an early meeting, and to intimate to this office what action is proposed to be taken by them on the suggestion contained therein.

Seventeen spare copies of the report are enclosed, one for each Municipal Commissioner, and five for record in the Municipal office.

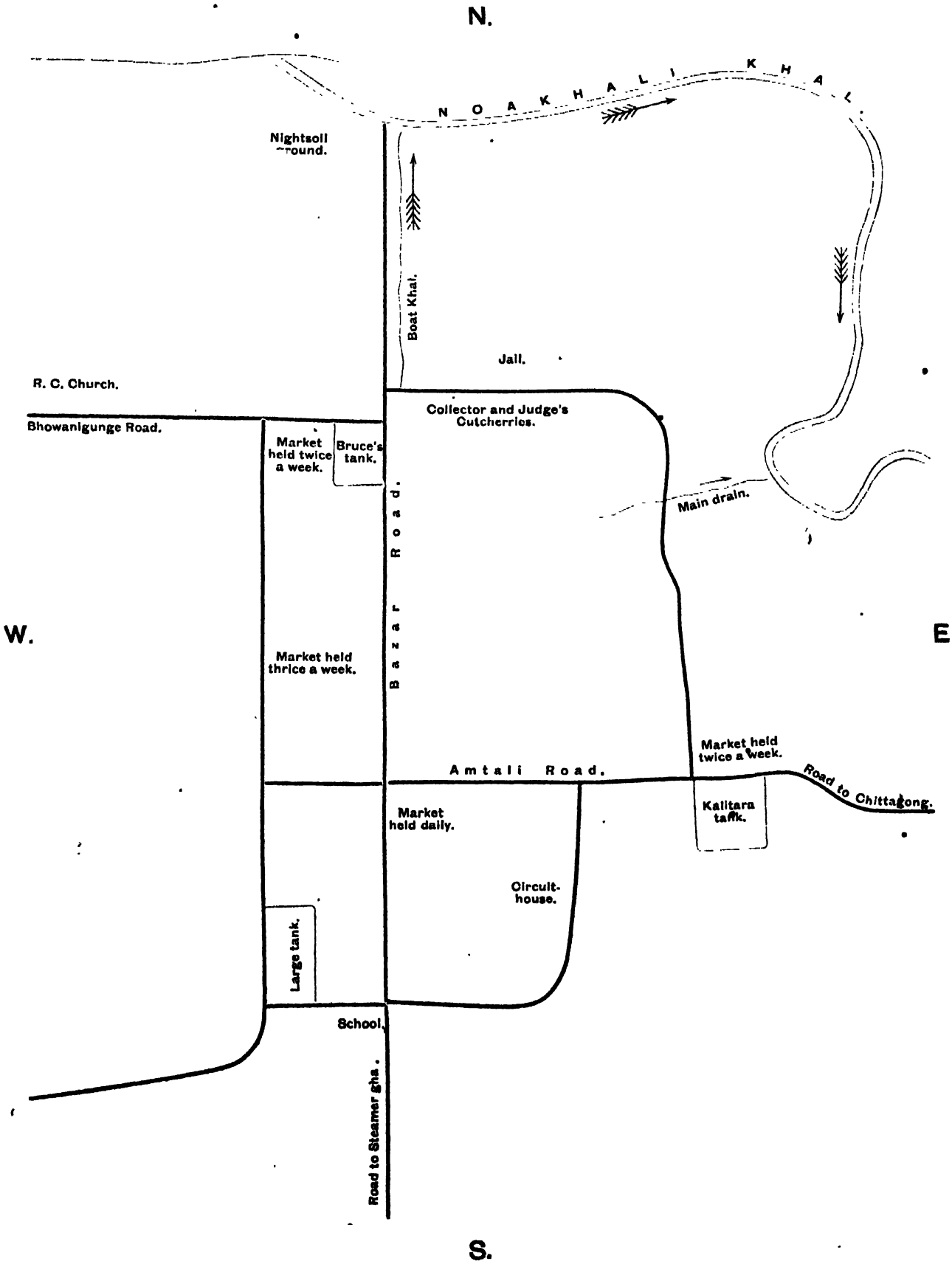
Calcutta, } W. H. GREGG, M.B.,
The 2nd January 1893. } *Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.*

SKETCH MAP

OF THE

NOAKHALI MUNICIPALITY.

Scale about 4 inches to one mile.



BARISAL.

THE delay in the publication of this report is due to the serious illness I contracted shortly after I inspected this town.

Barisal, the administrative head-quarters of the Backergunge district, is situated on the right bank of the Barisal river in 21° 41′ 40″ north latitude, and 90° 24′ 30″ east longitude. It is a town of considerable and growing importance, and as it contains a large number of educated citizens from whom the Municipal Commissioners are selected, the sanitary condition of the town must be judged by a comparatively high standard. The principal feature of Barisal, from a sanitary point of view, is the very large number of tanks connected with deep drains, which, in their turn, have communication with the river. This will be referred to again further on.

Barisal was constituted a municipality in July 1876, and is now governed by the provisions of Act III (B.C.) of 1884. The Municipal Board consists of 15 Commissioners, of whom two-thirds, or 10, are elected by the rate-payers, and one-third, or 5, are appointed by the Government. According to the census of 1891, the town has a population of 15,482 souls, of whom 10,384 are males and 5,098 females. Classified according to religion, there are 8,047 Hindus, 7,054 Muhammadans, 367 Christians, and 14 of other races. The income of the Municipality, during the 12 months preceding my inspection, was Rs. 32,007, including an opening balance of Rs. 811. The expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 29,198, of which Rs. 14,117, or 44·10 per cent. of the total income was spent on sanitation as follows:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Establishment	540
(*b*) Drainage	1,115
(*c*) Water-supply	1,557
(*d*) Public latrines	1,562
(*e*) Private latrines	6,416
(*f*) Disposal of the dead	204
(*g*) Markets and slaughter-houses	...
(*h*) Vaccination	45
(*i*) Buildings for sanitary purposes	...
(*j*) All other sanitary expenses	2,678
Total ...	14,117

Drainage.—There are numerous drains, mostly kutcha, all over the town, which are connected with the river either directly or through tanks or khals. The advantage claimed for this arrangement is that the tanks can be periodically replenished with fresh water from the river; but, on the other hand, the system has a serious drawback which, unless removed or modified, will continue to be a source of pollution of the water-supply. I refer to the objectionable contents of the drains which find their way by means of these connecting channels into the tanks, viz., cook-room garbage, solid and liquid excretions of cattle-sheds, putrid vegetable and animal matter, and probably also a portion of the contents of privies which are in many instances close to the drains. With the rise of water in the river, all or a good portion of these impurities must find their way through the drains into the tanks and contaminate the water-supply. There are two courses open to the Commissioners to remedy this evil. The first is to prevent impurities from getting into the drains—a difficult, if not impossible, task, and the second is to keep the tidal drainage system quite separate from the surface drainage of the town. In place of the present deep drains, which should only be utilized for flushing the tanks and khals with river water, shallow U-shaped drains should be constructed for carrying off surface drainage and impurities.

The Commissioners propose to make a survey of the town and to take levels with the view of preparing a comprehensive drainage scheme. This should be done as early as possible with the help of the Sanitary Board.

Water-supply.—The water-supply of Barisal is derived from tanks, khals and the river. The two former, as explained in the preceding paragraph, are contaminated by the present drainage system. Only two tanks, situated between the steamer ghat and the church, are

reserved exclusively for drinking purposes. I obtained samples of water from each of these, and had them analysed by the Chemical Examiner to Government, whose report is as follows:—

Results of analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.

	Total solid matter.	Chlorine.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.	Previous sewage contamination.	Hardness, Clark's scale. Total hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Nitrates and nitrites.	Behaviour of total solid residue on ignition.	Sulphates.	Physical appearances.
Barisal church tank.	27·0	1·1	·0056	·016	·032	...	20·0	16·5	3·5	Trace and none.	Blackening at certain places.	Trace	Colour and transparency viewed through two-foot tube (1) yellowish, hazy (2) faintly yellowish slightly hazy. Taste and smell, 1 and 2. Nil.
Barisal cutcherry tank.	24·0	2·3	·0064	·02	·024	...	13·5	10·5	3·5	Trace	Ditto ...	Trace	

The analysis on the whole shows the water to be tolerably pure—at any rate it is drinkable. The excess of chlorine noticeable in No. 2 (the cutcherry tank) is possibly due to the infiltration of river-water which is to some extent affected by the tides. The unreserved tanks are unfit for drinking purposes, nevertheless they are used by persons who on account of the distance cannot get to the reserved tanks, and for the same reason, I am told, drain water is also sometimes used for culinary and other domestic purposes! As nothing could be more injurious to health than this practice, steps should be taken to provide reserved tanks for the people in these parts of the town. There is a good tank in the jail compound which occupies a central position, and is in the midst of the most populous part of the town. The Municipal Commissioners as well as the Magistrate of the district and the Commissioner of the Division are anxious to reserve this tank and throw it open to the public. The local Superintendent of the jail, however, objects to the proposal, which has been referred to the Inspector-General of Jails for consideration. If this tank could be thrown open to the public a great benefit will be conferred on the inhabitants of the most crowded part of Barisal.

Conservancy.—The conservancy arrangements have undergone a change for the better since the town was last inspected, although there is still much room for improvement. The streets looked clean and had the appearance of being swept regularly. Sweepings are utilized in filling up pits and hollows, a great many of which have already been filled up in this way. Conservancy within private dwelling-houses, however, requires to be more carefully looked after than it apparently is at present. In the crowded quarters of the town, solid refuse from private premises is deposited on the roadside to be carted away by the municipal conservancy carts, but liquid matters, such as cook-room impurities, urine, and washings of cattle-sheds, &c., are thrown indiscriminately about the premises or in the drains close by. This is a most objectionable and dangerous practice which may any day be the cause of an epidemic. It should therefore be prohibited. In the less populous parts of the town this state of things is worse than in the crowded localities, for there both solid and liquid refuse are thrown indiscriminately about house compounds. The wonder is that such neglect of the elementary principles of sanitation has not already caused an outbreak of disease. It will, however, most assuredly do so one of these days if matters are allowed to continue as they are. Occupiers of houses should be compelled to deposit all solid and liquid refuse at a fixed hour on the road outside their houses to be conveyed away by municipal agency, and Municipal Commissioners should take such steps as will ensure the removal and proper disposal of this refuse regularly. There is another nuisance which should be remedied early, and that is the proximity of private latrines to drains into which much of the contents of the former trickles and causes the drains to smell bad besides contaminating the water of tanks, as already explained. Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 relating to latrines is in force in this Municipality, and should be more vigorously worked than it appears to be at present. Complaints were made to me, both by petitions and verbally during the course of my inspection, against the position of the new public latrine with has been erected at *Kathuriaputty*. The complaints are groundless. The site is well chosen, and I am distinctly of opinion that, far from being a nuisance, as the petitioners fear, the new latrine, if regularly and properly cleaned, will be a great convenience to the neighbourhood.

Nightsoil is trenched, but not as well as this ought to be done, and no attempt has yet been made to cultivate the ground, which is very disappointing. The attention of the Municipal Commissioners is again invited to the several circulars issued by the Sanitary Department on the subject, viz., to Circulars Nos. 148, 191, and 253, dated respectively the 16th November 1888, the 11th October 1890, and the 16th November 1892, with the request that early effect may be given to the suggestions contained in them. In other municipalities in which trenching grounds have been cultivated, the result has been remarkably successful and profitable to the municipalities, and so, I am sure, it would also be in Barisal if the Municipal Commissioners will but give the system a trial.

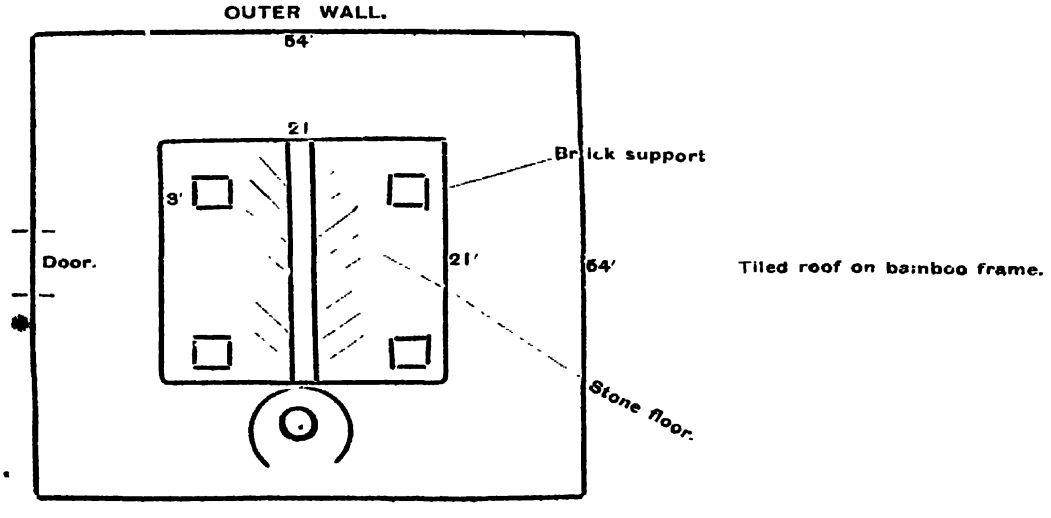
Dead-house.—Both before and during my inspection I received petitions from the people praying for the removal of the dead-house, which is situated on the west side of the jail (see

position on the sketch map). After local inspection and careful consideration of the matter, I am of opinion that the present site is unobjectionable. As a matter of fact this so-called "dead-house" is merely a temporary shed in which corpses of hospital patients who die during the night are kept till the morning. The Domes cannot be got to work at night, and it is better to put the corpses in the separate shed than to keep them in the hospital wards. A wall should, however, be constructed and fast-growing trees placed to screen the shed from view. The removal of the shed would be very inconvenient to the medical authorities, while it would benefit nobody.

Cholera Ward.—The cholera ward is on the same site as the dead-house. It is proposed to remove it a little distance from the south to the north of the plot of land on which it is at present placed (see sketch map) The people, however, strongly object to this site on the ground of its being situated in the midst of a thickly-populated locality, and they pray for its removal to a hut north of the town. Another objection urged against the site is that it is situated close to the jail khal. On the other hand, there are strong reasons why the cholera ward should not be removed as proposed by the people. In its present position it is close to the doctor's quarters, and he can easily attend the cholera patients at a moment's notice and whenever necessary. In a matter of this kind this is of great importance. Moreover, if the cholera ward were removed outside the town, a separate establishment would have to be maintained for it, which is out of the question. The site chosen is about 400 feet, which is a safe distance from the jail khal, and as it is the best under all the circumstances of the case, I am of opinion that it should be retained.

Markets.—There are four private markets within the Municipality, two held daily and two bi-weekly. These seems to be properly supervised by the Municipal authorities, and measures are taken to prevent the sale of unwholesome food and drink.

Slaughter-houses.—At present, goats, etc., are killed close to the river bank, on a spot situated about a quarter of a mile north of the steamer ghat. A proper slaughter-house should be provided as soon as possible removed from the river bank, otherwise it will be difficult to prevent offal from being thrown into the river. This should always be buried at a distance from the sources of water-supply. The slaughter-house should be constructed after the following plan :—



Cremation ground.—The cremation ground is situated about three quarters of a mile inland on the south bank of the jail khal. It was clean and in good order when I saw it, and the site is also a fairly good one. The only precaution which it is necessary for the Municipality to take is to issue strict orders to the man in charge that corpses are to be completely burnt.

Convict Burial Ground.—The convict burial ground is situated opposite the cremation ground to the north of the khal. Burials here are not sufficiently deep enough, and the result is that bodies are sometimes exhumed by wild animals.

Vaccination.—The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, IV (B.C.) of 1880, are in force in this Municipality, but are worked in a very unsatisfactory manner. During the year 1891-92, one vaccinator was employed for five months, and he performed 261 operations, of which only one was an infant and 37 children between the ages of one and seven. It is to be hoped that vaccination will be better carried on under the reorganisation scheme of the Vaccination Department, under which the Civil Surgeon is solely responsible for the work.

Conclusion.—In conclusion my acknowledgments are due to Mr. Savage and to the Chairman, Babu D. N. Dutt, who accompanied me in the course of my inspection and assisted me considerably in my enquiries.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th January 1893.

W. H. GREGG, M.B.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

No. 1339.

Copy submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department for information.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th February 1893.

W. H. GREGG, M.B.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

No. 1340.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division for information.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th February 1893.

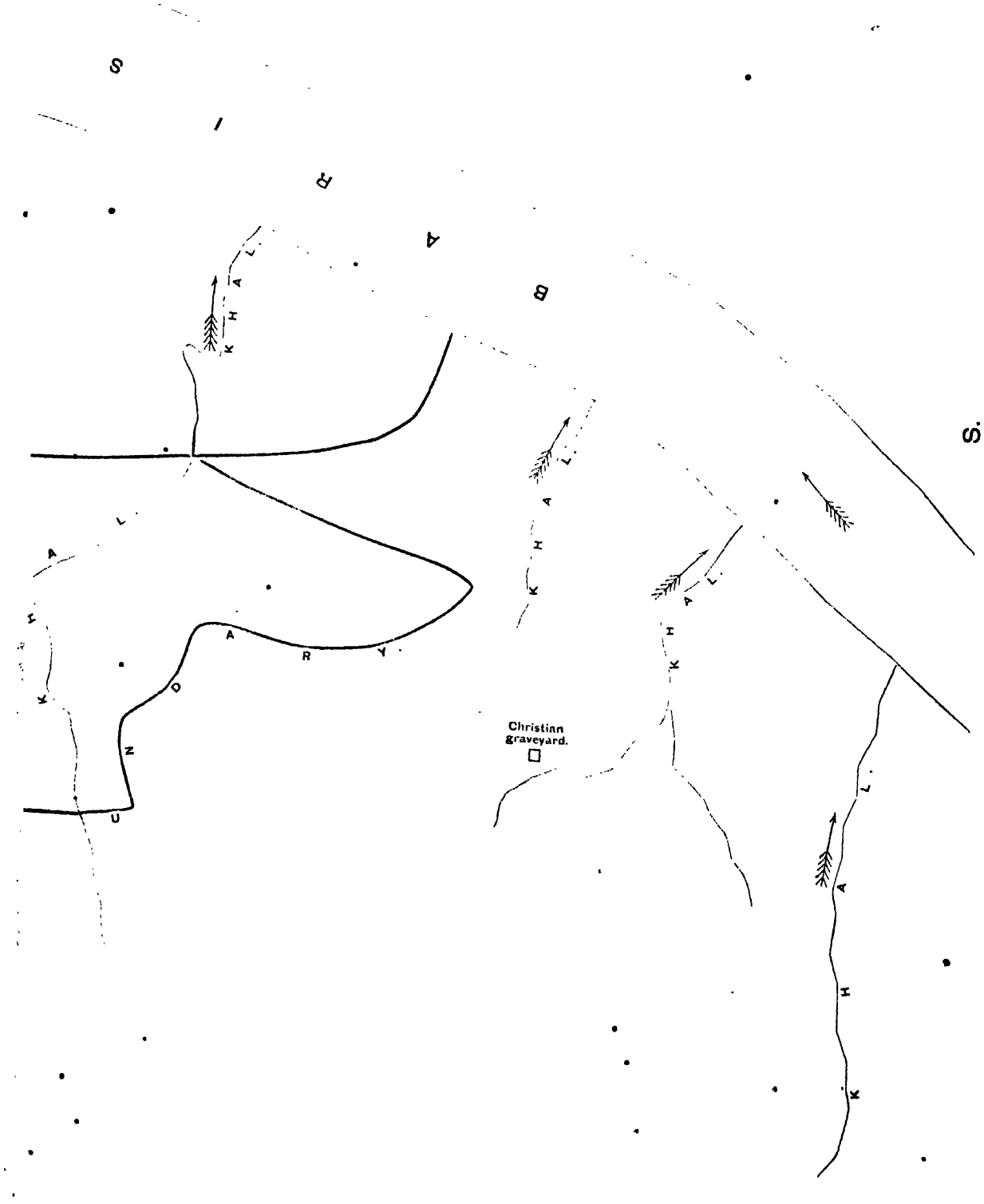
W. H. GREGG, M.B.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

No. 1341.

Copy forwarded to the Magistrate of Backergunge, with the request that he will be so good as to lay the report before the Municipal Commissioners of Barisal, and inform me what action they propose to take on my suggestions.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th February 1893.

W. H. GREGG, M.B.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

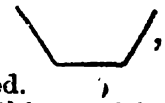

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SAHIBGANJ.

SAHIBGANJ, a municipal town in the Sonthal Parganas district, is situated on the southern bank of the river Ganges between the river and a low range of hills, in latitude 25° 14′ 30″ north and longitude 87° 40′ 3″ east. The town obtains its importance by being the head-quarters of the establishment of the Traffic Superintendent of the loop line of the East Indian Railway. Owing to its favourable position it has also, of late years, become an important depôt for the exchange of traffic between the river and the rail. It is also one of the principal routes to the Assam-Bihar State Railway.

The town of Sahibganj was constituted a municipality in 1883. It extends for about two square miles along the southern bank of the river Ganges, and is intersected by the East Indian Railway (loop line) from east to west. It is bounded on the north by the river, on the south by a low range of hills, on the west by a nala, and on the east by an ancient gurh. (See rough sketch map attached.) The Municipality is composed of nine Municipal Commissioners. According to the census of 1891, the town has a population of 11,297 inhabitants, of whom 6,141 are males and 5,156 females. Classified according to religion, there are 9,089 Hindus, 2,064 Muhammadans, 122 Christians, and 22 of other races. During the year ending March last, the income of the Municipality was Rs. 14,380, including an opening balance of Rs. 840. The expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 12,250, of which Rs. 4,458, or 31 per cent. of the total income, was spent on sanitation as follows:—

	Rs.
Drainage	36
Water-supply	111
Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering) and latrines	4,201
Vaccination	110
Total ...	4,458

Drainage.—The expenditure of Rs. 36 only on this account last year was inadequate. A larger expenditure annually is necessary if the drainage of the town is to be improved, as is desirable. The natural drainage of the municipality is good. The land being undulating, the rain-water passes off quickly, and as the soil is porous it soon dries even after the heaviest showers. There are four principal drains which discharge into the Ganges. There are a few pucka drains in the bazar, which are constructed on a right principle, thus  , but they are encroached upon by masonry structures, which should not be allowed.

Water-supply.—An improved water-supply is the most pressing need of this municipality. At present drinking-water is derived more from wells than from the river, which is very little used, as in later years it has receded northward away from the town. The wells, however, get either wholly or partially dried up during the hot months, and there is then great difficulty in getting water. To the credit of the present municipal administration, it must be said that steps have been, and are being, taken to sink new wells, to clear out silted up ones, and to protect as many as possible from pollution, but as chains and buckets are not provided at the wells, the object is to a great extent frustrated, as the indiscriminate dipping of lotas and earthen vessels has the effect of polluting the water. The question of improving the water-supply of Sahibganj is under the consideration of the Municipal Commissioners, the matter having been specially urged upon them by Dr. Brookes, the East Indian Railway Medical Officer at Jamalpur, whose analysis of the present water-supply within the railway premises, which may be taken as a sample of the quality of the water of the town, is as follows:—

Qualitative Analysis.

Source of supply.	Ammonia.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Chlorides.	Organic matter.
Well A ...	These waters have a slight yellow tinge naturally.	Very marked ...	No trace ...	Slight turbidity	None.
Do. B ...		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do.
Tap C ...		Marked ...	Trace of ...	Clear ...	Do.
Well D ...		Do. ...	No trace ...	Slight turbidity	Do.

REMARKS.

Well A.—At traffic menials' quarters, 6 feet at top pucka, the rest kutcha; platform round it. Depth 20 feet. Contains 4 feet of water. Water milky colour and yellowish vegetation growing in well. Water lodges all round, and menials wash at it. Menials' quarters built close to it, used mostly by staff. In my opinion a bad water.

Well B.—In field at back of Railway Post-office. Kutcha. No platform; 18 feet deep. Contains 2 feet of water. Is on a slope. Water soaks back into it, and in rains likely to be contaminated more than at present, as I expect passengers and others may ease themselves in this field. At present a bad water.

Tap C.—This water comes now from a tank near station, but in the rains is pumped up from the river. A bad water at present.

Well D.—At Peerpointee end of up platform. Pucka, with platform. Depth 24 feet. Contains 3 feet of water. This well is separated from the native latrine only by the four lines of rails in the station. I think it probable that it may be contaminated by the latrine in the rains, or even now from the overflow from the small tank that holds the washings of the latrine. I have inspected the latrine twice, and found it clean, but am of opinion the well is too close to it to be safe. This is the water used by passengers, and I am afraid it is not safe. A sample was also examined of water at S. M. S. house, and was free from all impurities. Barn and Company's and chatty filters both used. Charge changed frequently."

I attached very great importance to the results of qualitative analysis in the case of nitrites: water which contains even small quantities of these should be condemned. It must also be remembered that well or tank water which gives good chemical results may nevertheless be totally unfit for use, as it may contain germs of such diseases as typhoid fever, or cholera, without manifesting any evidence of their presence to the chemical test used. I would recommend, therefore, that unfiltered water should *always* be boiled before being used. This is a real safeguard, and I understand is now being adopted at the Sahibganj railway station. All the wells examined by Dr. Brookes have also, I noticed, been recently cleaned, lined and deepened, and pucka platforms have been built around them.

The following is the report of the Chemical Examiner to Government on a sample of water sent him for analysis, which I drew from the large municipal tank between the river and the East Indian Railway line:—

	Total solid matter.	Chlorine.	Free ammonia.	Albumhoid ammonia.	Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.	Previous sewage contamination.	Hardness—Clark's scale. Total hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Nitrates and nitrites.	Behaviour of total solid residue on ignition.	Sulphates.
Tank water ...	36·0	4·3	·008	·08	·082	...	18·5	14·5	4·0	Both present.	Blackening.	Present.

N. B.—Color and transparency viewed through two-foot tube,—yellowish and turbid. Smell.—offensive.

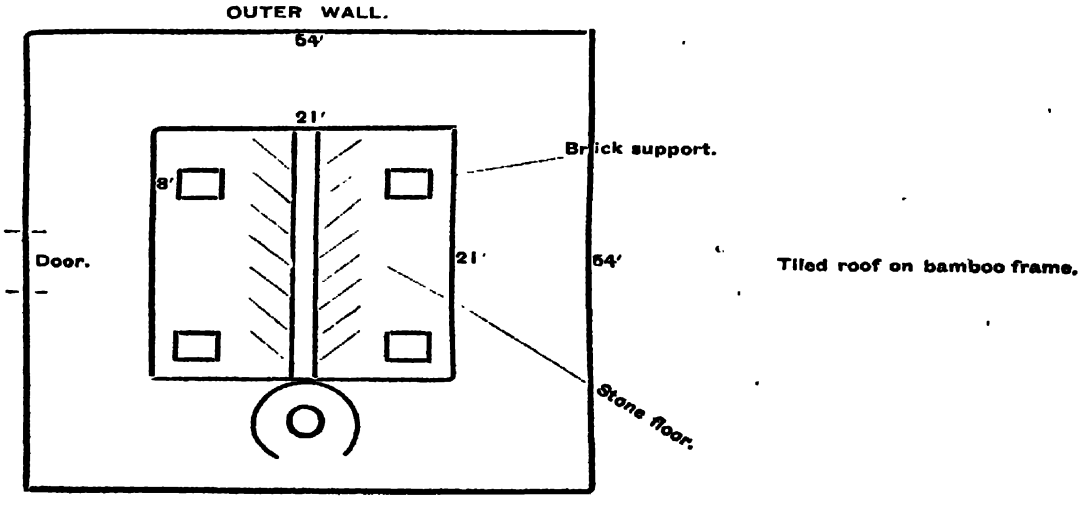
This analysis shows the water to be extensively polluted and quite undrinkable. The tank was in a very filthy state when I saw it. It is, however, being cleaned out, and a pucka drain is, I understand, to be constructed around it to prevent spill water from passing back into the tank. This will be a great improvement.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of Sahibganj is far from satisfactory. The latrine and urinal arrangements are specially faulty, and require thorough remodelling at once. There are only two public latrines within the municipality, which are quite inadequate for the requirements of the town. I understand that some new iron latrines on the Ramsay principle have been purchased, and will shortly be put up in the most frequented localities. I do not at all approve of the present masonry structures. Iron is the best, and in the end the cheapest, material for latrines; they should therefore invariably be built of it, especially as it is much more easily cleaned than masonry, which, being porous, soon gets impregnated with urine and latrine washings. Some of the new latrines should be exclusively reserved for the use of females, and should be approached by separate paths.

The provisions of Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, are in force in Sahibganj, and nightsoil from both public and private privies is removed daily by municipal mehters to the trenching ground, where it is properly trenched; but I was disappointed to find that no attempt had been made to cultivate the ground, the reason assigned being that it is steep and uneven. The ground is not so steep and uneven as to make cultivation impossible, and an attempt should be made to cultivate it with at least some of the coarser vegetables and feeders. The new trenching ground, which is neither steep nor uneven, should also be brought under cultivation without delay. The attention of the Municipal Commissioners in this connection is drawn to my three circulars on the subject, the last of which was issued at the instance of Government. There are eight public urinals, all of which are objectionably situated, as they either overhang, or are very close to public drains, into which most of their contents pass, and as the urinals are not properly cleaned, they are themselves a public nuisance. They should be removed without delay to more suitable sites, and steps should be taken to ensure their being better and more thoroughly cleaned, their contents being removed and disposed of in the same manner as night soil from the public latrines.

Markets and slaughter houses.—There are two markets held daily; one is a fish-market situated on the banks of the large municipal tank, and the other is a general market situated between the tank and the river.

There is also a slaughter-house, which is conveniently situated, but it is not constructed on a right principle. Below is a sketch of an approved slaughter-house as is in use in Monghyr, which may be taken as a model by the Municipal Commissioners of Sahibganj when the time arrives to construct a new one.



Disposal of the dead.—There is a large Muhammadan grave-yard situated outside Municipal limits, to the south of the Municipality, which is kept fairly clean. The Christian burial-ground is well situated south of the East Indian Railway, between the Railway and the range of the Sahibganj hills, and is in fairly good order.

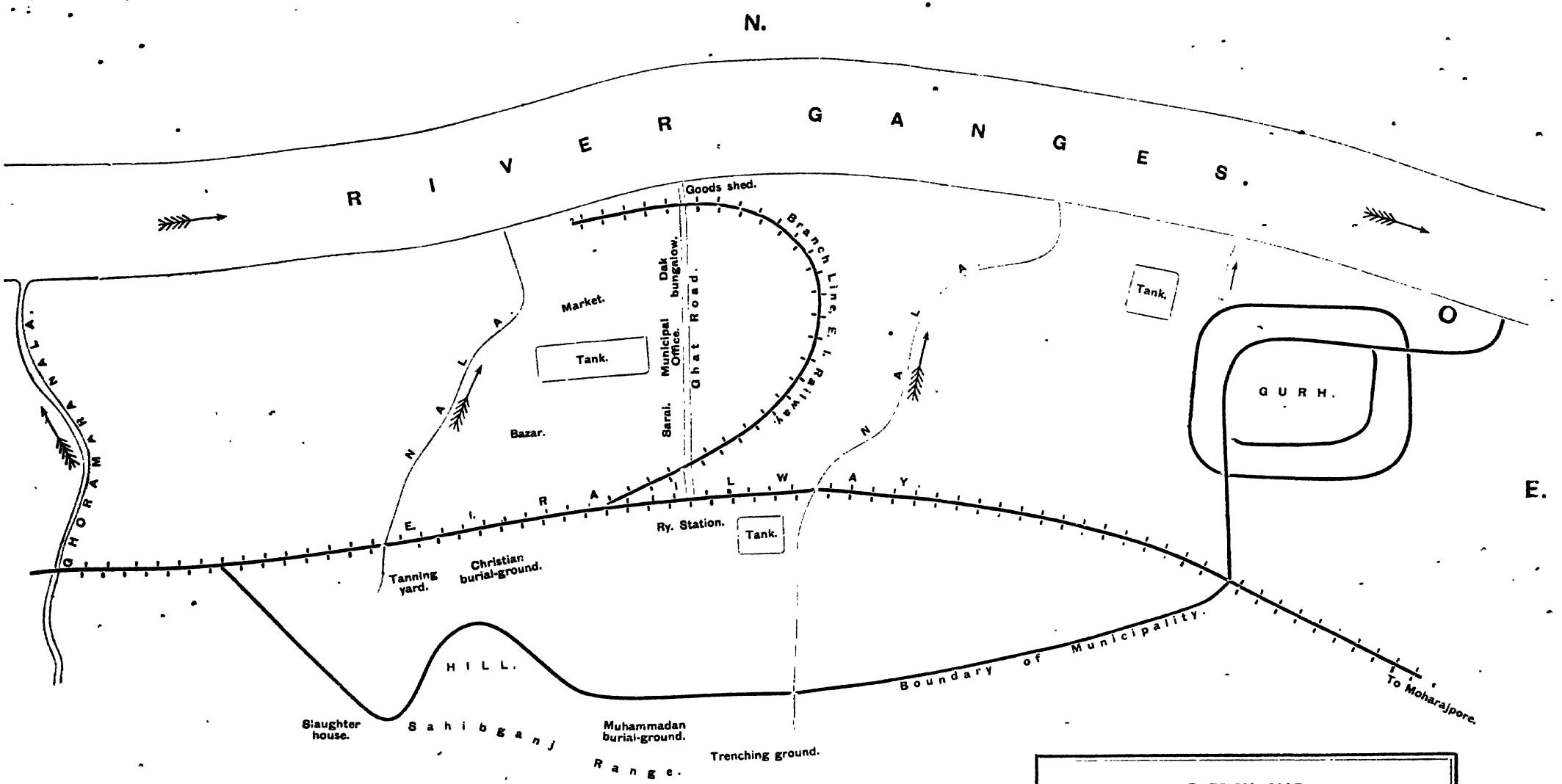
The cremation ground is also situated outside the Municipality in an open place on the bank of the river, east of old Sahibganj. The arrangements in connection with this mode of disposing of the dead are satisfactory.

Vaccination.—Vaccination this season was commenced on the 7th October last, with lymph supplied from the animal vaccination depôt at Darjeeling. The work is being efficiently carried on by the vaccinator Kali Krishna Ghuttuck, under the supervision of the Rajmahal Subdivisional Inspector of Vaccination, Jogendra Kumar Rudra. I personally inspected the arms of 153 children who had been vaccinated up to the time of my visit, and with the exception of only 17 cases, which appeared to have taken indifferently, all were good.

Conclusion.—In conclusion my acknowledgments are due to Mr. Sam, the Chairman of the Municipality, and to Babu Hem Chunder Mookerjea, the Vice-Chairman, both of whom gave me much assistance in the course of my enquiries and inspection of the town. To Mr. Sam is principally due the progress that has recently been made in sanitary matters in this Municipality, and to his exertion is also due the new hospital in course of construction.

W. H. GREGG,

Calcutta, the 15th December 1892. *Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.*



SKETCH MAP

OF THE

SAHIBGANJ MUNICIPALITY.

Scale 1,000 feet = 1 inch.

APPENDIX No. VII.

PROCEEDINGS AND CIRCULARS OF THE SANITARY BOARD DURING 1892.

The ninth meeting of the Bengal Sanitary Board was held on Tuesday, the 5th July 1892, in the Office of the Board of Revenue.

PRESENT:

MR. W. KEMBLE, C.S., offg. Member of the Board of Revenue ... ... *President.*
MR. C. W. ODLING, Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department ... ... *Member.*
SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. GREGG, Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal ... *Member and Secretary.*
Mr. G. C. STAWELL, Engineer to the Board, was also present.

1. The proceedings of the last meeting held on the 22nd December 1891 were read and confirmed.

2. The Secretary pointed out that, although no formal meeting was held since the 22nd December 1891, principally due to the absence of one or other of the members from the Presidency, still a large amount of work was got through at informal meetings, and by sending round files requiring early action for an expression of the members' opinion.

3. The following business was then transacted—

(I) Considered the advisability of procuring for the use of the Engineer to the Sanitary Board certain sets of drawing instruments for use in the office, and of the surveyors employed in surveying the different municipalities, to enable the work of the Board, which has increased greatly, to be carried on more expeditiously.

Resolved—That Government be requested to sanction the purchase of the necessary instruments from the Mathematical Instrument Department at an approximate cost of Rs. 300.

(II) *Resolved* that, in view of the large number of applications for the loan of surveying instruments, since the purchase of three sets for use in municipalities, Government be requested to sanction the purchase from the Survey Department of two more sets—a set consisting of a level and staves, prismatic compass and stand, 100 feet chain and tape—at an approximate cost of Rs. 800. This with the three sets already in the possession of the Board will be sufficient for the present demand for work.

(III) *Resolved* that considering the great demand for the use of the surveying instruments, at present in the possession of the Board, from municipalities, who do not always intend to carry out any practicable drainage scheme, the rate for the instruments be increased to Rs. 7 a month for a level and two staves and Rs. 3 a month for a prismatic compass.

(IV) Considered what increase, if any, to the present establishment of the office of the Sanitary Board is required, to enable the Engineer to the Board to draw up and complete, within a reasonable time, the drainage schemes required by the different municipalities.

Resolved (*a*).—That the Government be requested to sanction the appointment of a chief draughtsman and estimator on a salary of Rs. 120 rising to Rs. 150 a month, and a second draughtsman on Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 a month.

(*b*).—That in future a fee be charged for all plans and estimates furnished, and that the amount of this fee be fixed at a sum sufficient to cover the extra expense incurred by the employment of the establishment mentioned above.

This measure, the Board hope, will avoid the Engineer to the Board being called upon to draw up schemes for municipalities, who do not intend to carry them out, and so stop all useless labour, whilst it will enable plans really required to be expeditiously prepared.

(V) Considered the action of the Meherpur Municipality, who refused to allow a surveyor, deputed by the Board, to take some check levels, although they had previously sanctioned the entertainment of the man for such work.

Resolved—That the action of the Municipality be referred to Government in the Municipal Department.

(VI) Considered the question as to who should inspect the work of municipalities engaged in work approved by the Board, as under orders in the Government Resolution to the Sanitary Commissioner's annual report for 1889, part of the duty of the Engineer to the Board was to inspect the works while in course of construction, and report to the Board the progress made.

Resolved—That the Engineer to the Board can only be expected to make a general inspection of such work, and cannot be held responsible for the quality, accuracy of levels or other details connected with the work. He should, however, write a report on each municipality inspected, and send one copy to the Board for information, and another to the municipality concerned.

(VII) Read paragraph 5 of the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting held on 22nd December 1891, in which it was resolved that the inspection reports of the Sanitary Commissioner and notes by the Engineer to the Board on the drainage and water-supply of Berhampore, Nadia, and Chittagong, with detailed estimates of the cost of obtaining the necessary surveys and levels be sent on to these municipalities, with a request that the Board be informed, whether the Commissioners are prepared to undertake the surveys at once and carry out the proposals made.

Resolved—That as no notice whatever has been taken of the Board's communication, the matter be referred to the Municipal Department of Government.

(VIII) Considered the request of the Barisal Municipality that the drainage survey of the town, which they were willing to undertake next October, should be so complete as to show all boundaries of roads and Municipal property so as to be evidence in a court of law for settlement of disputes or prosecutions for encroachments.

Resolved—That the municipality be advised to request Government, through the Magistrate of the district, to have the town surveyed under the provision laid down in Act V (B.C.) of 1875, and carried out through the agency of the Surveyor-General.

W. KEMBLE, *President.*

C. W. ODLING, } *Members.*
W. H. GREGG, }

Circular No. 2, dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1892.

From—Surgeon-Major W H. Gregg, M.B., Secretary to the Sanitary Board, Bengal,

To—Chairmen of all Municipalities.

In continuation of this office Circular No. 223, dated 22nd December last, I am directed to inform you that as it is impossible for the Engineer to the Sanitary Board to draw up schemes for every municipality, it is extremely advisable that municipalities should, in voting money for expenses for drainage survey and levels, make sufficient allowance for the employment of a man competent to draw up a scheme sufficiently complete to be submitted for the opinion of the Board, instead of leaving the whole work to the Board's Engineer.

The services of the Engineer to the Board will, of course, as at present, be available to all municipalities which may wish for advice as to how the scheme is to be drawn out.

The cost of drawing up a scheme in this way would be roughly Rs. 300 per square mile of area as stated in the above-quoted circular.

Circular No. 3, dated Calcutta, the 11th August 1892.

From—Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Gregg, M.B., Secretary to the Sanitary Board, Bengal,

To—Chairmen of all Municipalities.

The subject of the conservancy of tanks for drinking purposes having lately been considered by the Sanitary Board, I am directed to inform you that it seems to the Board that the prevention of pollution of the water by people bathing and washing clothes, &c., in it can best be effected—

(1) By having the water pumped up from the tank either by hand or steam-power into some central reservoir from which it could be drawn as required by the people; the tank being so fenced off as to be unapproachable by any one for any purpose whatever.

If steam-power were used, a good deal of expense might have to be incurred, but then a certain amount of the distribution could be effected through hydrants suitably placed. On the other hand, by using hand-pumps very little expense beyond the original outlay would be incurred, but it would always be necessary to exercise care in seeing that the reservoir is kept full, and that the pumps are worked regularly when required. One or other of these might very easily be taken up by most of the municipalities; the more important and wealthier ones using steam-power as preferable and better than hand-pumps.

(2) By fencing the tank all round with unclimbable iron fencing, a pathway 4 or 5 feet wide being left on two opposite sides of the tank and the fencing carried well down into the water on either side of it; a cross fence also being put to prevent people entering the water between the lines of fencing. This cross fence should be made to fit into eyes fixed in the iron uprights so as to be moveable as the water-level in the tank ascends or descends.

This would be effective in that there would not be room enough for the people to do anything but draw water. The cost of a suitable fencing would be Rs. 2 per foot run, exclusive of cost of carriage from Calcutta. In order, however, to save expense, but at the same time losing a certain amount of efficiency, the iron fencing might only be placed on the sides

of the paths leading to the water; the rest of the tank being protected by a stout bamboo fencing, prickly pear or thick-set hedge, or the slopes planted with some prickly creeper. In this case the Commissioners would have to take active steps to prosecute any one caught breaking through the fence or hedge and defiling the slopes or water of the tank.

(3) By having a fence placed round the tank and a police chaukidar, who, under a recent ruling of Government, must be paid for by the Municipality, told off to prevent people bathing and washing clothes. This, however, is not a very efficient means of preventing pollution, and has generally been found to fail in most places.

(4) Other methods, such as putting ordinary fencing round tanks and leaving it to the constables to arrest any one found defiling the water, or raising the banks of the tanks so as to prevent spill-water passing into them, can only be partially effective and would require a very strong administration to secure what is really required.

(5) In all cases the Board are of opinion that tanks should be flushed, whenever it is possible to do so, at least two or three times in the year, with water from the nearest river.

Circular No. 4, dated Calcutta, the 11th August 1892.

Memo. by—SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. GREGG, M.B., Secretary to the Sanitary Board, Bengal.

COPY forwarded to all Magistrates of districts for information.

Circular No. 5, dated Calcutta, the 17th December 1892.

From—SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. GREGG, M.B., Secretary to Sanitary Board, Bengal,

To—Chairmen of all Municipalities.

WITH a view of having drainage and water-works schemes of municipalities properly prepared, Government has sanctioned the entertainment by the Sanitary Board of a special staff of draughtsmen and estimators, who will work under the direct supervision of the Engineer to the Board, and be available to municipalities who may wish for their services under the terms of Government Resolution No. 711T.M., dated 22nd October 1892.

The following fees, which have been approved by Government in the Municipal Department, will be leviable from municipalities on account of the above establishment for the works specified below :—

(*a*) Two per cent. on the estimated cost of all drainage and water-works schemes for which detailed estimates and drawings are prepared.

This charge does not include the cost of survey, but is solely on account of work done in the Board's Office.

(*b*) One-half per cent. on the first Rs. 20,000, and one-quarter per cent. on the balance of the estimated cost, when only approximate estimates are prepared and no drawings are required.

This charge will apply when estimates furnished by municipalities are checked and examined. In the event of detailed plans and estimates being subsequently supplied, the full charge under (*a*) will be made in addition.

(*c*) Rupees five for all tracings (double elephant size) of surveys and levels or sections.

(*d*) Rupees three for tracings of all drawings, such as a bridge or culverts, etc.

2. The Sanitary Board have several sets of surveying instruments, which are available on loan to municipalities at the following rates per mensem :—

(1) Rupees seven for a level and two staves.
(2) Rupees three for a prismatic compass.
(3) Rupee one for a chain or 100-feet tape.

3. The Engineer to the Sanitary Board will as far as possible assist municipalities in procuring surveyors to carry out surveys required, but can undertake no responsibility beyond giving the men written instructions. Arrangements for supervising the work done must be made by the Commissioners of the municipality concerned.

APPENDIX VIII.

IMPORTANT NOTES AND CIRCULARS IN CONNECTION WITH SANITATION ISSUED DURING 1892.

NOTE BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL ON SANITATION, PREPARED FOR THE SANITARY CONFERENCE HELD IN CALCUTTA IN JULY 1892 AND SUBSEQUENTLY CIRCULATED.

I HAVE been asked to write a note on Sanitation or Public Hygiene for the benefit of the members of the Conference which is to be held at Belvedere on the 18th July for the purpose of discussing this subject with special reference to water-supply, drainage and conservancy in their bearing on the health of the people of Bengal.

Theoretically, Sanitation or Public Hygiene is a most important matter to discuss, for upon it depends all the powers—moral, intellectual and physical—of a people. But, as a practical measure, in which every member of an executive administration should feel a vital interest, it is of even greater importance, and it is this practical side of the question principally that I understand the Conference has been called together to consider, though of course the general and indirect benefits to be derived from good sanitation will also be taken into consideration. Notwithstanding the indifference still displayed by the public at large in reference to sanitation, I may safely assert that during the past four or five years there has sprung up a thoughtfulness about the necessity and value of hygienic measures, which is encouraging; but I regret to say that the majority of municipal and other local bodies have not yet learned to appreciate the duty devolving upon them to be careful of the health of the people committed to their charge. It is to be feared also that a very small proportion even of the educated people of Bengal fully realise the fearful waste of life which annually takes place in these Provinces from preventible disease, directly resulting from the violation of the most elementary principles of sanitation. The epidemics of cholera, fevers, and small-pox, which sweep over the province and lay indiscriminately their tribute of death, are too often attributed to the climate, or to local conditions of nature, which it is argued must be endured, because they cannot be cured. It is not recognised that the conditions of life and the want of sanitary arrangements have to a great extent prepared the way for these pestilences. It is not only a very great mistake, but unfair to blame the climate and the so-called local conditions of nature for the excessive mortality. One has only to look at other countries which were at one time almost, if not quite, as unhealthy as Bengal now is to see the enormous benefits in the shape of improved health of communities, lengthened duration of life, and increased individual comfort which the people of those countries at the present day are reaping from improved sanitation. If similar sanitary principles were as generally adopted in this country, there is not the least doubt that mortality and suffering would be greatly reduced.

I have already alluded to the indifference and ignorance which prevail in the majority of municipalities on even the most elementary principles of sanitation. In the course of my tours of inspection, I am frequently asked the question—"What is sanitation, and what do you mean by public hygiene?" The simplest reply to such a question is that sanitation or public hygiene is the science and art of preserving health, that is, of obtaining the most perfect action of body and mind during as long a period as is consistent with the laws of life. In other words, it aims at rendering growth more perfect, decay less rapid, life more vigorous, and death more remote. By the light of our present enlarged knowledge, we are enabled to ascertain the essential principles requisite to secure or promote these desired ends, and they may be enumerated as follows. Differences of opinion may exist as to the exact relative order of their importance, but that is a detail—

(1) Accurate registration of vital statistics.
(2) Pure water.
(3) Good drainage.
(4) Pure air.
(5) Adequate conservancy arrangements.
(6) Vaccination.

I mention these principles, not with any idea of discussing them in any elaborate detail, as that would be altogether beyond the limits of Members' patience and the time at their disposal, but merely for the purpose of fixing them as standards before us. I may, however, be permitted to give a brief kaleidoscopic sketch of a few of the particular advantages to be derived from each of the abovementioned essentials to a healthy life.

ACCURATE REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration accurately performed fulfils many useful purposes; we need, however, only consider it here as far as it concerns sanitation. In this respect it furnishes to medical and sanitary science information of the highest value concerning the public health, as by means of registration efficiently conducted, the sanitary authorities of any locality are informed of the prevalence of preventible disease, and are thus enabled to take the necessary measures for the protection of the public health. Moreover, registration reports, taken in connection with the census, yield statistical results which throw light upon the casual conditions under which prevailing diseases occur, and thereby prove an invaluable contribution to the science of preventive medicine. Registration, however, to be of value, *must* be conducted according to certain general principles, which apply to all statistics: the data collected must be uniform and accurate as regards quality, and they must be complete as regards quantity; and to be

useful as guides for sanitary measures, the registration returns must not only be complete and accurate, but they must reach the sanitary authorities whom they are destined to enlighten with the least possible delay. Prompt information is no less necessary than prompt action in such matters.

Pure Water.

The supply of wholesome water in sufficient quantity is a fundamental sanitary necessity: without it injury to health inevitably arises, either simply from deficiency of quantity, or more frequently from the presence of impurities. In all sanitary investigations the question of the water-supply is one of the first and most important points of enquiry, and, as far as my experience goes, it is deficient, impure, and polluted to a more or less serious extent in nearly every town in Bengal. I have no hesitation in attributing cholera, many forms of fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa, and other diseases which prevail in our towns, principally to the water-supply which; for the most part, even in towns situated on the banks of rivers, is obtained from tanks and wells, the water of which is too frequently little better than diluted sewage, abounding in animal and vegetable life, every shower of rain washing filth into it, whilst the clothes and cooking utensils cleaned in it contribute their modicum of filth. Every one who has any experience of Bengal will know that even in the vicinity of Calcutta there are tanks and wells of this description, in which the inhabitants of the surrounding houses bathe and wash their garments and cooking utensils, and from which their drinking vessels are filled with a liquid that is poison! There is no doubt whatever that an improved, and, if possible, a filtered water-supply is one of the greatest sanitary requirements of Bengal towns, and not till it is provided can we hope for an improved standard of health. The consideration of this subject naturally leads to that of another, viz., how bodies of water after serving their purpose are to be dealt with, and removed. The answer very soon suggests itself—in a regular system of drainage which is as important as a pure water-supply. As this subject is also closely connected with purity of air and conservancy arrangements, I propose to deal with all three together.

Drainage, Air, and Conservancy Arrangements.

I do not suppose any one needs to be reminded that the breathing of air rendered impure from any cause is hurtful, and that the highest degree of health is only possible when, to other conditions is added that of a proper supply of pure air. Well, then, this is only to be obtained by—

(1) The construction in crowded localities of roads which act as air shafts, and of sufficiently ventilated dwelling-houses;

(2) Adequate conservancy arrangements, by which I mean the regular cleansing of latrines, including the proper disposal of their contents, and the regular and prompt removal of the refuse around houses and from the public streets; and

(3) A regular system of drainage to carry away surplus water, and prevent its stagnation in the soil.

The latter is a great necessity in Bengal towns, most of which are at present water-logged, which is undoubtedly the chief cause of the prevalence of fever, as polluted water is one of the chief causes of cholera. The two are closely allied, and should, whenever possible be considered together. The health and death-rate of Calcutta and other large Indian towns—in fact, I may safely say of all parts of the civilised world, before and after the introduction of an improved water-supply and a regular system of drainage, furnish striking proofs of the enormous influence exerted by such conditions as those of soil and water on the health of a town population, and of the true economy of expenditure, however heavy it may seem at first, on works of a permanent nature, which have for their object the improvement of these two essential principles of sanitation. With such experience before them as I have pointed out, Municipal Commissioners should have no hesitation in doing all they can to achieve the same result in their municipalities, even though they may at first meet with some local opposition. They owe it in fact to the increasing population under their protection to provide them with pure drinking-water and good drainage, and they have now every facility for doing so, either separately or in conjunction with other municipalities. There is a Government loan fund from which they can borrow money at a cheap rate; a Sanitary Board constituted as shown in the margin to advise them in matters connected with the Sanitary improvement of their towns, and a specially selected Sanitary Engineer provided by the Government to assist them *gratis* in drawing up schemes for the approval of the Board, and afterwards to inspect the works, also at the Government expense, to see that they are being properly carried out. In future, however, I think it would be convenient if the Chairman and a Commissioner selected by the Municipality concerned were personally associated with the Board when an important project is being considered. Perhaps these gentlemen could arrange to be present at the meeting of the Board at which the project is to be discussed, in order, on the one hand, to help the Board with their local experience and ideas in arriving at a right decision, and on the other to receive and have explained to them the suggestions

1. A Member of the Board of Revenue	*President.*
2. The Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, in the Irrigation Department of the Public Works Department.	*Member.*
3. The Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal	*Member and Secretary.*

of the experienced members of the Board. An interchange of ideas in such a way would be of the utmost advantage to all parties concerned, and would probably save a great deal of correspondence which might otherwise be necessary, and it would also facilitate the carrying out of projects. Municipalities should on no account attempt to carry out important projects, involving engineering questions, without the professional advice of the Sanitary Board, as a waste of money and injury to health are often caused by defective sanitary works constructed upon wrong principles. "Economy in sanitation" is a term which includes the application of sound principles to sanitary works, the method of executing such works economically and efficiently, and the saving of labour and expense.

VACCINATION.

There is just one other matter I should like to touch on before closing this note, and that is, vaccination—a very important branch of sanitation, regarding which there seems to be some missapprehension in the minds of Municipal Commissioners, which probably accounts for the indifference with which so many of them regard the subject. It is now acknowledged throughout the civilized world that vaccination is the only true prophylactic against the dreadful, often fatal, and generally disfiguring disease of small-pox. "If that is so," I am often asked, "how is it that vaccinated persons sometimes get the disease?"—simply because they allow the efficacy of their primary vaccination to wear off, and are not revaccinated. I have seldom known a re-vaccinated person to get small-pox, and in every case, in my experience, where vaccinated persons have contracted the disease, it was discovered either that they were not properly vaccinated originally, or that many years had elapsed since they were vaccinated. It is unreasonable to expect vaccination in one's infancy to be a life-long protection, but revaccination is practically a complete protection against small-pox, and it should, in my opinion, be repeated every five years. Seven years is generally believed to be the interval which may safely be allowed to elapse before accepting re-vaccination, but I am a believer in the more frequent acceptance of the prophylactic, especially in crowded localities. As evidence of the thorough protection which periodical re-vaccination affords, I have only to refer to the complete absence of small-pox among the nurses and servants of small-pox hospitals. There is a Government Animal Vaccination Depôt at Calcutta, and another at Darjeeling, from which good, fresh, and reliable bovine lymph can be had on application in almost unlimited quantities at all seasons of the year, so that Municipalities have no excuse for neglecting vaccination, which I hope they will now realize is a most important branch of their duties, and do all in their power to carry it on vigorously.

In conclusion, it only remains for me to impress upon Municipal Commissioners, and on all toilers in the vast though profitable fields of hygiene, the great importance of being thorough in all we do—not half-hearted, nor uncertain in our work. Success will then assuredly reward our efforts.

I find I have written a longer note than I intended, but the subject is of such great importance to Municipalities and the Sanitary Department that as I progressed, it became evident that it could not in justice to either be disposed of in a few lines.

W. H. GREGG,

Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1892.

Circular No. 232, dated Calcutta, the 28th March 1892.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR W. H. GREGG, M.B., M.R.C.P. (LOND.), Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
To—Chairmen of all Municipalities.

I HAVE noticed in my inspection of municipalities, and it also appears from the diaries of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination submitted to this office, that in almost all municipalities a large portion of the surface drainage finds its way into tanks. This objectionable pratice should be stopped, especially in the case of drinking-water tanks, as it seriously affects the public health by polluting the tank water, thus rendering its use unfit for drinking purposes. Whenever it is proposed to reclaim a tank, the first step should be to divert all drains containing polluted matter from emptying themselves into it. It is also essential, in order to maintain the purity of the warter, that the catchment area of the tank should be kept clean.

Circular No. 253, dated Calcutta, the 16th November 1892.

From—SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. GREGG, M.B., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
To—All Chairmen of Municipalities.

IN continuation of this office Circulars Nos. 148, dated the 16th November 1883, and 191, dated the 11th October 1890, regarding the trenching of night-soil and the cultivation of the

ground so manured, I am directed by the Government of Bengal to draw your attention to the following extract from a Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Hyderabad Assigned Districts' Sanitary Report for 1890, complaining that sufficient attention is not paid to cropping land used for trenching purposes in municipalities. This is, as I have often pointed out, a most serious omission, as it is an essential condition to the success of the trenching system that the land should be subsequently utilized for cultivation: otherwise the system becomes a danger.

Extract from the Army Sanitary Commission's Memorandum.

"The system of the conservancy adopted is open to objection. It appears that in all the municipalities the night-soil is trenched, but the 'trenched land is not cropped as has been repeatedly advised.' This is a serious omission which ought to be made good, not only because money might thereby be raised for municipal purposes, but also because the trench system without after cultivation is altogether incomplete. The prejudices of the people are against the use of such manure, but so they were more or less all over India. In some parts, however, by persistent efforts these prejudices have been overcome with great advantage both to conservancy and municipal funds."

APPENDIX IX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR 1892.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR 1892.

No. 23, dated Calcutta, the 31st January 1893.

From—W. Forsyth, Esq., F.R.C.S., Ed., Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta,
To—The Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report showing the state of public health in the Port of Calcutta during the year 1892.

I held charge from 1st January to 2nd September, and from 29th October to 31st December. In the interval Surgeon-Captain Green officiated.

2. There was no change in the office establishment during the year. The duties were carried out in the steam-launch *Relief*, and in a steam-cutter.

3. The total number of vessels inspected during the year was 1,497. Table *A* shows the number of inward-bound vessels, viz., 813, table *B* that of outward-bound vessels, viz., 684, against 814 and 687 of the previous year.

The number of European and Asiatic seamen who arrived during the year in vessels inspected was respectively 18,055 Europeans and 28,126 Asiatics, against 17,787 Europeans and 27,203 Asiatics in the previous year. Of seamen in outward-bound vessels 16,004 were Europeans and 23,022 Asiatics, against 17,209 Europeans and 19,839 Asiatics.

The Sanitary Inspector visited 12,921 river boats during the year, against 12,761 in the previous year. See table *G*.

Accommodation of crew.

4. In reference to the ventilation and protection by a wood sheathing of the forecastle roof in iron-built cargo steamers, the additional ventilation suggested has in a few cases been carried out. In no vessel has a wood sheathing been laid over the iron roof. I am informed by the masters of these vessels that owing to expense, owners will not provide a properly ventilated and protected forecastle, and that these most necessary alterations will not be carried out until legislation is brought to bear on the subject. In whatever light a master may depict forecastle life in the tropics to the owners, his statements are laid aside as being exaggerations. In the case of the Greenock Shipping Company, I hope that their vessels will be improved, as the Secretary was in the port in April and May, and he admitted that the Managers had not the faintest idea of what life in the forecastle was in the Indian hot season; that he would on his return place my suggestions before the Manager for immediate compliance, and that in the case of additions to their fleet, he would suggest that all quarters should be built on deck. In the latest additions to the City Line of steamers, quarters for the crew are built on the upper deck; the contrast between these and the quarters on the main deck is great, and no line visiting this port give their crews such well-lighted and ventilated quarters.

I would urge the desirability of owners being compelled to provide, in all future additions to their fleets, square port-holes 18 inches square, in the centre of these a glass port-hole 9 inches in diameter. All quarters, whether for officers or men, to have port-holes of these dimensions. In port and in fine weather the large port-hole could be opened, allowing free ventilation and light. At sea, in rough weather the smaller round port-hole would come into use.

It would also probably save life in the event of a ship being wrecked. Had the *Anglia* been provided with these large square port-holes in the forecastle, the lives of four of the crew would have been saved.

In vessels with native crews, the Peninsular and Oriental Company are far behind the other companies in providing a proper forecastle. In this Company's vessels, the forecastle is badly lighted, the floor is littered with the sea-going boxes of the crew, which are of all sizes, and the roof is used as a hanging support for hammocks, chains, ropes, sails, &c.

In 1891 the question of the advisability of enforcing the use of by native crews of a sea-box of a uniform size with the addition of a kit bag was submitted to the Port Officer, Health Officer of the Port, and Superintendents of the various Companies for consideration. Captain Petley defined a suitable size; no order has been issued on the matter, yet a fixed limit should be insisted upon. These boxes are spread over the forecastle floor, giving a different level at every step, too often they are unwieldy, rendering their removal up or on to the deck difficult, and as they are fitted with supports, filth soon accumulates beneath them, and probably few men are able to collect more refuse round them than a native crew. Officers are constantly asking if I cannot insist upon a limit of size, as in such a case it would be so much easier to keep the forecastle clean. These boxes when opened are found to hold very little in the way of clothing, but are filled with empty bottles, tins, crockery, &c.

The provision of a protected bathing place is being carried out on nearly all vessels.

Population.

Europeans.

5. In 1892 the number of European seamen who arrived in port was 21,635, against 21,505 in the previous year. The daily average population was 2,133, against 1,426 in 1891. The daily average number of vessels in the port was 88, against 63 in the previous year.

The greatest number of vessels in the port at one time was 128 against 88, and the lowest 56 against 45 in 1891.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Europeans.

6. The following table shows the admission and death-rates in hospital for European seamen in this and the previous years :—

Years.	Average strength.	Average annual ratio per 1,000 of—			
		Admissions into hospital.	Deaths from—		
			Cholera.	Other diseases.	Total.
1892 ...	2,133	1,033	3·28	7·03	10·31
1891 ...	1,426	900	6·31	17·53	23·84
1890 ...	1,679	849	8·33	14·29	22·63
1889 ...	1,626	1,116	10·4	15·9	26·4
1888 ...	1,510	1,013	9·9	22·5	32·4
1887 ...	1,893	908	10·03	8·45	18·4
1886 ...	2,326	1,166	11·17	19·3	30·5
1885 ...	1,693	1,167	4·13	19·4	23·6
1884 ...	1,684	1,203	21·3	23·7	45·1
1883 ...	1,860	1,047	19 8	23·6	43·5
1882 ...	1,792	1,259	22 8	29·	51·8
1881 ...	1,350	1,332	24·	24·	48·

The year has been a fairly healthy one. The admission rate into hospital for all diseases was 1,033. The death-rate was 10·31. The quinquennial death-rate was 24·46. The death-rate from cholera in hospital was 3·28, and is the lowest of all the years since 1881.

Bowel-complaints are slightly more prevalent than in the previous year, the admissions being 114, against 87 in 1891 and 75 in 1890.

Under enteric fever there were 5 admissions and 1 death, against 8 admissions and 4 deaths in 1891.

There were 8 admissions from scurvy, against 5 in 1891. All terminated favourably.

Seven cases of sun-stroke were admitted into hospital with 3 deaths, against 3 cases and no death in 1891.

The admissions into hospital from all other causes were 1,751 and 9 deaths, against 975 admissions and 17 deaths in 1891.

Statement *C* annexed gives the number of admissions and deaths in hospital, and the number of deaths out of hospital, excluding 8 deaths from drowning amongst European seamen in the port. The total number of deaths from all causes was 33 (this includes 22 deaths in hospital, 3 deaths out of hospital, and 8 deaths from drowning), which is equal to 15·47 per mille of the average population, against 35·7 per mille in 1891, and 54=32·1 per mille in 1890.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Natives.

7. The total number of deaths reported during the year was 132, or 5·15 per mille, against 170 or 6·63 in 1891, and 117=4·56 in 1890.

There were 73 deaths returned under cholera, giving a death-rate of 2·84 per mille, against 97=3·78 in 1891.

The deaths from bowel-complaints were 3 or ·11, against 7=·27 in 1891.

The deaths from fevers were 24 or ·93 per mille, against 33=1·2 in 1891.

No death is returned from small-pox, against 1 in 1891.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from cholera amongst European seamen, being 7, against 9 in 1891. Amongst Natives there were 73 deaths, against 97 in 1891.

STATISTICS.

Europeans.

8. The following table shows the number of admissions into hospital and deaths from different diseases amongst European seamen during 1892 and the previous ten years :—

Diseases.	1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.		1888.		1887.		1886.		1885.		1884.		1883.		1882.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera ...	12	7	12	9	15	14	33	17	26	15	29	19	49	26	10	7	67	36	65	37	64	41
Diarrhœa ...	78	...	56	2	51	...	142	2	106	2	116	1	185	...	102	...	125	3	164	...	143	2
Dysentery ...	36	2	31	...	24	...	61	4	34	4	70	..	106	3	110	6	80	2	90	4	146	8
Fever { Enteric	5	1	8	4	4	1	1	...	2	...	8	2	12	4	4	1	7	5	...	...	8	6
Fever { Malarious	96	...	100	2	107	3	227	2	120	1	220	1	321	3	194	2	158	2	323	4	251	5
Fever { Simple	209	...	88	..	85	...	79	...	82	1	55	...	155	...	344	...	297	...	114	...	186	...
Scurvy ...	8	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	7	...	13	...	24	1	14	...	28	...
Small-pox ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	5	...	...	...
Sunstroke or Heat apoplexy.	7	3	3	...	4	1	6	1	19	5	5	1	4	1	5	3	13	1	4	3	5	3
All other causes	1,751	9	975	17	1,006	19	1,267	17	1,182	21	1,201	11	1,875	34	1,779	21	1,248	26	1,169	33	1,426	29
Total ...	2,204	22	1,284	34	1,419	38	1816	43	1,575	40	1,719	36	2,714	71	1,970	40	2,226	76	1,948	81	2,257	94

Cholera.

The admissions into hospital from cholera numbered 12 with 7 deaths, or 58 per cent. of the cases treated, against 12 admissions and 9 deaths, or 75 per cent. of the cases treated in 1891. There was no death from cholera out of hospital in 1891.

The death-rate was 3·28 per mille calculated on the daily average strength 2,133, and ·32 per mille calculated on the arrivals in port of 21,635 men, against 7·00 and ·46 per mille respectively in 1891. The mortality was less than that of the quinquennial mean, viz., 9·09 per mille.

Of the 12 cases of cholera treated in hospital 9 were admitted from 9 ships in port, 3 were admitted from shore. It was most prevalent during March, April, and May.

Bowel complaints.

One hundred and fourteen seamen were admitted into hospital with dysentery and diarrhœa. There were two deaths against 87 admissions and two deaths in 1891, or a mortality of ·93 per mille, against 1·3 per mille in 1891. The quinquennial mean death-rate was 1·8 per mille. The admission rate, 53·4, is lower than in the previous year when it was 61·0.

Enteric fever.

Five cases of enteric fever were admitted into hospital, against 8 in 1891. One of these terminated fatally, against 4 in 1891. The death-rate from this cause on the average population was ·46, against 2·8 in 1891, and on arrival it was ·04, against ·18 in 1891. The quinquennial mean was ·86. The admission rate on average population was 2·34 and that on arrivals was ·23 per mille, against 5·6 and ·37 respectively in 1891.

Malarious fever.

There is a diminution in the number of cases under malarious fever. The hospital returns give 96 admissions with no deaths, against 106 admissions and 2 deaths = 1·4 per mille in 1891. The quinquennial mean was 1·10 per mille. There were no deaths, against mortality rate on arrival ·09 in 1891.

Simple fever.

There were 209 cases of simple fever, against 88 in the previous year. It rose to 97·9, against 61·7 in 1891. There were no deaths.

Small-pox.

There were two admissions from small-pox, against none in 1891.

Scurvy.

There were 8 admissions from scurvy, against 5 in 1891.

Six of these cases were admitted from the ship *Lyndhurst* bound from New York to Calcutta, passage 154 days. The master states that the men sent to hospital were not a healthy lot on joining the ship; they state that with the exception of tinned soup on Saturdays and fresh (tinned) meat on Sundays they were kept on salt rations. No fresh or preserved vegetables were issued during the last three months of the voyage. Fresh water ran short, and the allowance was curtailed. Lime-juice was issued irregularly. The food was examined and found to be good. The lime-juice was analysed and found up to standard requirements.

First case, admitted 21st January, from the ship *May*. Patient aged 61, suffered from symptoms of scurvy for a month, loose teeth, swelling of gums and nodular swellings over body, here and there a petechial rash, pain in joints, was at sea 19 months, excepting 21 days spent in Liverpool. Discharged cured, 26th March.

Second case, admitted 3rd June, from the ship *Carrizal*. Patient aged 40, complained of looseness of teeth, gums spongy, swelling of ankle-joints, and pain in bowels for last 4 weeks. Discharged 9th June.

Third case, from *Lyndhurst*, gums spongy and bleed on pressure. Pain and weakness or both legs, swelling of knees and ankles with large ecchymosed patches above right knee and inner side of ankle. Thirty-six days in hospital.

Fourth case, from *Lyndhurst*, symptoms of scurvy too trivial for detention in hospital. One day in hospital.

Fifth case, from *Lyndhurst*, gums spongy and receding. Twenty-six days in hospital.

Sixth case, from *Lyndhurst*, gums spongy, receding and bleed easily, small hœmorrhagic blotches on arms and legs. Eighteen days in hospital.

Seventh case, from *Lyndhurst*. Nineteen days in hospital.

Eighth case, from *Lyndhurst*. Thirty-two days in hospital.

Food.

9. *28th January*.—The crew of the sailing vessel *Avon* with coolies from Surinam complained of the quality of the biscuits and flour supplied. On examination those produced from the bread-box were good. The men, however, state that they were of better quality than those issued on the voyage. This statement was probably true, as the Protector of Emigrants informed me that the supply for the coolies held weevils.

17th February.—A food certificate to the S.S. *Khiva* was refused, the rice, fish, and turmeric being of bad quality.

The crew (May 17th) of the *Newman Hall* complained of the quality of the biscuits, and at the request of the Port Officer they were examined. A barrel of biscuits three-fourths full, and the contents of two starboard biscuits-tanks in the fore-peak were found unfit for food. These biscuits were part of a lot shipped from Greenock or Liverpool, and on arrival here, had been sent ashore and rebaked and cleaned, and appeared quite good, but on being broken were found holding dead weevils, worms, cocoons and dried mould.

On 10th June about 8 cwt. of biscuits were examined and condemned on board the *Leyland Brothers*.

On 13th June the *Crofton Hall* put back to Calcutta, reporting an outbreak of cholera. A special report by the Health Officer of Calcutta, and the Health Officer of the Port, on this case has been submitted to Government. In an absence of nine days from Calcutta there had occurred 23 cases of illness, of which six were fatal. This outbreak we attributed to the issue of poisoned (through decomposition) meat from the harness cask.

On the 16th September, at the request of the Deputy Shipping Master, the biscuits of the *Lamorna* were examined by Surgeon-Captain Green, and pronounced to be fit for food, although not of the best quality.

The lascar crew of one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers complained of the quality of the ghee supplied. The ghee when examined and tasted by natives, who were not members of the crew, was pronounced to be of excellent quality and free from adulteration.

On two occasions a sailor and fireman complained of not getting food which they could eat. As the other members of the crew did not complain I examined the mouth of each man and found that neither had teeth. These men wanted puddings, &c., to be issued.

Since the occurrence of the *Crofton Hall* case, the question of sailors' food has been frequently discussed. In port, sailors are usually fed at a rate of 3½ to 7 annas per head per day for bazar. A 4½ annas rate allows 1½ to 2lbs. of fresh meat, 1lb. potatoes, and 1lb. vegetables. Where the higher rates are contracted for, 2 to 3 tins of Swiss-milk are allowed to the forecastle, and soft bread is issued on three or four days of the week; fruits and rice are also in some cases given. Tea or coffee, flour, rice, butter, marmalade, sugar, salt and pepper and biscuits are supplied by the ship.

No complaints were made to me by the crew of any vessel in regard to their bazar supplies, but a very close inspection of the daily supply has to be made, as there is a continual attempt to supply inferior quality and short weight. On 29th June I read a letter in the *Englishman*, stating that on a ship with a name of four letters, "salt meat was being issued to the crew." I boarded the *Main* and informed the Captain of the letter I had read, and requested a muster of the crew, who on being questioned declared they had no complaints to make regarding their food. I then examined all the stores; a cask of beef was opened, and the Captain and officers being at some distance, two of the men came up to me and said in an undertone, "Can't we get some of that, sir?" I replied, "Better ask the Captain." "The old man will not give it, sir." I mentioned this to the Captain, and he said he would give the crew salt beef now and again if I would authorize him. The fact is that sailors after being in port for some time like to go back to salt meat for a change. Salt meat purchased in Britain or America costs from 8*d.* to 10*d* a pound, and besides being of a much better quality is more expensive than Calcutta Bazar meat.

In Appendix I, I give the sea-diet scale of sailing vessels. This I think, might be increased and additions made to it. Fresh or preserved potatoes should be issued daily 1lb. per head, compressed vegetables 1 lb. thrice a week, and dried apples ½ lb. twice a week; preserved meat should be substituted for salt beef and pork thrice a week, and soup be served four times a week. The substitution of preserved New Zealand or Australian meats for salt beef or pork would be a saving, which could be well spent on the additions noted above.

Masters of vessels as a rule give additions, but they say the diet scale should be more liberal and varied, and say that Port Health Officers should force the Board of Trade to take up the matter and make an increased and varied scale compulsory, as there are masters who will not give their crews a pound more diet than is laid down in the scale. It is the close-fisted doings of these few men which is reflected on the majority of masters, whose dieting of their crew is as a rule liberal.

That the dieting of a crew is a most important matter, the following conversation will make clear:—

I had boarded a German sailing vessel to give her a "bill of health, &c." The crew were running round the windlass. I remarked to the Captain, a German, that "they were a well-made body of men." Captain—"Do you think so, sir? I call them shoemakers and tailors, sir." Health Officer—"You should see the crews of British ships." Captain—"That may be, sir, but give me an English crew; there is no sailor in the world his equal if you feed him properly—German, Russian, Norwegian or Dutchman. I have worked too long on the west coast of America not to know his value, but take him out of a British ship, sir. They are too mean with food, the scale is too small, and there is no variety."

Appendix II shows the daily scale for lascar crews.

Provisions, Health and Accommodation.

Act I of 1859, Rule LXIV, relating to seamen in India, provides that on "any three or more of the crew of any ship, registered at, trading with, or being at any port or place in India, may complain to any Shipping Master, or other officer duly appointed in this behalf by the Local Government that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use or deficient in quantity, and such officer may thereupon examine the said provisions or water, or cause them to be examined, and if, on examination, such provision or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use, or to be deficient in quantity, the person making such examination shall signify the same in writing to the master of the ship; and if such master does not thereupon provide other proper provisions or water, in lieu of any so signified to be of bad quality and unfit for use, or does not procure the requisite quantity of any so signified to be insufficient in quantity,

or uses any provisions or water which have been so signified as aforesaid to be of bad quality and unfit for use, he shall in every such case incur a penalty not exceeding Rs. 200 ; and upon every such examination as aforesaid, the officer making or directing the same shall enter a statement of the result of the examination in the official log, and shall send a report thereof to the Shipping Master, and such report, if produced out of the custody of such Shipping Master, shall be received in evidence in any legal proceedings."

In the event of the Health Officer condemning provisions, the condemned articles are left in the possession of the Master. I would point out that it is desirable that the Health Officer should be empowered to destroy all food-stores unfit for food, so as to prevent their being brought into use. At present condemned stores, as biscuits, are left on the ship so as to be given to fowls, pigs, &c. Condemned tinned food is sent ashore by the Master or removed by the supplier.

Complaints.

10. There is a belief that sailors experience difficulty in communicating with the authorities as to their grievances, as to quality of food, seaworthiness of ship, &c. On a ship's arrival in Port, I find in a few cases that the men are in doubt as to whom they should complain. To prevent this, I would suggest the placing in the forecastle in a prominent place a list of those officers and their official quarters, to whom they can complain in the event of the ships' officers not attending to their grievances. These notices could be handed to the master along with the "admission to hospital" forms by the Harbour Master on his boarding a vessel.

Sunstroke.

11. There were seven cases of sunstroke admitted into hospital, against 3 in 1891. Three were fatal. There were 2 deaths on board ships in the port. These 5 deaths give a death-rate of 2·34 per mille on the average population, and ·23 on arrival, against three deaths=2·1 and ·13 respectively in 1891.

Admission reports of sunstroke cases were not received, with the exception of one from Medical College Hospital.

One case was admitted from S.S. *Vadala* into Howrah Hospital on 3rd June ; maximum temperature on that date was 95·0. Three cases were admitted into the General Hospital—the first of which was admitted from the ship *Primrose Hill* on the 8th April ; the second from the *Cashmere* on 12th May ; and the 3rd from the *Rhone* on the 31st May ; maximum temperature on these days was 95·5, 95·4, and 87·2 respectively. Three cases of sunstroke were admitted into the Medical College Hospital—one on the 2nd May admitted from shore : the maximum temperature on that day was 97·5 ; the second admitted from S.S. *City of Bombay* on the 12th May : maximum temperature 95·4 ; and the 3rd admitted from shore, ship not known, on the 15th May : maximum temperature 95 8.

There were two deaths from sunstroke on two ships in port. One of the cases occurred on board the *Holyrood* on the 29th May : maximum temperature was 93·2 ; the other case occurred on board the *Crofton Hall* on 23rd June, maximum temperature being 92·9.

Other diseases.

12. The admissions into hospital from all causes, other than those specified above, were 1,751=820·9 per mille of average population, and 80·9 of arrivals during the year, against 975=610·0 on the average population, and 45·3 on arrivals during 1891. There were 9 deaths in hospital and 1 death out of hospital. The total 10 gives a death-rate of 4·6 on the average population, and ·97 on arrival in 1891. The mortality rate, 4·6, is lower than the quinquennial mean of 10·44 per mille.

The causes of death under this head are returned as follows :—

Deaths in hospital.		*Deaths out of hospital.*	
Alcoholism and hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver	1	Opium poisoning	1
Kidney disease	1		
Pneumonia	2		
Phthisis	4		
Fracture of skull	1		
	9		1

Drowning.

13. There were eight cases of drowning amongst European seamen during the year. Of this number, on the 29th April a seaman of the *Glenfinlas* while working at the awnings, a tie which he had been warned by the Captain not to trust to, broke and he fell overboard, struck his shoulder on the water, reappeared for a few seconds and disappeared a second time; body not found.

A second case was caused by a fall from the main-yard of the *Loudon Hill* on the 8th September.

The steward of the *Hilston*, while going to his ship at night at 11-30 from shore, fell off the dinghy and was drowned on 10th September.

A seaman fell into the river while painting the side of the *Terpsichore* from a stage about 15 feet above water. He was exposed to the sun while working, and it is said that half an hour before he fell he complained of feeling very hot. The accident took place at about 10-30 A.M. on the 18th September.

A seaman of the *Dovenby Hall*, while under the influence of liquor coming on board from the shore, fell from the ship's ladder and disappeared on the 18th October.

A sailor of the *Arracan*, reported to have been drinking on shore on the 11th December, the morning of the day of his death, came on board the ship at noon and slept there. In the evening at about 7 o'clock, wishing to go ashore, he descended by a rope ladder from the ship's side into a country boat lying alongside, and in his attempt to jump over a dinghy from the boat fell into the river and disappeared.

The next, a fireman of S.S. *City of Calcutta*, was reported at the police as missing on 16th December. Some days after the steamer had left, the body was found and identified as that of the missing fireman.

Eighth case. The Chief Officer of the *Le Champenois* accidentally fell into the river while painting the fore-peak of the vessel on the 26th December.

Protection of seamen from the sun.

14. In Government order No. 104Marine, dated 14th April 1891.—"In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules under sub-section 1, clause (*o*) of that section, for regulating the employment of persons engaged in cleaning vessels, or in working in the bilges, boilers or double bottoms of vessels in the port of Calcutta:—

1. No master or officer for the time being in charge of, or doing duty on board any ship shall, on and from the 1st day of April to the 31st day of October inclusive, employ or cause to be employed any European seaman or apprentice in cleaning or painting vessels between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., necessitating the direct exposure of such seaman or apprentice to the rays of the sun.
2. Masters of vessels requiring work to be performed in bilges, boilers and double bottom shall take precaution to ensure that working in such places is free from all danger before the men are sent into them."

I would suggest that this order be made compulsory and punishable if not complied with.

Venereal.

15. The table shows the admission into hospital from venereal disease amongst European seaman in port during this and nine previous years. The total number of admissions (479) was higher than in the previous years. The admission-rate, 224·5 per mille on the average population, is higher than the quinquennial mean of 126·6.

Almost every master of a vessel enquires when the Contagious Diseases Act is to be put in force again, and complain of members of their crew being rendered unfit soon after leaving port for work through venereal affections:—

Years.	Average population.	Admissions into—				Admission-rate per 1,000 into hospital.
		Howrah Hospital.	General Hospital.	Medical College Hospital.	All hospitals.	
1883	1,860	53	184	...	237	127·4
1884	1,684	31	153	...	184	109·2
1885	1,693	35	135	...	170	100·4
1886	2,326	81	321	15	417	179·2
1887	1,893	42	174	12	228	120·4
1888	1,510	33	146	4	183	121·1
1889	1,626	50	127	9	186	114·3
1890	1,679	39	194	15	248	147·7
1891	1,426	52	127	6	185	129·7
1892	2,133	89	367	23	479	224·5

Deaths at sea.

16. Forty-three deaths at sea were noted in the official log books of ships entering the port, against 28 in 1891. The death-rate was 1·9 per mille of arrivals, against 1·3 in 1891. The details of these deaths are—13 from drowning, 6 from other accidents, 6 from cholera in *Crofton Hall*, 1 from enteric fever, 1 yellow fever, 1 heat stroke, 1 acute rheumatism, 4 phthisis, 1 liver disease, 1 Bright's disease, 2 inflammation of lungs, 2 inflammation of bowels, 1 heart disease, 1 jaundice and inflammation of bladder, 1 rupture of blood-vessel, and 1 abscess.

Statistics.

Natives.

17. The annual statements D and E show the sickness and mortality amongst natives within the port limits of the river. There were 132 deaths in and out of hospital, against 170 in 1891 and 117 in 1890. The death-rate, 5·15 per mille, is lower than that of 1891 and higher than that of 1890, viz., 6·63 per mille and 4·56 per mille respectively.

Out of the number 39 died in hospital, giving a ratio of 1·52 per mille, against 35 deaths=1·36 per mille in 1891, and 30 deaths=1·17 in 1890.

The remaining 93 deaths occurred out of hospital, giving a ratio of 3·62 per mille, against 135 deaths=5·3 and 87 deaths=3·39 per mille respectively in 1891 and 1890.

There were 73 deaths from cholera out of the total of 132 deaths.

The following table shows the deaths from the four principal diseases in port amongst natives during this and the last ten years :—

	Cholera.		Bowel-complaints.		Fever.		Small-pox.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
1882 ...	115	4·4	8	·31	26	1·	...	...
1883 ...	116	4·5	14	·54	22	·85	2	·07
1884 ...	138	5·3	2	·07	15	·58	5	·19
1885 ...	59	2·3	4	·15	12	·46	3	·11
1886 ...	59	2·3	4	·15	16	·62	...	...
1887 ...	49	1·91	6	·23	22	·85	...	...
1888 ...	95	3·7	7	·27	22	·85	...	...
1889 ...	80	3·12	9	·35	13	·50	...	...
1890 ...	55	2·14	3	·11	28	1·09	4	·15
1891 ...	97	3·78	7	·27	33	1·2	1	·03
1892 ...	73	2·84	3	·11	24	·93	...	...

Cholera.

Out of the 73 deaths from cholera, 21 occurred in hospital. The death-rate was 2·84 per mille, against 3·78 in the previous year.

Bowel-complaints.

Three deaths were returned under bowel-complaints, giving a ratio of 11 per mille, against 7 deaths with a ratio of ·27 per mille in 1891.

Fever.

Twenty-four deaths are returned under fever. Two deaths took place in hospital, the mortality ratio being ·93 per mille, against 33 deaths = 1·2 per mille in 1891.

Small-pox.

There were no deaths from small-pox, against 1 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of ·03 per mille in 1891.

All other causes.

Thirty-two deaths are returned under all other causes, 6 of which were from drowning and 16 from other accidents.

Lascar crew.

18. Forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven native seamen arrived in port during the year, against 46,318 in 1891, and 42,287 left the port during the year, against 46,595 in 1891. Of the arrivals 25,571 were in coasting steamers, 15,634 in foreign-going steamers, 347 in sailing ships, and 305 in Arabian and Turkish vessels, against 29,206 in coasters, 16,254 in foreign steamers, 458 in sailing ships, and 400 in Arabian and Turkish vessels in 1891.

Of those who left the port, 26,000 were in coasting steamers, 15,553 in foreign steamers, 353 in sailing vessels, and 381 in Arabian and Turkish vessels, against 28,687 in coasters, 16,924 in foreign steamers, 609 in sailing vessels, and 375 in Arabian and Turkish ships in 1891.

The number of deaths at sea and in foreign ports, as compiled from the official log-books, was 32. Of this number, 4 occurred in coasting vessels, having a population of 6,107 and giving a death-rate of ·65 per mille, and 28 deaths occurred in foreign-bound steamers and ships, the population being 9,568, giving a mortality rate of 2·92 per mille during the year. The total death-rate of these 32 deaths calculated on the total population of 15,675 was 2·04 per mille, against 27 deaths calculated on the total population of 14,702 = 1·83 per mille in 1891.

The causes of deaths as extracted from the official log-books were as follows :—

Drowning	... 5	Bronchitis	... 2
Accidental fall ...	... 2	Pneumonia ...	... 2
Suicide by drowning ...	... 2	Consumption ...	... 1
Accidental suffocation ...	... 3	Heart disease ...	... 1
Asphyxia	... 2	Disease of lungs ...	... 1
Injury to head ...	... 1	Dropsy	... 1
Unknown	... 1	Peritonitis	... 1
Fever	... 1	Abscess of stomach ...	... 1
Ague	... 1	Intestinal obstruction ...	... 1
Diarrhœa	... 1		
Dysentery	... 2	Total	... 32

Pilgrims.

19. The S.S. *Sultan* from Jeddah to Calcutta arrived on the 8th August with 920 pilgrims; there were 37 deaths on the voyage. No infectious outbreak.

Infectious diseases. Arrival.

On the 19th January the S.S. *Waverly* reported a case of suspected small-pox. Case was removed to the Campbell Hospital, crew vaccinated, and ship disinfected.

On the 13th December a case of small-pox on the S.S. *Kistna*. Patient removed to the Campbell Hospital, crew vaccinated, and ship disinfected.

20. The hospital dhoolies at Prinsep's Ghat, Sailors' Home and Telkul Ghat carried 157, 41 and 4 sick seamen to hospital, against 86, 29 and 6 respectively in 1891. The total number carried to hospital was 202, or 9·1 per cent. of the total admission during the year.

Corpses and carcasses.

21. The return furnished by the Superintendent of the Port Police of the number of corpses and carcasses found floating in the river and sunk within the port limits shows a decrease. The number of corpses was 59, against 105 and 60 in 1891 and 1890. The number of carcasses was 1,759, against 1,880 and 1,794 in 1891 and 1890 respectively.

Water-supply.

22. All vessels in port were supplied with municipal filtered water. There were no complaints as to quality, quantity, or price or method of supply.

Conservancy.

23. The drain and latrine in Messrs. Ahmuty and Company's compound, referred to in the last year's report, has been altered, &c., to meet requirements.

The brick-field foreshore at Ghoosery still continues to be used as a latrine by the brick-field workers and boatmen of native crafts moored along that part of the shore.

The Mateabrooj foreshore of Babu Doorga Prossonno Ghose's property is also much frequented as a public latrine. The correspondence with the Magistrate of 24-Parganas in 1891 shows that special steps must be taken to put a stop to the nuisance.

Comparative statistics of the port and town of Calcutta.

18. Statement F shows the comparative mortality in the town and port of Calcutta for the years 1892, 1891, and 1890.

Office.

24. The Native Sanitary Inspector, Babu Nundo Lall Halder, continues to carry out his duties in a most satisfactory manner. The clerk, Babu Jogesh Chunder Bysack, carried out his duties to my satisfaction.

APPENDIX I.

	Bread.	Beef.	Pork.	Tinned meat.	Soup.	Preserved potatoes.	Compressed vegetables.	Flour.	Peas.	Rice.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Water.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	Pint.	lb.	lb.	lb.	Pint.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.		qts.
Sunday	1	1½	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	½	½	2	...	3
Monday	1	...	1½	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuesday	1	1½	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wednesday ...	1	...	1½	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thursday ...	1	1½	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Friday	1	...	1½	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saturday... ...	1	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hamburg to Calcutta.

In any case an equal quantity of fresh meat or fresh vegetables may at the option of the master be served out in lieu of the salted or tinned meats or preserved or compressed vegetables named in the above scale.

Substitutes equivalent at the masters' option.

No spirits allowed.

APPENDIX II.

Daily scale of Provisions for Lascar and other Native seamen.

	Scale. lbs. oz. dr.
(*a*) For Home-trade ships.	
Rice	1 12 0
Dal	0 6 0
Ghee	0 2 0
Chillies	0 0 4
Garlic	0 0 8
Salt	0 0 8
Turmeric	0 0 8
Dry-fish	0 4 0
Onions	0 0 8
Water...	One gallon of 8 pints.
(*b*) For Foreign-going ships.	
Rice	1 6 0
Flour	0 10 0
Dal	0 6 0
Ghee	0 2 0
Salt	0 0 8
Curry stuff	0 1 0
Dry-fish 4 oz. at sea and fresh meat 4 oz. in harbour	0 4 0
Vegetables, dry at sea and fresh in harbour with meat twice a week	0 6 0
Tamarind	0 1 0
Tea	0 0 4
Sugar	0 1 8
Lime-juice	0 1 0
Oil (mustard)	0 0 12
Water...	Six pints daily.

In bad weather, when unable to cook, 6½ oz. biscuits and 2 oz. sugar, in addition to the quantity provided in the scale, may be substituted in the place of rice and dal.

When a lascar is ill and off duty, biscuits, tea and sugar should be given to him, with arrowroot or sago, as needed.

A.

Statement showing, month by month, the Number, Denomination, Nationality, and Crew of the Inward-bound Vessels inspected during the year 1892.

Months.	Number.	Denomination.				Nationality.											Crew.		
		Foreign.	Coasting.	Steamer.	Sailing vessel.	British.	French.	German.	Norwegian.	Swedish.	American.	Austro-Hungarian.	Danish.	Italian.	Greek.	Arab and Turk.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Total.
January ...	86	43	43	68	18	78	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,423	3,943	5,366
February ...	66	53	13	37	29	60	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1,415	3,059	3,474
March ...	57	45	12	41	16	53	1	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1,197	2,009	3,206
April ...	57	40	17	46	11	51	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1,318	2,011	3,329
May ...	67	53	14	47	20	57	4	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,414	2,300	3,714
June ...	55	40	15	41	14	52	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,237	1,976	3,213
July ...	56	42	14	34	22	51	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,162	1,697	2,859
August ...	76	59	17	57	19	69	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2,553	2,656	5,209
September ...	51	48	3	29	22	43	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,058	1,297	2,355
October ...	62	57	5	35	27	55	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1,414	1,727	3,141
November ...	88	57	31	68	20	80	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2,017	3,239	5,256
December ...	92	64	28	64	28	84	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,857	3,212	5,069
Total ...	813	601	212	567	246	733	24	33	5	...	5	5	1	1	1	5	18,055	28,126	46,181

B.

Statement showing, month by month, the Number, Denomination, Nationality, and Crew of the Outward-bound Vessels inspected during the year 1892.

Months.	Number.	Denomination.				Nationality.											Crew.		
		Foreign.	Coasting.	Steamers.	Sailing vessel.	British.	French.	German.	Norwegian.	Swedish.	American.	Austro-Hungarian.	Danish.	Italian	Greek.	Arab and Turk.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Total.
January ...	54	47	7	31	23	44	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,656	1,707	3,363
February ...	54	44	10	33	21	41	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1,024	1,965	2,989
March ...	51	43	8	35	16	42	5	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1,228	1,918	3,146
April	54	46	8	40	14	49	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,370	1,774	3,144
May	60	49	11	40	20	53	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	1,378	1,928	3,306
June	50	42	8	37	13	40	3	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,210	1,416	2,626
July	53	40	13	38	15	44	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,147	1,860	3,007
August ...	45	37	8	35	10	37	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,047	1,643	2,690
September ...	58	48	10	43	15	49	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,175	2,260	3,435
October ...	58	45	13	46	12	52	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,432	1,824	3,256
November ...	76	62	14	55	21	65	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1,722	2,506	4,228
December ...	71	53	18	47	24	65	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,615	2,221	3,836
Total ...	684	556	128	480	204	581	36	32	6	1	4	11	1	1	1	10	16,004	23,022	39,026

C.

Statement showing Admissions and Deaths amongst the European seamen in the Presidency General, Medical College, Howrah, and Campbell Small-pox Hospitals during the year 1892.

Diseases.	Number from shore.		Number from Ships in Port.																Grand Total.	
			Calcutta moorings.		Esplanade moorings.		Prinsep's Ghât moorings.		Hastings moorings.		Jetties.		Garden Reach moorings.		Other places on the river.		Total.			
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	3	3	1	1	...	...	2	1	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	12	7
Diarrhœa	4	...	1	...	15	...	17	...	21	...	2	...	11	...	7	...	74	...	78	...
Dysentery	7	...	2	...	9	...	4	...	6	1	1	1	3	...	4	...	29	2	36	2
Fever { Enteric ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1
Fever { Malarious	24	...	9	...	11	...	16	...	13	...	6	...	4	...	13	...	72	...	96	...
Fever { Simple ...	14	...	1	...	31	...	47	..	65	...	11	...	16	...	24	...	195	...	209	...
Scurvy	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	6	...	8	...	8	...
Small-pox	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Sunstroke or heat apoplexy.	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	2	7	3
Other causes ...	375	...	50	1	276	4	305	...	351	4	44	...	121	..	229	...	1,376	9	1,751	9
Total ...	432	5	67	2	343	4	392	1	464	6	67	3	155	..	284	1	1,772	17	2,204	22
Deaths out of hospital—																				
Heat apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Other causes ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	1	1	1
Total ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Grand Total ...	432	5	67	2	343	4	392	1	465	7	67	3	156	1	285	2	1,775	20	2,207	25

D.

Statement showing the Mortality in Hospital and Afloat amongst the Native floating population of the Port with reference to locality during the year 1892.

Diseases.	From shore.	Calcutta foreshore and moorings.	Esplanade foreshore and moorings.	Prinsep's Ghat foreshore and moorings.	Hastings foreshore and moorings.	Garden Reach foreshore and moorings.	Jetties.	All other places on the river.	Total.
Cholera	4	10	4	3	4	3	9	36	73
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dysentery	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Fever { Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Malarious	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	10	11
Fever { Simple	...	3	2	...	4	1	...	3	13
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke or heat apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes	...	12	...	1	...	1	2	16	32
Total ...	4	26	6	4	8	5	12	67	132

E.

Statement showing the Admissions and Deaths in the Medical College, Campbell, Mayo Native, Presidency General, Howrah, and Police Hospitals amongst Natives employed on ships or boats in the River Hooghly during the year 1892.

Diseases.	Medical College Hospital.		Campbell. Hospital.		Mayo Native Hospital.		Presidency General Hospital.		Howrah Hospital.		Police Hospital.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	5	3	2	1	35	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	43	21
Diarrhœa	1	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fever { Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Malarious	1	...	...	...	18	2	...	.	2	...	...	...	21	
Fever { Simple	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	...
Scurvy	...	...	..	...	...	..		.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sunstroke or heat apoplexy	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes	15	4	5	1	98	11	..	...	7	...	..	...	125	16
Total ...	23	7	8	2	159	30	.	...	12	...	...	...	202	39

Comparative Statement showing the Mortality in the Town of Calcutta and in the Port of Calcutta between the years 1890, 1891, *and* 1892.

Months.	Population of the Town of Calcutta.	Population of the Port of Calcutta.	Number of deaths from— Cholera. Town. 1890.	Cholera. Town. 1891.	Cholera. Town. 1892.	Cholera. Port. 1890.	Cholera. Port. 1891.	Cholera. Port. 1892.	Small-pox. Town. 1890.	Small-pox. Town. 1891.	Small-pox. Town. 1892.	Small-pox. Port. 1890.	Small-pox. Port. 1891.	Small-pox. Port. 1892.	Fevers. Town. 1890.	Fevers. Town. 1891.	Fevers. Town. 1892.	Fevers. Port. 1890.	Fevers. Port. 1891.	Fevers. Port. 1892.	Bowel-complaints. Town. 1890.	Bowel-complaints. Town. 1891.	Bowel-complaints. Town. 1892.	Bowel-complaints. Port. 1890.	Bowel-complaints. Port. 1891.	Bowel-complaints. Port. 1892.	Injuries. Town. 1890.	Injuries. Town. 1891.	Injuries. Town. 1892.	Injuries. Port. 1890.	Injuries. Port. 1891.	Injuries. Port. 1892.	All other causes. Town. 1890.	All other causes. Town. 1891.	All other causes. Town. 1892.	All other causes. Port. 1890.	All other causes. Port. 1891.	All other causes. Port. 1892.
January ...	401,671 up to May 1891, and since June 1891 population = 434,403.	28,300 up to May 1891, and since June 1891 population = 20,588.	128	120	54	13	7	4	41	...	1	1	...	...	315	431	491	4	8	5	170	157	174	1	...	...	18	23	19	3	3	10	506	507	544	2	...	2
February ...			207	481	89	9	29	7	131	2	1	1	...	...	303	425	452	2	4	3	142	143	124	...	...	...	15	24	13	2	1	...	413	481	509	3	5	2
March			93	140	272	8	17	10	300	2	7	...	1	...	343	331	515	4	1	2	84	95	99	...	...	...	17	12	33	3	2	1	442	442	501	2	4	2
April			82	73	249	11	1	10	142	2	3	2	...	...	434	346	356	2	1	2	94	93	85	...	...	...	12	22	15	4	4	1	492	371	384	3	2	1
May			41	62	182	1	6	23	50	2	3	...	...	...	306	318	355	2	3	1	80	77	84	...	...	2	12	20	15	1	5	1	367	339	368	2	1	4
June			44	32	105	2	2	8	20	1	1	...	...	...	294	291	243	1	2	...	82	72	69	...	...	...	18	16	19	...	1	3	331	341	354	3	4	2
July			42	14	57	2	1	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	236	256	293	...	2	...	93	71	90	...	...	...	10	8	18	4	5	2	357	372	381	4	4	1
August			19	28	18	3	3	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	318	372	324	3	1	...	82	82	91	...	...	...	13	20	15	6	2	2	361	391	401	2	4	1
September...			10	79	27	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	369	313	...	2	...	85	112	85	...	1	1	9	12	16	3	6	3	404	447	414	1	2	1
October ...			11	167	32	2	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	412	380	3	6	2	107	150	81	1	2	...	13	12	21	2	1	3	416	396	439	1	2	2
November ...			77	138	78	8	16	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	409	504	441	3	7	4	119	149	129	...	3	2	21	15	21	1	...	...	398	445	423	4	2	2
December ...			151	94	40	9	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	529	460	8	2	2	164	196	160	1	1	...	28	18	18	5	4	4	594	524	464	2	1	2
Total ...			910	1,443	1,194	69	107	80	698	11	16	4	1	...	4,112	4,614	4,593	32	39	23	1,302	1,407	1,266	3	9	5	186	202	223	34	34	39	4,991	5,061	5,182	29	31	25

F—concluded.

Months.	Population of the Town of Calcutta.	Population of the Port of Calcutta.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum from— Cholera. Town. 1890.	Cholera. Town. 1891.	Cholera. Town. 1892.	Cholera. Port. 1890.	Cholera. Port. 1891.	Cholera. Port. 1892.	Small-pox. Town. 1890.	Small-pox. Town. 1891.	Small-pox. Town. 1892.	Small-pox. Port. 1890.	Small-pox. Port. 1891.	Small-pox. Port. 1892.	Fevers. Town. 1890.	Fevers. Town. 1891.	Fevers. Town. 1892.	Fevers. Port. 1890.	Fevers. Port. 1891.	Fevers. Port. 1892.	Bowel-complaints. Town. 1890.	Bowel-complaints. Town. 1891.	Bowel-complaints. Town. 1892.	Bowel-complaints. Port. 1890.	Bowel-complaints. Port. 1891.	Bowel-complaints. Port. 1892.	Injuries. Town. 1890.	Injuries. Town. 1891.	Injuries. Town. 1892.	Injuries. Port. 1890.	Injuries. Port. 1891.	Injuries. Port. 1892.	All other causes. Town. 1890.	All other causes. Town. 1891.	All other causes. Town. 1892.	All other causes. Port. 1890.	All other causes. Port. 1891.	All other causes. Port. 1892.
January ...	401,671 up to May 1891, and since June 1891 population = 434,403.	28,300 up to May 1891, and since June 1891 population = 20,588.	3·8	3·8	1·4	5·53	2·97	1·80	1·2	...	·02	·42	...	...	9·4	12·8	13·5	1·70	3·40	2·25	5·0	4·6	4·7	·42	..	...	·53	·68	·52	1·27	1·27	4·51	15·1	15·1	14·9	·85	...	·30
February ...			6·1	14·3	2·1	3·82	12·34	3·16	3·9	·05	·02	·42	...	·42	9·0	12·6	13·1	·85	1·70	1·35	4·2	4·2	3·4	...	...	...	·44	·71	·35	·85	·42	...	12·3	14·3	13·9	1·27	2·12	·90
March			2·9	4·1	7·4	3·40	7·25	4·51	8·9	·05	·19	...	...	...	10·2	10·7	13·8	1·70	·42	·90	2·5	2·8	2·7	...	...	...	·5	·35	·9	1·27	·85	·40	13·2	13·2	13·7	·85	1·70	·90
April			2·4	2·3	6·8	4·68	·42	4·51	4·2	·05	·08	·85	...	...	14·4	10·3	9·7	·85	·42	·90	2·8	2·7	2·3	...	...	...	·35	·65	·4	1·70	1·70	·45	14·8	11·0	10·5	1·27	·85	·45
May			1·2	1·8	5·0	·42	2·55	10·38	1·4	·05	·08	...	...	...	9·1	9·5	9·2	·85	1·27	·45	2·3	2·3	2·4	...	...	·90	·35	·30	·41	·42	2·12	·45	10·9	10·1	10·1	·85	·42	1·80
June			1·3	·8	2·8	·85	·90	3·61	·9	·02	·02	...	...	...	6·0	8·0	8·6	·42	·90	...	2·4	1·9	1·8	...	...	...	·53	·44	·5	..	·45	1·35	9·8	9·5	9·7	1·27	1·80	·90
July			1·2	·38	1·5	·55	·45	1·35	·2	·02	...	...	...	...	8·5	7·0	8·0	...	·90	...	2·7	1·9	2·4	...	...	...	·29	·29	·4	1·70	2·21	·90	10·6	10·2	10·4	1·70	1·80	·45
August			·56	·76	·4	1·27	1·35	·45	·17	·02	...	...	...	...	9·5	9·6	8·9	1·27	·45	·90	2·4	2·2	2·5	...	·90	...	·38	·55	·4	2·85	·90	·90	10·7	10·7	11·0	·85	1·80	·45
September ...			·29	2·1	·7	·42	1·35	·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·2	8·8	8·6	...	·90	·90	2·5	3·3	2·3	...	·45	·45	·26	·32	·4	1·27	2·75	1·35	12·0	12·2	11·3	·42	·90	·45
October ...			·32	4·5	·8	·85	7·12	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8	12·1	10·4	1·27	·90	...	3·1	4·1	2·2	·42	·90	...	·33	·32	·8	·85	·45	1·35	12·4	10·8	12·0	·42	·90	·90
November ...			2·1	3·7	2·1	3·40	7·22	1·80	·62	...	...	...	...	...	11·3	13·5	12·1	1·27	3·16	1·80	3·2	4·1	3·2	...	1·35	·90	·58	·41	·57	·42	...	...	11·0	12·2	11·6	1·70	·90	·90
December ...			4·1	2·5	1·0	3·82	2·75	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	14·5	12·6	3·40	·90	·90	4·5	5·3	4·3	·42	·45	...	·77	·49	·49	2·12	1·80	1·80	13·9	14·3	12·7	·85	·45	2·25
Total ...			2·2	3·4	2·7	2·44	3·92	3·0	1·73	·02	·03	·14	·03	...	10·23	10·9	10·5	1·13	1·43	·94	3·24	3·3	2·9	·10	·33	·18	·46	·47	·51	1·20	1·24	1·12	12·42	11·9	11·8	1·02	1·13	·94

G.

Statement showing the work done by the Sanitary Inspector during the year 1892.

Months.	Number of boats inspected.	Number of boats found dirty.	Number of complaints to police.	Number of person found sick on board boats.	Number of times latrines inspected.	Number of latrines found dirty.	Number of police water-boats inspected.	Remarks.
January	1,016	14	15	3	47	...	20	
February	949	11	11	7	39	1	17	
March	1,140	7	7	12	57	...	18	
April	1,167	10	13	7	47		19	
May	1,108	20	20	14	47	1	13	
June	1,019	16	16	4	45	...	16	
July	1,233	13	13	2	45	2	22	
August	1,210	11	11	5	45	...	14	
September	980	10	10	17	41	...	13	
October	1,155	11	14	20	46	...	18	
November	981	8	8	7	42	2	15	
December	963	7	7	4	43	4	15	
Total ...	12,921	138	145	102	514	10	204	

W. Forsyth, F.R.C.S., ED.,

Offg. Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta.

R.D'R. & others—Reg. No. 5778J—670—5-6-93.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

SANITATION.

DARJEELING, THE 1ST JULY 1893.

RESOLUTION—No. 2223S.

READ—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1892.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1891, and the Resolution recorded upon it.

Vital statistics.

1. The Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal may be compared to a skilled workman labouring with indifferent tools which break in the using. Few of his deductions have hitherto been accepted without the reservation that the figures on which they are based were unreliable It cannot be said that the figures with which the Sanitary Commissioner deals in the report under review are free from error, but a decided improvement is visible in the registration of vital statistics during the year, due chiefly to the change of system introduced from 1st January 1892, by which the work of registration was conducted entirely by the agency of the Police, and births were registered for the first time, not only in urban, but also in rural areas. The appendices to the report contain therefore, for the first time, figures for births and deaths in each registration circle, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to call the attention of all local bodies to these interesting and valuable statements in which, however, the shortcomings of many circles are clearly demonstrated.

Registration of births. Towns.

2. The number of towns in which births were registered in 1892 was 145, with a population of 2,768,381, as compared with 141 towns having a population of 2,716,424 in the previous year. The number of births recorded was 70,088, giving a ratio of 25·31 per mille of the population, against 58,317, or a ratio of 21·46 per mille, in the previous year. After making every allowance for the fact that towns (though many of these areas hardly deserve the title) always show a smaller birth-rate than rural areas, on account of the larger proportion of males which they contain, it is impossible to doubt that these figures are far below the mark. The highest results were returned by the towns of Siwan, Jamui, and Sasaram, in all of which the recorded birth-rate exceeded 40 per mille, and 19 other town areas, of which 9 are in the Patna Division and only 4 in Bengal, give a rate of 35 per mille or more: in 1891 only 10 towns exceeded this rate. The good results obtained in Siwan (47·71) show clearly how great an improvement can be effected by the exercise of care and attention on the part of the local authorities, and the Lieutenant-Governor expects that this care and attention shall be accorded: no municipality will be considered to be working satisfactorily in which so important a branch of the administration is neglected. In 5 towns, viz., Nasirabad, Darjeeling, Jessore, Nalchiti, and Jhalokati, the rate recorded was below 10 per mille, and in 36 towns it ranged between 10 and 20 per mille. In the towns of Baruipur, Birnagar, Jessore, Mohespur, Chanduria, Sherpur, Kurseong, Muktagacha, and Malda, the number of births recorded during the year was below 100, while in Nalchiti only 14 births were recorded and in Jhalokati only 11. This means that registration in these towns was practically neglected.

Ditto. Rural areas.

3. The total number of births recorded in rural areas was 1,911,872, giving a birth-rate of 28·27 per thousand, which, though naturally better than the result in town areas, is still doubtless inaccurate. Out of the 558 rural circles which profess to register births, only 27 have returned birth-rates exceeding 40 per mille. In the rural circles of Serampore, Barrackpore, and Patna, the number of births registered during the year was below 100, while in that of Nawabganj only 22 infants are said to have been born. The absurdity of such figures is patent on the face of them, and it is aggravated by the fact that they occur in places which, though within reach of intelligent supervision, can never have received it.

4. In both town and rural areas together, the male births numbered 1,032,902, and the female births 949,058, being 108 male births to every 100 female births, against

Births according to sex.

ratio of 110 in the previous year. These figures confirm the indication afforded by the previous paragraph, viz., that the deficiency is greatest in the registration of the births of female infants. The census figures for 1891 show that in that year the proportion of female children living to every 1,000 male infants under five years of age was 1,086. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the mortality among infants of both sexes is equal up to that age, and that the registration of male births in 1892 was correct, these figures lead to the inference that there was a deficiency in the registration of female births of 17 per cent., and that the true number was not 949,058, but 1,115,534. This correction, if accurate, raises the birth-rate for both sexes to 30·5 per mille—a figure still low, but nearer the truth than 28·15.

5. Compared with the statistics elsewhere, the birth-rate in Bengal was lower than in any Province in India, with the exception of Madras and Burma, as the following figures will show:—

Bengal	28·15	Punjab	38·16
Madras	25·1	Central Provinces ...	38 39
Bombay	34·57	Assam	31·05
North-West Provinces...	36·17	Burma	23·07

These ratios show how deficient birth registration is in Bengal relatively to other Provinces, and of its absolute deficiency there can be as little doubt. The Bengal Census Report of 1881 showed, with much apparent probability, that the birth-rate of the Province was "not less than 45 per mille," and this conclusion was confirmed by the conclusions of an English statistician, Mr. Hardy, to whom the census figures and the vital statistics of the Province were submitted in London. After introducing the necessary corrections deduced from a careful examination of a small body of reliable figures, Mr. Hardy evolved a birth-rate of 47·9 per mille. If this conclusion is accepted, the birth registration of 1892 was nearly 20 per mille below the truth.

True birth-rate.

6. In 1892 the total number of deaths registered throughout the Lower Provinces, in town and rural areas together, was 2,247,275 as compared with 1,896,261 in 1891, giving an annual death-rate of 31·92 and 26·94 respectively. From the statistics given in paragraph 4 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report, it appears that the highest death-rate recorded is 49·48 per mille in the Punjab, and the rates in the other Provinces were as follow:—Assam 34·21, the Central Provinces 34·14, the North-West Provinces 34·11, and Bombay 32·50, while Madras and Burma show only 22 3 and 18·83. The true rate for Bengal, estimated by Mr. Bourdillon in 1881, was "about 34 per mille," and by Mr. Hardy 39·9, being 41·7 for males and 38·0 for females. The sex ratios recorded in Bengal in 1892 were 34·15 and 29·72 per mille respectively. The figures in paragraph 4 go to show that in Bengal the number of female births exceeds that of males, and in consequence the number of deaths should be in excess also, especially as a considerable proportion of the males born in Bengal die outside the Province. The proved longevity of females is a factor to be counted with on the other side of the argument; but, even after giving full weight to this consideration, it is clear that the deaths of females are badly reported.

Registration of deaths.

7. The recorded death-rate in urban circles increased from 27·28 to 33·57, and that in rural circles from 26·93 to 31·85. In towns the figures recorded ranged between 59·31 at Muzaffarpur and 14·52 in Tangail. In no less than 41 out of the 145 towns there was a falling off in the number of deaths reported. In 60 towns, as against 34 in 1891, the rate was above 35, while in the towns of Madaripur, Dinapore, South Suburban, Serajganj, Muktagacha, Vishunpur, Darjeeling, Cossipore-Chitpur, Nalchiti, Kishorganj, and Tangail the recorded death-rate was below 20 per thousand, which shows unmistakeably that the work of registration in those towns was very much neglected.

Deaths in towns.

8. The districts whose rural areas show the highest mortality are Backergunge (43·88), Balasore (43·78), Jessore (42·30), Darjeeling (41·73), Rajshahi (40·99). Nine others, viz., Champaran, Palamau, Cuttack, Puri, Muzaffarpur, Lohardaga, Monghyr,

Deaths in rural areas.

Pabna, and Nadia, have rates above 35 per mille, and in 16 more they exceed 30 per mille. In most of these districts the higher death-rates denote increased mortality, but in some it is doubtless due to better registration. Balasore, Cuttack, and Puri suffered severely from cholera, as did Muzaffarpur, Backergunge, and Nadia to a less extent. Fever was very fatal in Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, and Jessore, while the position on the list of Darjeeling is due to a combination of fever and dysentery. Turning to smaller units than the district, some rural areas have reported a mortality which should have been noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner. In 90 instances the rates reported are between 40 and 50 per mille, and in 21 others they exceeded 50 per thousand. The worst cases are those mentioned in the margin, and the figures represent so heavy a mortality that the Lieutenant-Governor must ask for a further report showing to what the high death-rate was due in each case, and what steps were taken to abate the ravages of diseases both at the time or since.

Rural area.	District.	Rate.
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	72·23
Khetlal	Bogra	66·34
Kalupol	Nadia	65·37
Matbari	Backergunge	65·26
Semaria	Hazaribagh	61·33
Salkopa	Jessore	59·10
Golachipa	Backergunge	56·03
Ranka	Palamau	55·66
Kotchandpur	Jessore	55·53
Manullabazar	Murshidabad	55·48
Barhanuddin Havildar ...	Backergunge	54·95
Chandbali	Balasore	54·08
Dumaria	Khulna	54·04
Hardi or Lawria	Champaran	53·24
Gorabazar	Murshidabad	52·92
Bazudelpur	Balasore	52·13
Hattia	Noakhali	51·87
Tundwa	Hazaribagh	51·83
Singur	Hooghly	51·08
Aul	Cuttack	50·59
Lalpur	Rajshahi	50·06

9. The insanitary conditions, according to Western ideas, under which native children are brought into the world, and the constitutional weakness of infants born of parents frequently immature, cause year by year a lamentable mortality among infants under one year old. In 1892 the death-rate was higher than usual, being 168·29 per mille, against 132·95 in 1891, and 113·52, the average of the quinquennium 1887—91: part of the increase is doubtless due to better registration.

Infant mortality.

10. The following statement shows separately the death-rate from the principal diseases during the year, compared with that of the previous year and the quinquennium 1887—91:—

Death-rate from various causes.

Causes of death.	In 1892, per mille.			In 1891, per mille.			In 1887—91, per mille.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Cholera	5·05	3·62	·68	4·54	3·20	3·26	3·33	2·30	2·34
Small-pox	·48	·31	·31	·48	·22	·23	·32	·12	·13
Fever	18·57	23·01	22·84	12·55	19·21	18·94	10·45	16·61	16·37
Dysentery and diarrhœa	2·87	·59	·68	2·67	·52	·61	2·51	·62	·69
Injury	·44	·39	·39	·47	·41	·41	·44	·40	·40
Other causes ...	6·13	3·91	4·00	6·54	3·35	3·47	5·62	3·10	3·20
All causes	33·57	31·85	31·92	27·28	26·93	26·94	22·69	23·18	23·16

The most noticeable aspect of these figures is the increased mortality due to cholera and fever. The causes assigned are the excessively insanitary condition of the towns, and in rural areas defective drainage and bad drinking water, and, no doubt, these are the true causes. They are susceptible of remedy with money and systematic effort. How the money is to be provided, and what the sanitary organization should be for rural areas, are points to which reference will presently be made; here the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor would say that as sanitary improvements are expensive and not always acceptable to the people, it behoves all local authorities to concentrate their efforts on that improvement which is never unacceptable, never misunderstood, and never ineffectual in preventing disease. That improvement is the provision of good drinking water: other expensive sanitary measures can wait.

Cholera.

11. During the year 259,398 deaths from cholera were recorded, against 229,575 in 1891, which again was the worst year since 1876: the average of the five years 1887—91 was 165,172. It is probable that the excess is largely due to improved registration, but at the same time there is no doubt that there was a real increase of the disease in 1892, due in many districts to the deficient rainfall in the earlier months of the year, which caused wells and tanks everywhere to run dry and drove the people to drink impure water. The disease visited every district and attacked altogether, with more or less severity, 24,553 villages. The prevalence of cholera during every month of the year, its seasonal incidence, and its comparative prevalence in each district in Bengal in 1892, have been illustrated by the Sanitary Commissioner in a series of carefully prepared and interesting diagrams. The most remarkable feature in the cholera history of the year is the excessive mortality in the Orissa Division, which was comparatively free from the disease in 1891, and the immunity of Purnea, Rangpur, and Jalpaiguri, which suffered severely in that year. The ratio of deaths from cholera in the Balasore district, where it was very clearly attributable not to pilgrim infection, but to the deficiency of water, was no less than 15·0 per thousand; in Puri it was 11·30, and in Cuttack it was 10·98. The districts which suffered least were Purnea, Dinajpur, Bogra, Rangpur, Malda, Darjeeling, and Jalpaiguri, where the registered mortality was 282, 298, 160, 593, 336, 132, and 408 respectively. The extracts from the Civil Surgeons' reports given by the Sanitary Commissioner throw no new light on the etiology of the disease, though, in the graphic report of Dr. Kelly, the Civil Medical Officer of the Sonthal Parganas, the genesis of the disease in several striking cases is clearly demonstrated. The localities affected were invariably found to be in an insanitary condition, the water-supply impure and insufficient, and the inhabitants frequently predisposed to disease, being enfeebled by exposure and scanty and unwholesome food.

Small-pox.

12. The mortality from small-pox during 1892 is the highest on record since 1882. The total number of deaths reported to have occurred from this disorder was 22,359 or ·31 per mille, against 16,193 or ·23 per mille in 1891, and an average ratio of ·14 per mille for the nine years 1882 to 1890. As in 1891, the disease was most prevalent in Puri, Cuttack, Lohardaga, and Midnapore, where vaccination is said to have not made much progress owing to the strong prejudices of the people. The largest number of deaths occurred among children under six years of age. The floating population of Calcutta continued to enjoy great immunity from the disease. A great development of vaccination is anticipated by the Sanitary Commissioner from the new arrangements sanctioned during the year, by which the Civil Surgeon has now full control over these operations in each district: it is obviously too soon yet for the scheme to have had any great effect.

Fever.

13. Fevers prevailed to a very large extent during the year under review, and proved more fatal than in any year within the past decade. The recorded mortality from this cause was 1,607,716, or a ratio of 22·84 per mille of the population under registration, against 1,333,395, or a ratio of 18·94 per mille in 1891, and the Sanitary Commissioner points out that the death-rate is steadily increasing, for it was 15·17 per thousand for the last ten years and 16·37 for the last five. The high death-rate of 1892, which is nearly three-fourths of the entire death-rate of the province, is again attributed chiefly to impeded drainage and bad water-supply. The districts in which the mortality was highest were Rajshahi (37·13), Jessore (34·17), Jalpaiguri (33·37), Rangpur (31·38), Dinajpur (30·95), Malda (30·72), Palamau (29·49), Monghyr (29·15), Purnea (28·43), Champaran (27·93), Bhagalpur (27·49), Darjeeling (27·02), Hazaribagh (26·63), Backergunge (26·36), Muzaffarpur (26·29), and Nadia (25·84). The first six of these districts and Nadia were the seven most fever-striken districts in 1891 also. In Cuttack (14·84), Saran (14·01), Balasore (14·21), Singhbhum (13·24), Howrah (12·98), and Puri (6·71), the mortality was lowest. The comparative freedom of Orissa from fever is most providential, since, as has already been pointed out, this Division suffers severely from cholera and small-pox. The lowest mortality from fever, in the past as in previous years, occurred in the month of June, from which time it gradually rose till it reached its maximum during the drying up of the rains in November.

14. The high rate of fever mortality in the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling Terai has been brought out prominently in the present report, as desired in the Resolution for 1891, and the statistics furnished, especially those for the Darjeeling Terai, which have been carefully prepared and for which the thanks of Government are due to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Russell, the Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling, afford an interesting study of the comparative unhealthiness of the Terai and non-Terai regions. In the case of Jalpaiguri the statistics, owing to defective registration, are unreliable, and the Lieutenant-Governor hesitates to accept the conclusion drawn by the Civil Medical Officer, Dr. Ashe, that "the Duars enjoyed a greater immunity from fever." That fever is terribly prevalent in the Terai, the region of malaria, is indisputable, and the following figures furnished by Dr. Russell for the Darjeeling district show this conclusively:—

Fever mortality in the Terai.

Name of subdivision.	Deaths per 1,000 from fever in 1892.
Darjeeling—non-Terai	20·8
Kurseong—Midway	26·1
Siliguri—Terai	41·7

Not the least important of the statistics submitted by Dr. Russell are those which show the mortality from fever as compared with that from other causes in the various tea-gardens in the Terai. The extraordinarily high death-rates from fever in certain gardens seem to point to the necessity for closer supervision in regard to the wants of the labourers employed on them, and the attention of the Deputy Commissioners of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling will be specially drawn to the facts and figures in paragraph 38 of the Sanitary Commissioner's Report. The matter attracted the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor some time since, and orders have already issued prescribing the regular submission of death reports from all tea estates as well as other registering circles: the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that a careful discharge of this important duty will justify the concessions which Sir Charles Elliott allowed the tea-planters of the Western Duars in respect of the appointment of chaukidars.

15. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa, injury, and other causes was 48,491, 27,704, and 281,607 respectively, against 43,183, 29,283, and 244,692 in 1891. As usual, Darjeeling suffered most from dysentery and diarrhœa, Balasore, Puri, Howrah, and Lohardaga coming next.

Mortality from other causes.

16. The total amount expended by municipalities on sanitation during 1892, exclusive of the amount spent on the maintenance of roads, whose connection with sanitation is sometimes very slender, was Rs. 14,78,714, against Rs. 13,37,569 in 1891, showing a total advance of Rs. 1,41,145. The figures are given below:—

Expenditure on urban sanitation.

Head of Expenditure.	Total expenditure.		Difference.	
	1892.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On conservancy, including latrine	3,82,229	3,46,410	35,819	...
Ditto establishment ...	3,76,588	3,54,051	22,537	...
,, Drainage	98,600	94,732	3,868	...
,, Water-supply	1,50,641	1,12,027	38,614	...
,, Disposal of the dead ...	6,774	6,923	.....	149
,, Markets and slaughter-houses	16,734	13,190	3,544	...
,, Vaccination	18,200	17,510	690	...
,, Treatment of the sick ...	2,56,752	2,41,032	15,720	...
Other sanitary works ...	1,72,196	1,51,694	20,502	...
Total ...	14,78,714	13,37,569	1,41,145	...
On construction, maintenance and repair of roads	5,03,115	4,52,322	50,793	...
Total, including roads ...	19,81,829	17,89,891	1,91,938	...

Out of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees spent on sanitation, only a lakh and a half are shown against water-supply. That does not seem to Sir Antony MacDonnell to be an adequate or satisfactory allotment; and he trusts that

Municipal Commissioners will take this matter into their serious consideration. In his opinion, by far the most important object of municipal administration is the provision of a good water-supply for the people of the town.

17. The town in which the largest proportion of municipal income was devoted to original sanitary works was Faridpur (48·64), while, on the other hand, in 44 municipalities nothing at all was spent under this head. The town in which the largest portion of municipal income was devoted to sanitary works of an annually recurring nature was Nasirabad (67·05) and the lowest place is taken by Joynagar (4·41).

Rural sanitation

18. In Appendix IV is given a list of sanitary works executed in towns and rural areas by District Boards and Municipalities, and by private individuals. The total cost of the works undertaken and completed by the several local bodies is said to be Rs. 3,34,658, while that of those in progress is estimated at Rs. 62,874. The total amount spent by private individuals on sanitary works was Rs. 3,19,469, the most important work undertaken being the construction of water-works at Nasirabad in the Mymensingh district by Raja Surja Kanta Acharjya, Bahadur, at a cost of Rs. 1,42,764. On the subject of rural sanitation Dr. Gregg remarks as follows:—

"Rural sanitation is unknown in these provinces. No attention whatever is paid to conservancy or water-supply, and stagnant ponds are allowed to exhale miasma everywhere. The people are cleanly enough as regards their persons and the interior of their houses, but the surroundings of their villages are often appallingly filthy. This has been and continues to be pointed out to them as the cause of their unhealthiness, but it seems to be of no use talking, and of still less use writing pamphlets for their guidance; they are perfectly happy, though unhealthy, in the midst of their insanitary surroundings, and will not voluntarily exert themselves in the slightest to attend to the most simple sanitary precautions. Wells are dug for them and tanks are excavated, but they will not set them apart for special purposes, and obstinately use the water of the same tank for washing their persons and bathing their bodies, and washing their clothes and bathing and watering their cattle, and cleaning their utensils, and for drinking and culinary purposes. So long as this utter disregard continues, there must be a large amount of sickness, disease and death in our villages. Doubtless an improvement in this as in other respects will take place with the spread and advancement of education, but until then no real reform can, I am afraid, be effected unless the panchayat or village headmen are vested with authority to prosecute residents for non-compliance with sanitary regulations. It is manifestly beyond the powers of District or Local Boards to carry such measures into execution."

If this be a true description of the sanitary condition of Bengal villages, as it undoubtedly is, and if the District and Local Boards are impotent to deal with the situation, as they confessedly are, then the time has come to strengthen the hands of these bodies and provide that village organisation without which rural sanitation is beyond our reach. The sanitary question in Bengal, in its various phases of silting-up deltaic rivers, obstructed drainage, uncleanly towns and unhealthy villages, is the pressing question of the day, and the solution will not grow easier by being postponed.

19. To the great subject of drainage the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor will make no further reference here, though he will not overlook it; but in regard to village sanitation he wishes to say that the time has surely come to call into existence those village Unions which were specially devised in the Local Self-Government Act to deal with such simple matters as the provision of pure drinking-water for the villagers and the maintenance of the village site in a cleanly state. In every other Province of the Empire action has been taken in this direction; in Bengal alone no adequate effort has yet been made to promote rural sanitation.

20. It is true that the funds at the disposal of District Committees and Local Boards are, at present, not always adequate to meet existing requirements. The case of primary education may be specially instanced as illustrating the deficiency of existing funds. And it would be wrong to expect these funds to supply the money necessary for more than the experimental beginnings of a scheme of village sanitation. It seems also hopeless to expect that adequate assistance can be given from Provincial Funds, which are strained to meet Provincial responsibilities, as will appear from the budget estimates laid before the Bengal Legislative Council last March. If anything real and effectual then, is to be done for the sanitation of Bengal villages, it will not do merely to call Village Unions into existence, indispensable a measure though this may be; we must also devise means to provide those Unions with the wherewithal to work.

21. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor does not on this occasion offer to the public any scheme for providing the necessary funds for an efficient system of village sanitation for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, though he hopes to take an early opportunity of putting forth certain considerations by which public opinion may be directed into channels likely to lead to some tangible and practical results. His object is to place before the public the urgent necessity which exists for action, and to invite criticism as to the direction in which action can best be taken both in regard to the provision of funds and to the general character of the sanitary improvements to be effected. On both points he has indeed formed some provisional views; but these are liable to alteration with reference to the opinions with which he expects to be favoured on this important question.

The Sanitary Board.

22. Owing to the frequent absence of some of the members on tour, the Sanitary Board was not able to hold more than one formal meeting during the year. Much business was, however, done in an informal way. The most important subjects which came under their consideration were the drainage and water-supply of the town of Pabna, and the drainage of the towns of Dinajpur and Jamalpur. Rough estimates were also prepared of schemes for draining the towns of Meherpur and Bettiah. A survey for the drainage of the town of Serampore has been completed, and similar schemes for the towns of Burdwan and Monghyr are being worked out. A survey of the town of Howrah for the same purpose is still in progress. Besides these projects, the Sanitary Board helped in the preparation of drainage schemes for Bally and Uttarpara, and gave their advice to municipalities on various projects, notably on the large scheme for the supply of filtered water to the town of Arrah. In fact the number of projects for water-supply and drainage proposed by Municipal Commissioners and District Boards became so numerous during the year that the Lieutenant-Governor found it necessary to define the duties of the Sanitary Board with regard to the preparation of such projects, and precise instructions on the subject have been issued. If any large plan of rural sanitation is to be undertaken, as has been now suggested, Sir Antony MacDonnell thinks that it will be desirable to broaden the constitution of the Sanitary Board, and bring it more into touch with local bodies.

Inspections.

23. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected 35 municipalities during the year against 48 in the previous year, and on 10 out of these 35 Municipalities he wrote inspection reports. A statement has been furnished by him showing the amount of inspection done by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and the Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination. Some of these officers failed to reach the standard of inspection prescribed by the Government of India in reviewing the report for 1889, but the omission is justified in each case.

Conclusion.

24. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor has perused with satisfaction the remarks recorded by the Sanitary Commissioner on the work performed by Mr. G. C. Stawell, the Engineer to the Sanitary Board, and by his Personal Assistant, Mr. A. A. Price, and other subordinates. The thanks of Government are due to Dr. Gregg for the punctuality with which his report has been submitted, and for the good work he has accomplished in spite of the ill-health from which he suffered for nearly five months of the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Circular No. 178.

Copy of the Resolution and of the Report forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and communication to District Officers and all Municipalities within their Divisions.

No. 2224S.

Copy of the Resolution forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for information and guidance.

No. 2225S.

Copy of the Resolution and of the Report forwarded to the Secretary to the Sanitary Board for information.

Nos. 2226-27S.

Copy of the Resolution and of the Report forwarded to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

N. BONHAM-CARTER,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 1st July 1893.

C. E. C.—Reg. No. 1326C—1,440—6-7-93.